

THE TIMES

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Channel link could bring 100,000 jobs

British Steel and its six partners in a consortium advocating the building of a road and rail tunnel across the Channel are considering issuing American-style bonds to finance the £3,800m project if it goes ahead. The consortium says the project would create about 100,000 jobs during the five years of construction. Page 15

China announces sound progress

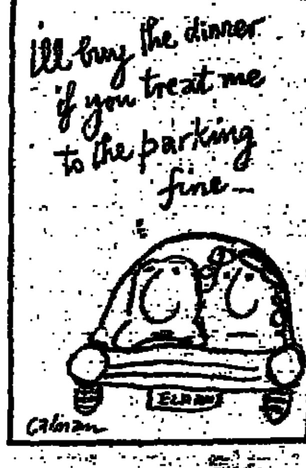
Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, told the national Congress in Peking that China was now on the road to sound economic progress, thanks to the newly introduced policies. But the readjustment would take several years to complete Page 8

'Mole' hunt ruled out

The Security Commission under Lord Diplock will shortly present to Mrs Margaret Thatcher a report urging that she keep Sir Winston Churchill's system of positive vetting of civil servants in sensitive posts. It will argue strongly against another Whitehall "mole" hunt. Page 4

£10 parking fine is coming

The fixed penalty parking fine will go up from £6 to £10 next spring throughout England and Wales and fixed fines will be extended to other kinds of motoring offences.



New frontrunner for Labour post

Mr James Mortimer, former head of Acas, emerged as the frontrunner for the post of general secretary of the Labour Party. He made a late application and is expected to win the backing of Mr Michael Foot Page 2

State industries face inquiries

Each nationalized industry will be the subject of at least one big investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission every four years, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons Pages 6, 15

Labour threat to church schools

Plans to abolish the powers of church schools to set the curriculum, appoint staff and regulate pupil intake are published by the Socialist Education Service, whose president is Mrs Caroline Benn. If accepted as Labour Party policy it could signal the demise of denominational schools Page 4

Frank Field taken ill

Mr Frank Field, aged 39, Labour MP for Birkenhead, was taken to St Thomas's Hospital, London, last night after becoming ill in his office at Dean's Yard, Westminster. He complained of severe chest pains but was later discharged.

Val Gielgud dies

Mr Val Gielgud, former head of BBC radio drama and brother of Sir John Gielgud, has died aged 81. He worked in radio drama from 1929 until his retirement in 1963

BL gamble to end tea break strike fails

From Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL's gamble to end the three-week-old "tea break" strike at its car plant at Longbridge, Birmingham, failed yesterday. Only a few hundred of the 2,200 on strike defied their unions and reported for work. No cars were produced during the day and many workers left to rejoin the strike.

By early evening official pickets had appeared at all the factory gates and jubilant strike leaders said that the management's intervention had only intensified the dispute. No deliveries of components would be allowed and no finished cars would leave the plant.

The management had announced that the plant would be open for business as usual and was confident that sufficient disenchanted strikers would arrive to allow production to resume.

But it had misread the mood of its workers, and the attempt to by-pass their unions rebounded when another 1,000 joined the strike. They were among the 6,000 other workers recalled for what the management hoped would be a big revolt against the continuation of a dispute that has cost BL 18,000 cars worth more than £65m.

A delighted Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge convener, insisted that, by recalling the men laid off, the management had played into the hands of the unions. "The lads laid off had not had a chance to hold meetings and express their views," he said. "They were sent home early in the dispute. But they got that chance today when management recalled them and, as a result, about 1,000 voted to join the strike."

He said the company had urged its employees to vote with their feet by reporting for duty. "Well, they have voted with their feet."

The works committee, he said, had deliberately withheld pickets from the morning shift so that no one could say that they had tried to coerce their members into staying away. "There was no coercion. The lads at the gates simply handed out copies of a letter from the works committee."

The letter urged those workers who were not prepared to accept the cut in relaxation time from 52 to 40 minutes a day to hold meetings in the plant at once and vote to join the strike.

None of the three final assembly tracks was able to restart yesterday. A few finished cars were sent off for sale, but they were only cars on which some rectification work had been completed.

During a day of claims and counter-claims, it was at first reported that one Metro assembly track had resumed. But it was confirmed later by the company that that was only a trim track operating at a slow speed and manned by only 50 workers.

BL said that 700 strikers from all parts of Longbridge had reported for work at 8 am, but about 300 left later on.

☐ Vauxhall Motors have rejected a union peace plan aimed at ending a strike by 400 foremen at the company's plant at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Leaders of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs suggested a rota lay-off scheme that would save the company the cash equivalent of the 15 jobs which are to go as part of a staff reduction. But the company said yesterday that that was not considered a workable alternative. It was said to be impracticable because it was intended that the plant at Ellesmere Port, which has been on short time, should return to full-time working as quickly as possible.

Soviet shortages spur attack on West

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 30

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, today called for a fierce propaganda offensive to combat Western influence at home and abroad, and served warning that the Soviet Union's ideological enemies were using the country's difficulties to undermine people's faith in communism.

An unsigned leading article, which it is suggested here may have been written by Mr Mikhail Suslov, the influential Politburo member and veteran hardline ideologue, said no enemy of the Soviet system should be able to "speculate" on present difficulties and shortages—a clear reference to food shortages and the poor selection of consumer goods—which are causing rising public discontent.

Pravda called for redoubled effort by party ideologists to convince people of the benefits of communism. It said young people especially took for granted all the social benefits Communists had fought for, as though these had appeared at the wave of a magic wand. Instead of gratitude, modern youth was motivated by consumerism and acquisitiveness.

The article follows previous warnings that the country was losing the battle for the hearts and minds of the younger generation, and comes after several top-level conferences chaired by Mr Suslov which outlined the present new campaign.

The newspaper sharply attacked official propaganda for being dry and lifeless, too full of statistics and unable to call forth any emotional response from ordinary people. The state-controlled media did not present Soviet policies in a well-argued way, and were full of formalism and "empty verbiage".

Pravda said almost nothing had been done to put into effect the decisions of the party congress in February. It castigated party ideologists for complacency and ineffectiveness and said they should not be afraid to criticize shortcomings least the country's enemies use this as evidence. "Our main weapon in politics and in propaganda is the truth", *Pravda* said.

It added that in the tense international situation the West, especially the United States, was waging a fierce struggle against the Soviet Union and was trying to blacken the achievements of "real socialism". It was carrying out subversive activities against Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and was trying to shake the socialist community, which it regarded as the main obstacle stopping it recovering its lost positions in the world.

All this demanded a tough response. The Soviet Union had to fight more aggressively against its class enemies, and defeat any notion of pacifism at home. It had also to step up "counter-propaganda" at home abroad. "The class enemy, using all means, is trying to impose on part of the population his own view of a whole series of present problems in domestic and international life," *Pravda* said, clearly referring to Soviet anger at the large number of people still listening to foreign radio commentaries on Poland and the sluggish Soviet economy.



Mr Paul Nitze (left), the American negotiator, being welcomed by his Soviet counterpart, Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, at the Russian mission in Geneva yesterday for the start of the arms control talks (Secret meetings, page 6).

Engineering workers accept 5%

By David Felton Labour Reporter

The chances of success for the Government's pay restraint policy improved yesterday when leaders of the second largest union accepted a 5.06 per cent offer, covering the pay of almost two million manual workers in engineering.

The employers had made clear that it was their final offer, and ministers will feel that yesterday's decision by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers indicates a new sense of realism, although other storm clouds are gathering on the industrial scene.

About 20,000 civil servants are due to start an overtime ban in benefit offices today in protest at what their union regards as inadequate staffing levels, and tanker drivers and oil depot workers are voting on shop stewards' strike calls.

Yesterday's meeting of the AUEW national committee, the rank and file policy-making body, voted 55-34 to reject pressure for a bigger increase, backed by a national overtime ban. The committee again split roughly on political lines and voted 57-32 to accept the right-wing executive's unanimous recommendation to approve the offer.

Mr Terence Duffy, AUEW president, said after the meeting: "This was not a major battle. That will take place next year when we hope to secure a further reduction in working time."

The deal raises the national minimum weekly pay for a skilled worker from £79 to £83 and the unskilled rate from £56.80 to £59.70.

The overtime ban in benefit offices was called by the Civil and Public Services Association and Public Services Association, the largest Civil Service union, which claimed last night that it could affect payments of unemployment and supplementary benefits.

The Ministry of Defence plans to move in troops to drive oil company tankers if the strikes by drivers in Esso, Shell and Texaco go ahead.

Shell and Texaco workers are voting on a recommendation from senior shop stewards of the Transport and General Workers' Union for one-day random strikes, while Esso workers are deciding whether to go for an all-out stoppage.

☐ The British Steel Corporation yesterday reached a pay agreement with the national joint council, representing 35,000 manual and staff grades, the transport workers and the General and Municipal Workers Union (Sarah Segrue writes). The agreement will allow for next year's pay increases to be negotiated at plant level in return for productivity deals; a 39-hour week from January, 1983; and talks on harmonized pensions.

SDP calls for more political air-time

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The established political parties and the broadcasting authorities moved quickly last night to smother complaints by the Social Democrats of a "carve-up" of political broadcasting time which would deny the new party access to television or radio before the next general election.

The Committee on Party Political Broadcasting, attended by the chief whips of five other political parties and the directors-general of the BBC and IBA, agreed at a 40-minute meeting at the Commons to invite the SDP to discuss the allocation of broadcasting time at a further meeting in the next three weeks.

The offer was made after Dr David Owen, the SDP's parliamentary leader, tried in vain to secure an emergency Commons debate on a matter which he said "went to the roots of parliamentary democracy".

Although the SDP has been offered talks, it was clear last night that it will have a fight to secure anything like the share of time that it would regard as fair, either for party political broadcasts during 1982, or for election broadcasts and coverage in television news bulletins, which it regards as even more vital, during the next election campaign.

Dr Owen, after his request for a debate was refused by the Speaker, called a press conference to complain of the existing arrangements, by which broadcasting time offered by the BBC and IBA is divided on the basis of votes cast at the previous general election.

The formula, which has been adjusted at different times, at present allows parties with at least two MPs to have ten minutes on television for every two million votes. It takes no account of by-election successes, and in the SDP's view it does not allow for what Dr Owen called the present unique situation.

"You now have the third largest party since 1935 sitting in the House of Commons," he said. There was abundant evidence from by-elections and local elections that the SDP was a major political force in its own right, and even more powerful in alliance with the Liberals.

Dr Owen said that the broadcasters had a duty under the BBC's charter and under statute to see that broadcasting was fair. They also had a duty to the country as a whole.

Unless the SDP could break "the two old-party stranglehold" on party political broadcasting between elections, it might find during the election campaign that it was restricted to the one broadcast that is allowed by convention to any party putting up 50 or more candidates.

In the end, the committee agreed readily enough to let the SDP's whip, Mr John Roper, put his case later. The Labour Party's representatives, headed by Mr Michael Cocks, the Opposition chief whip, were said to have been unwilling to give any ground. Others argued that, unless the newcomers were allowed to have their say, they would be able to make quite an effective fuss.

The Liberal contingent, led by Mr David Steel, pressed the rights of its alliance partners to be heard.

Conservative and Labour representatives also said afterwards, with grim humour, that no doubt the Liberal Party—who last year were accorded 20 minutes of television time compared with 60 minutes each for Labour and the Conservatives—would be happy to allow their allies in the SDP half of their allocation.

Liberal refusal, page 2

Fares ruling may aid Heseltine

By Our Political Correspondent

The House of Lords judgment on the Greater London whichever way it goes, could whichever way it goes could resolve the Government's difficulties over short-term rates legislation.

Ministers have decided that the Lords judgment, expected this week, could be used to get them off the political hook created by Conservative backbench opposition to the referendum provision of the Local Government Bill. They argue that transport costs are by far the biggest cause of council overspending, and government action therefore hinges on the Lords ruling in the GLC appeal.

Such a solution enables Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to use the Lords as a face-saver, knowing full well that his own MPs would never accept his present plan to force referendums on councils wishing to levy supplementary rates.

Ministers say that no large-scale legislation will be required if the Lords reject the GLC appeal to finance a fares cut of a quarter by levying a £123m supplementary rate.

It would be argued that the law might need to be clarified and extended for the benefit of other councils, and that the GLC might need indemnification for its technical offence.

On the other hand, if the Lords reject the Denning judgment, given in the Court of Appeal on November 10, Mr Heseltine could accept the inevitable pressure to rectify a confused legal situation.

Either way, Mr Heseltine could use the Lords judgment as a pretext for firm action, and either way he could save his original Bill by substituting the necessary amendments for the referendum clauses.

Lords hearing, page 4

Closure threat to British Museum

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

If the Government does not increase its funding of the British Museum, the museum will have to close in two years, Dr David Wilson, its director, warned a House of Commons select committee last night.

Directors of other national museums and galleries also emphasized that they would suffer very severely if the Government did not increase its contributions.

Asked by Mr Christopher Price, MP, chairman of the committee on education, science and the arts, if any permanent damage would be caused by government funding staying at its present level for the next three years, Dr Wilson said: "We would have to close the museum. It would not be possible to keep open after two years."

He added: "We really have not got any spare cash and we would therefore have to reduce staff. If there were no more money it would mean a real cut of 20 per cent in the next two years."

Sir Michael Levey, director of the National Gallery, said that without increased funds the gallery would be left with only a group of rooms or perhaps just one room open in the third year. He stressed that most of the government grant went on salaries, and said that a very large part of the museum would have to close in the third year. Most of the purchases normally made would also have to be foregone.

For the Tate Gallery, Professor Alan Bowness, the director, backed up his colleagues, while Dr Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, said that they were caught in the "death grips" of the Civil Service. They had already suffered in the past and three years without extra money would be quite catastrophic.

Dr Wilson said that museums were very much under-funded and yet they earned for the public sector very large amounts of money from tourists.

The committee suggested that private funding could help to fill the gap in the provision of funds which the Government might be unable to do because of the economic climate. Dr Wilson said it was impossible to get private funds for the less glamorous side of running museums and galleries, such as staffing.

All the directors said that private funding only provided up to about 3 per cent of the total costs. Sir Michael Levey said that private funding even on the most generous scale could never be a substitute for full State support of the National Gallery.

"That there will always be scope for private aid—or a shortfall in the extent of government support—is highly likely. But paradoxically, the strength of government commitment to the National Gallery offers the best basis for drawing support also from the private sector."

French Finance Minister urges brake on reform

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 30

M Jacques Delors, the French Finance Minister, has called for a slowing in the pace of socialist reform. Until recently, he cut a rather isolated figure as the apostle of dialogue and moderation in a government and party where the advocates of confrontation and violent change seemed to call the tune.

Even President Mitterrand, part idealist, part pragmatist that he is, had threatened the employers and the Opposition recently with a radical government course, if present policies were to fail.

But the Finance Minister, who openly confesses his social democratic views, has held his ground, and although he has lost some battles, like the scope and speed of nationalization, he has won others. And he is beginning to feel that the turn of recent economic events is proving him right.

The successful devaluation of the franc last September, which was his doing, the international cooperation he secured which made it possible, and the confidence he enjoys in economic and business circles at home, have consolidated his position and his authority in the cabinet with all but those who, as he put it in a radio debate, "talk as if they were three miles away from reality".

Talk by some of his Marxist colleagues in the party and the Government about an economic counter-revolution, and about a capitalist plot to sabotage the policy of reform, advance as an explanation for the reluctance of medium and small employers to invest and to hire labour, does not convince him.

The Finance Minister's economic aim has consistently been to demonstrate that a left-wing government could, contrary to its well established reputation in this country, prove both a generous and an efficient husbander of the nation's resources. French employers, he emphasized, had had to work too long in an atmosphere "made of an explosive mixture of *laissez-faire* and oppressive state control".

M Delors (whose popularity in the latest opinion polls exceeds even that of Mme Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament) is convinced that his policy and intuition reflect the desire of the great majority of his fellow countrymen for "a consensus in spite of quarrels . . ."

☐ *M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister*, has felt it necessary to correct this moderate approach to change. He said: "The reforms announced by the President and wanted by Frenchmen will be carried out, without acceleration or precipitation, but permanently and continuously."

However there are insistent reports that President Mitterrand's television appearance, probably next week, will give official consecration to the Delors line.

Reselected Cunningham resigns

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr George Cunningham, one of Labour's most respected middle-rank front bench spokesman, yesterday resigned from the Labour Party in protest against growing intolerance and extremism. He told a Commons press conference: "Throughout the country, ordinary, decent members of the party are dropping out. Yet there is no sign that the party is going to rid itself of the deadly combination of Tony Benn's messianic fervour at the top and intolerant conspiracy at the base."

Mr Cunningham, aged 50, was one of the prime architects of the 40 per cent referendum hurdle which blocked the Labour Government's proposals for Scottish devolution in March 1979. The Labour Government fell two months later.

He said yesterday: "As of now, I cease to be a member of the Labour Party and become an Independent Labour Member of Parliament."

Although he heaped high praise on the Social Democrats for giving voters a chance to cast judgment on Labour's crisis, he refused to commit himself to any early application to join. Mr Cunningham remarked: "I am not popping out of one family today to pop into another family at the end of the week."



Mr George Cunningham: protesting at intolerance.

The Islington South and Finsbury MP only last Wednesday won constituency party reselection as candidate for the next elections, and on Thursday he accepted Mr Foot's offer to continue as a front bench Labour spokesman on Home Affairs.

But, as reported in *The Times* last week, he felt that the slender margin of his reselection, by just five votes with 25 votes in his favour, left him hanging on to his Labour ticket by his fingertips.

Mr Cunningham said yesterday that he had concluded over the weekend that the Labour Party had become "a pond in which this fish cannot live." He wanted to be free, as an MP, to represent his constituents and to apply himself to the country's problems without the constraints and controls applied to Labour MPs.

On the party's drift to the left, Mr Cunningham said: "We have now got to the stage where it will be regarded as a triumph for moderation if Tariq Ali is refused membership of the Labour Party; if the Communist Party is rebuffed in its overtures for affiliation to the Labour Party, or if

Continued on back page, col 4

Duke was pilot in near miss

Buckingham Palace confirmed last night that the Duke of Edinburgh was at the controls of an Andover of the Queen's Flight when it was involved in a near miss with a jumbo jet carrying 200 passengers to Miami.

The incident happened after a British Airways Boeing 747 had taken off from Heathrow airport on Friday and was climbing at 300 mph, according to reports.

The pilot took evasive action after seeing an "unidentified" object fly across his field of vision. An inquiry is to be held as to why the near-miss happened. The Duke will be required to submit a report.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Road death toll lowest since 1958

Six thousand and ten people died on the roads in Britain last year, the lowest number since 1958, despite a three-fold increase in traffic, according to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Transport (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

The number compared favourably with the record of most other European countries. Only Norway and Sweden had fewer deaths per person and per motor vehicle.

The department noted a 50 per cent increase in motor cycle deaths over the last decade, with motor cycle traffic increasing after the rapid rise in petrol prices. Half the motor cycle fatalities in 1980 were teenagers.

Road accidents cost an estimated £2,000m in 1980.

Stansted land 'could feed city'

The farmland sacrificed by expanding Stansted as London's third airport would feed about half a million people, or a city the size of Bristol, according to the Country Landowners' Association.

The association, which is fighting the British Airports Authority's proposals at the public inquiry, surveyed 18,085 acres, slightly more than the estimated 17,712 acres needed for the airport and related urban expansion. Apart from the high quality of the land, the area also contains 22 listed buildings, four ancient monuments and 66 miles of public footpaths, the association points out.

Boys guilty of manslaughter

Three schoolboys aged 15 who killed Mrs Rose Daniels, aged 85, at her flat on the Summit Estate, Stoke Newington, north London, were convicted of manslaughter at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. She was left bound and gagged in a cupboard.

The boys, who admitted robberies concerning four other old people, are to be sentenced today.

Sleeping drug alarm

Mogadon, the sleeping drug, has been found in quantities dangerous to children among more than 1,000 bottles of drugs washed up on the banks of the Thames between Walton-on-Thames and Hampton Court, Surrey, during the past four days.

Former chief of Acas favourite for Labour post

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr James Mortimer, former chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), emerged yesterday as the surprise frontrunner for the post of general secretary of the Labour Party.

Mr Ronald Hayward, the present general secretary, retires in June. Yesterday the agreed a short-list of seven from 32 applications.

It was learnt last night that Mr Mortimer, aged 60, had put in a late application after heavy pressure from trade unions.

He becomes favourite for the job because of union backing, because because Mr Michael Foot is expected to switch his supoprr in favour of Mr Mortimer, and because of the lack of matching competition.



Mr Mortimer: Likely to win support from Mr Foot.

Mr Foot appointed Mr Mortimer to the chairmanship of Acas when he was Secretary of State for Employment in 1974. It is known that Mr James Prior beat off from Number Ten for his removal after the last general election. He retired in January.

The other two main contenders, shortlisted yesterday, are Miss Joyce Gould, the party's chief women's officer and deputy national agent, and Mr Alexander Ferry, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Miss Gould was thought to have won a marginal lead over Mr Ferry in preliminary head-counting last week, and would have won the job with Mr Foot's support. That support is now thought ot have switched to Mr Mortimer.

The remaniing four candidates shortlisted yesterday were: Mr Bryan Davies, secretary to the parliamentary Labour Party and former MP for Enfield, North; Mr Richard Clements, editor of Tribune; Mr Robert Wright, assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Mr David Hughes, the party's national agent.

The national executive wil meet again to add, amend or delete names from the short-list a week tomorrow with final selection on December 15.l

Union leaders to examine strategy on Tebbit curbs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders have been called to an emergency meeting today to frame a counter-strategy against the Government's plans to curb their powers through legislation, making their funds vulnerable to civil action for damages.

The TUC's key employment policy and organization committee will have before it a highly critical analysis of possible actions that could be taken by employers against closed shops, or against the Labour movement's financial resources, through court cases.

A proposal for a complete boycott of contacts between the TUC and the Government, which was coolly received when it was first put to the general council last week, is expected to resurface with more vigour today.

The background paper on the discussion document published by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, confines itself largely to analysing the difficulties a fresh bout of labour law will bring for the unions, and makes few substantive recommendations.

One proposal that is certain to be taken up is that there should be a special conference in January of leaders of more than a hundred affiliated unions, to be followed by regional gatherings and a lobby of Parliament when the timetable of the Cabinet's Bill is known.

There may also be a special meeting of the TUC General Council to take a longer look at the implications of the forthcoming legislation, which the unions argue will throw open their funds to attack from all sides.

Liberal refuses to give way to defector

By Ian Bradley

Mr Ronald W. Brown, Labour MP for Hackney, South and Shoreditch, who announted on Thursday that he is leaving the party, is likely to face a *Liberal challenge if he stands* in his present constituency as a Social Democrat.

Mr Jeffery Roberts, who fought the seat for the Liberals at the last general election and has since been readopted as prospective candidate, said yesterday that he would not stand down, "even if David Steel asks me nicely".

Mr Roberts, who took his decision after a meeting of his constituency party executive, was the only speaker at this year's Liberal Party assembly to attack the Liberal-SDP pact.

His refusal to toe the party line will cause some embarrassment to leaders of the alliance. Mr Brown, who said that he was leaving the Labour Party because it had become an adjunct of the Communist Party, is expected to join the SDP shortly. At the last general election he had a majority of 6,704 over a Conservative. Mr Robert's vote was 2,387.

Mr Roberts is the first Liberal prospective parliamentary candidate to commit himself publicly to stand against a Social Democrat. There are, however, signs of growing unease in the Liberal ranks

At last weekend's Liberal Party council meeting a resolution was passed deploring the provision in the alliance guidelines that the seats of those MPs who join the SDP before the end of this year will automatically be fought by the SDP at the next election.

☐ Two more Labour councillors in Manchester have defected to the SDP (Our Manchester Correspondent writes). The latest recruits are Mr Trevor Thomas, a former Lord Mayor, and Mr Kenneth McKeon.

They bring the number of SDP defectors in Manchester to five, and with the four elected Liberal councillors the nine-member group makes the alliance the largest "third party" on the city council for 30 years.

☐ Mr Roberts Hicks, Conservative MP for Bodmin, whom the SDP has regarded as a possible recruit, last night attacked as most foolish those Conservative spokesmen who dismissed the Crosby by-election result as merely an expression of mid-term dissatisfaction with the Government (Philip Webster writes).

The clearest message emanating from Crosby was that in certain parts of Britain, the next general election would be fought between the Conservatives and the alliance, he said.

Keith Waldegrave

Weapon of war among the Christmas lights: Cranfield Institute of Technology's German V2 rocket, which it has lent to the Wroughton Science Museum at Swindon, trundling its way through Newport Pagnell yesterday en route to its new home.

No hope from Thatcher, say the young

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Six unemployed young people were responsible yesterday for making Mrs Margaret Thatcher late to a meeting with senior ministers.

The six visited the Prime Minister as the culmination of the Jobs Express campaign, in which 400 youngsters toured the country in a special train to highlight youth unemployment.

The deputation was due to meet Mrs Thatcher in her room at the House of Commons for 15 minutes, but because the discussion went on longer than planned, the meeting with ministers in Downing Street was delayed.

In spite of a 20-minute extension, the young people came away complaining that the Prime Minister had not offered them or the one million other unemployed youngsters any hope for the future. Mr John Collins, one of the organizers of the Jobs for Youth campaign, said: "Mrs Thatcher welcomed us with a warm smile, but she has a cold heart."

Mr Michael Carr, aged 22, of Middlesbrough, who has 10 O levels, two A levels and a business diploma and has been unemployed for four months, said: "Mrs Thatcher did not give us any hope."

Mrs Thatcher had emphasized that the Government would be spending £1,500m next year on youth unemployment measures, but the delegation said she told them that the present weekly rate of £23.50 for people in the Youth Opportunities Programme could not be increased without reducing the size of the programme.

Miss Gayle Mayer, aged 19, of Dagenham, said: "The Prime Minister did not give us any satisfactory answers and she has made me more determined to fight for the youth in my area and for the right to work".

110 fewer transplants after film

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

As a result of *Panorama's* programme on brain death on BBC television last year 110 fewer kidney transplants have been carried out this year than last, Mr Maurice Slapak, director of the Wessex transplant programme, claimed yesterday. That could cost the National Health Service about £5m over the next five years.

To keep a patient alive on a kidney machine costs between £12,000 and £14,000 a year, or £65,000 over five years. A transplant costs £9,000, and about £500 a year for drugs.

Mr Slapak said the programme had suggested that organs were being taken from people before they had died.

"Doctors want to be thought of as good guys," he said. Until the programme any request to relatives for the use of a dying person's kidneys put the doctor in an acceptable light, but since then the doctors were afraid of criticism.

Transplants this year numbered 770, compared with 884 for the first 11 months of last year. It is the first time the total has fallen since the centre was established 12 years ago.

About 2,300 people are waiting for transplants. Mr Slapak said it was a terrible waste that people were buried with organs that could be used to transform someone else's life. "It is a straight competition between people and the worms, and the worms are winning", he said.

Mr Roger Bolton, who was editor of *Panorama* when it was transmitted in October, 1980, said last night: "The responsibility for the reduction in the number of transplants does seem to lie with the medical profession rather than the general public, because more people than ever before are carrying donor cards.

"But the reason is not clear: whether it is that the doctors still have reservations about the brain death criteria, or whether they are simply embarrassed to approach the relatives, I do not know."

RAF FAREWELL TO WHIRLWINDS

The RAF said farewell yesterday to the Whirlwind helicopter at a fly-past at Chivenor air base, in north Devon. It is being replaced by the more modern Wessex.

Flight Lieutenant Michael Sims, aged 40, pilot of one of the Whirlwinds, said: "The old plane has given us magnificent service for more than 25 years."

Ten years for train bomber

Patrick Flynn, aged 24, a terrorist who was disfigured when a bomb exploded prematurely, was jailed yesterday for 10 years. He was found guilty of the manslaughter of two of three people killed when the bomb damaged a train near Belfast in January last year.

Two of the victims were Mark Cochrane, a schoolboy, and Mr Abayaomi Olorunda, a Nigerian. The third was Kevin Delaney, and yesterday Mr Justice Basil Kelly decided he was Mr Flynn's fellow bomber. "There is a sum total of proof beyond all reasonable doubt", he said.

Mr Flynn managed to get out of the train, but Mr Delaney was killed when the bomb went off prematurely. Mr Flynn was jailed for 10 years on the manslaughter charges, and for seven years concurrent for having the bombs.

The judge told him at Belfast Crown Court: "I am conscious that you have suffered severe burns, scars which for the rest of your life will be a grim reminder ..."

☐ Tight security surrounded Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday for the appearance of 14 people charged with crimes ranging from murder to membership of the Provisional IRA.

A heavy police guard ringed the courtroom as 12 men and two women were led into the dock. The 14, from the republican Ardoyne and New Lodge areas, were remanded in custody until December 8 and 9.

Kevin Mulgrew, aged 26, of Willowbank Gardens, and Gerald Loughlin, aged 26, of Spamount Drive, were both charged with the murder on October 21 of Mr Julian Connolly, a part-time sergeant in the Ulster Defence Regiment and head gardener at Belfast Zoo.

Joseph Walsh, aged 51, of Upper Meadow Street, Catherine Murphy, aged 50, of Jamaica Road, her son Francis, aged 20, and Joseph Brown, aged 23, of Ballymure Street, were charged with withholding information about the murder. Mulgrew also faces charges of plotting to murder members of the security forces, possessing guns and IRA membership.

Paul Kane, aged 26, of Northwick Drive, faced one joint charge with Mr Mulgrew of plotting to murder members of the security forces. James Copeland, aged 52, of Ballyclare Way, is charged with attempting to murder members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The other accused are: Margaret Rooney, aged 28, of Upper Meadow Street; Patrick Markey, aged 25, of Mayfair Street; Thomas Prendergast, aged 44, of Estoril Park; Gerard Ewing, aged 32, of Valsheda Park; Desmond Breslin, aged 28, of Eskdale Gardens; and Henry McCartan, aged 34, of Beechmount Grove.

Another group of about ten people are due to appear in court in Belfast today on charges including murder and terrorist offences.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 55; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pts 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.400; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pts 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

LSE RISE IN OVERSEAS STUDENTS

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The London School of Economics has increased its number of overseas students, excluding those from the EEC, by more than half since fees rose two years ago. Overseas students now number nearly 40 per cent of the total.

The school's success in attracting overseas students, despite tuition fees of £2,700 this year, has taken its toll in overcrowding and a worse staff-student ratio.

A smaller increase in the number of home students has aggravated the situation, bringing the student total to 3,883, a fifth more than two years ago, while the number of academic staff has fallen slightly to 290. There are now 14.6 students to each academic, compared with 12.2 in 1979/80.

London University has set a *tentative target for home* and EEC students for the LSE would have to reduce its student body, excluding those paying overseas student fees, by about 350 by 1983/84.

At a press conference yesterday, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the LSE, said: "I am sure the LSE will somehow manage to get through this financial mess".

He confirmed that the school was considering the possibility of direct-funding by the University Grants Committee. It was not at all happy about the internal subject review committees set up by London University.

Science report

Riddle of waves that warm the sun

By the Staff of "Nature"

Waves 500 miles long and travelling at a mile a second have been observed in the surface layer of the Sun, and they may explain why the upper atmosphere of the Sun is so much hotter than its surface.

The waves are called gravity waves, but they should not be confused with the "gravitational radiation" predicted by Albert Einstein. Einstein's radiation is a bending of space and time. Gravity waves are simply a bobbing up and down of the material of the Sun, like waves on and under the sea.

Gravity waves have been detected on the Sun before, but only trapped deep within the solar interior and rising and falling over periods of 45 minutes or more. Moreover, the trapped waves are standing waves: the whole body of the Sun moves in unison with them, like the ringing of a bell. The new waves are on the surface, much faster (they have periods of five minutes), and travel like the ripples that flow from the splash of a stone in a pond.

The new waves were detected by Dr Robin Stebbins of Sacramento Peak Observatory in the United States and Professor Henry Hill and Philip Goode, of the University of Arizona. By careful observations of changes in solar radiation, the team were able to measure the motion of atoms at several different heights in the solar atmosphere, the 250-mile-thick surface layer that emits the visible light of the Sun. The motions had a circular component, they found, corresponding to the passage of gravity waves (Five-minute sound waves in the photosphere are already known, but they correspond to straight-line motions of the atoms).

The discovery will relieve solar theorists on two counts. First, the gravity waves have been predicted for a long time, but until now nobody has been able to detect them. So the theory of the waves is vindicated. Second, the waves probably have enough energy, Professor Hill calculates, to heat up the solar atmosphere, a region called the chromosphere (at lower levels) and the corona (at higher levels).

It has long been a puzzle how the atmosphere reaches temperatures from 20,000 centigrade in the chromosphere to a millon degrees in the corona, while the solar surface has a temperature of only 6,000 degrees. According to theorists, gravity waves have the right properties to heat the atmosphere: they are generated beneath the photosphere and would be absorbed in the atmosphere, releasing their energy and heating the material.

Of course, the mechanism would only work if the waves existed, and if they carried enough energy to perform the necessary heating. Both conditions now seem to be satisfied, although, as usual, some further observations will be needed to clinch the case. The preliminary results are to be published in *Astrophysical Journal Letters*.



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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Car 'race' ended in death

Mr Donald Ranger, Managing director of the Heron Motor Corporation, was killed when he lost control of his Porsche turbo car and crashed after "racing" with another sports car at speeds of up to 120 mph, a court was told yesterday.

The driver of the other car, a Corvette Stingray, was Ricardo di Tommaso, a film producer. Mr Tommaso, aged 39, of Mulberry Trees, Shepperton, Middlesex, denied causing Mr Ranger's death by feckless driving.

Mr Barnaby Waylen, for the prosecution, said at Kingston Crown Court that the crash happened at night as the two cars sped out of London on the A316 at Hanworth, Middlesex.

Mr Tommaso was alleged to have told an off-duty policeman: "we were doing 120 mph and it was getting bloody silly, so I hung back. Then this happened."

Mr Ranger, aged 49 of The Avenue, Sunbury, Middlesex, was thrown onto the opposite carriageway. He died next day.

The case continues today.

£39,906 awarded for wrist injury

A husband who cannot sleep with his wife because of a wrist injury was awarded £39,906 damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Park said a former carpenter's labourer, Mr John Blewett, of Dartford, Kent was afraid his wife would lie on his injured wrist when she turned over in her sleep. He was now capable only of light clerical work.

Mr Blewett was awarded the damages with costs, against his former employers, the Greater London Council, who admitted liability for an accident when he fell into a trench.

Save the Turkey plea

Animal welfare societies have appealed to the public to "choose a cruelty-free Christmas" by going without the traditional turkey. Urging people to have "a nut and mushroom roast," the societies say: "Millions of birds are reared every year and fattened as quickly as possible

Road challenge

As rail travellers yesterday paid an extra 9.5 per cent on fares, the Green-Line coach company, aiming to take a bigger slice of the south-east travel market, promised to try to hold its fares for a full year.

Children evacuated

East Hill, in Colchester, was sealed off yesterday and hudreds of schoolchildren were evacuated after leaking petrol flooded underground telephone cable tunnels. An "anti-spark" vehicle was used to pump out the lethal petrol.

World Cup ahoy!

Brittany Ferries, which operate the only direct car ferry link between Plymouth and Santander, Spain, is to put a second ship on the route in May, in time for the World Cup finals, increasing capacity by half.





Bird watchers mesmerized by the Hudsonian Godwit, an extreme rarity from north-western Canada, which flew into Exeter when blown off course a week ago. The bird (left) keeps company with a Black-tailed Godwit. The photograph was taken on a Canon reflex camera with 1280mm focal length lens, Tri X film rated at 850 ASA.

Another Huxley takes up arms in the defence of Darwin

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The annual address by the president of the Royal Society, an event that under its ancient charter takes place on St Andrew's Day, is usually a résumé of the health of scientific research in Britain.

Yet in his first address since his election to the society's presidency Sir Andrew Huxley, FRS, yesterday strayed into a more sensitive area. He chose to take sides in the controversy over evolution that has been spreading among biologists for the past two years.

And, as his ancestor, T. H. Huxley, did in 1860, defying the wrath of the bishops, Sir Andrew put forward a robust defence of the Darwinian explanation of evolution.

The present dispute is a far more complicated argument than the one that raged in the nineteenth century. The creationist movement was given a fillip when President Reagan expressed sympathy for that cause, but that is not the group bothering Sir Andrew Huxley. His concern is with the assault on orthodox theory from within the ranks of science.

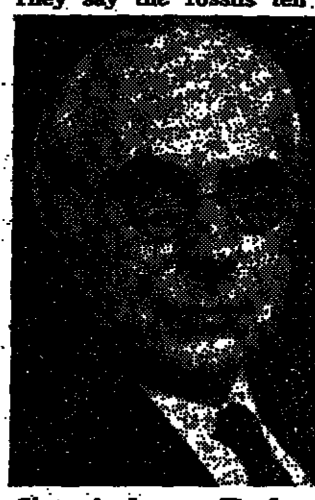
He said: "I found myself being asked by scientists, from the biological as well as the physical side, whether zoologists had ceased to believe in evolution.

"The public is still being given the impression on all sides that scientists no longer believe in evolution. That is so far from the truth, and many of the arguments that have been used are so fallacious, that I have felt that I ought to take the opportunity to put the record straight."

Most of the arguments depend, directly or indirectly, on contrasting the "sudden" evolutionary change put forward by Eldridge and Gould with the gradual change of Darwin.

The Eldridge and Gould theory was elaborated by Dr Niles Eldridge, of the New York Museum of Natural History, and Dr Stephen Jay Gould, of Harvard University.

They maintain that modern examination of fossils far from confirms the gradual change of orthodox theory. They say the fossils tell a story of long periods of stability punctuated by short periods of rapid change when new forms of organisms suddenly appeared.



Sir Andrew Huxley: "Putting the record straight".

The president of the Royal Society said that the Eldridge and Gould argument could be accommodated in a Darwinian framework. The examples quoted showed measurements of fossils from geological layers separated in time by intervals of about 100,000 years.

He suggested that Eldridge and Gould were being misleading when they said that a time interval of that order was a "geological microsecond". If a period of 10,000 or 100,000 years was to be represented by a microsecond comparison, then the whole age of the earth had to be compressed into less than one second, which was not a sensible scale on which to think about geological processes.

He criticized other arguments in a similar vein. But he added that plenty of difficulties still existed because there was almost no fossil evidence for the origin of the main divisions of the early animal kingdom.

Moreover, the question of the origin of life on earth, barely touched on by Darwin, lies in the realms of speculation and analogy. And the biggest problem for biology, which is too often swept under the carpet, is the existence of consciousness.

Much work is needed to advance the understanding of the mechanisms of evolution.

Boy's cycle found in murder hunt

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Police from the West Midlands, Leicestershire and Warwickshire were searching last night for the killer of John Haddon, aged 13, of Sutton Coldfield, whose cycle was found yesterday at Bedworth, Warwickshire, more than ten miles from where he disappeared.

The boy set off to cycle home from school through Sutton Park on Friday. His naked body was found near Sibson, Leicestershire, on Saturday. He had been sexually assaulted. A council workman found the bicycle by the A444 Coventry-Nuneaton road and police believe the killer took it there in an estate car or van.

A search of the 2,000 acres of Sutton Park and several pools by police diving teams failed to fined the boy's clothing. Police think that he was waylaid as he cycled home and was then driven to a remote spot in the park, where he was assaulted and killed.

☐ The caller who shot Mr Roy Herterich, a millionaire businessman of Hutton Mount, Brentwood, Essex, may have been a woman, police believe (Our Colchester Correspondent writes).

☐ The doorman shot dead at a ballroom in north London on Sunday night was named yesterday as Mr Michael Sullivan, aged 30 (the Press Association reports). Police say that Mr Sullivan, of Huron Road, Tooting, was shot in the face after he "became involved in an altercation" with two men at the Galtymore Ballroom.

TUC and Treasury clash on ILO report

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government and trade union leaders clashed yesterday over a report from the International Labour Office which is critical of government actions during the 21-week Civil Service pay dispute earlier this year.

Unions said the report from the ILO's governing body upheld their complaint that the Government was in breach of an international convention during the dispute. Britain is a signatory to the Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978.

A statement from the Treasury, which earlier this month took over responsibility for Civil Service pay, said it was "glad to learn that there have been no breaches of the convention, although some comments in the report are critical".

The complaint, lodged with the ILO by the TUC at the height of the nine Civil Service unions' campaign of selective strikes, claimed that the Government was in breach of the convention by unilaterally suspending the pay agreement of 530,000 white collar staff and by denying the unions access to pay research evidence.

Denial by the Government of union access to arbitration for the 1981 pay settlement was also cited by the TUC, which said yesterday that its complaint of breaches of the convention had been upheld.

Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said: "The ILO's verdict is an authoritative vindication of the British trade union movement and a damning criticism of the British Goverment reneging on its commitments. In this, as in so many other respects, the Goverment has grievously damaged expectations and our country's international reputation."

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "The Government deliberately provoked and prolonged a serious pay dispute by its arbitrary suspension of agreed negotiating arrangements. It has now been condemned for ignoring international commitments in clear contravention of ILO instruments to which it is a signatory.

"The moral advantage in the 1981 dispute was always with the unions, and union industrial action was, in the circumstances, entirely appropriate and justified. The Government must now honour its promise to seriously negotiate 1982 pay, permit arbitration, and should accept any arbitration award", Mr Kendall said.

He added that unions would be using the ILO verdict in arguments in the approaching pay negotiations and would be including it in the unions' submissions to the Megaw inquiry, which is examining Civil Service pay bargaining and is due to make recommendations for new pay system next year.

The ILO is regarded by unions as the world labour affairs "court", and the convention referred to lays down the rights of public servants to organize and the procedures for determining conditions in the public services. The TUC complaint, which was supported by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Public Services International, said that articles seven and eight of the convention had been breached.

New quango for historic monuments questioned

By Hugh Clayton

Discreet opposition to the Government's plans for a new quango to administer ancient sites such as Stonehenge and Old Sarum came yesterday from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), one of the oldest state agencies in the heritage field.

It expressed polite scepticism about proposals issued last week by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, for the creation of a new agency designed to make historic sites more self-supporting through appeals for private capital and the aggressive marketing of souvenirs.

"Commissioners could not see a self-evident advantage in handing over the stewardship of the national monumental heritage to a new non) departmental body", the royal commission said. Its chairman is Sir Michael Adeane, a former private secretary to the Queen, and half of its 14 other members are professors.

"Commissioners would also suggest that more thought needs to be given to the division of responsibilities inside and without the proposed new agency", the commission went on. "They are not as yet convinced that this commission, or a new body subsuming the commission's present functions, should be responsible for the very different problems of site management and commercial activity."

Last week ministers left open a decision about the fate of the commission.

The royal commission suggested tentatively yesterday that far from being taken over by a new quango it might from the centre piece of the new body.

POLICE RESCUE MAN ON LEDGE

Mr Robert Thornton, aged 26 a psychiatric patient, was rescued yesterday after spending nearly 14 hours on a three-inch ledge outside the fifteenth floor of a block of flats in Winchester Court, Sherwood, Nottingham. He was finally grabbed by the legs by two policemen and returned to Mapperley psychiatric hospital, in Nottingham.

Police said he burst into the flat of an elderly couple at 11 pm on Sunday night and went through a window to a balcony and the ledge. He was said to be suffering from depression.

ANOTHER JAIL CHIEF SPEAKS OUT

The governor of Strangeways prison, in Manchester, yesterday condemned Britain's jails as "an affront to a civilized society". In a letter published in *The Daily Telegraph* Mr Norman Brown called for legislation to reduce prison populations and restore the morale of staff.

Ten days ago, in a letter to *The Times*, Mr John McCarthy, the governor of Wormwood Scrubs, described himself as "the manager of a large penal dustbin".

Mr Brown claimed that Strangeways is one of the most overcrowded prisons in the country. "We just cannot go on locking men and women up, many for 23 hours a day. Why do the warnings continually given by the prison service go ignored?," he asked.

He agrees with a recent statement by Lord Longford that judges are holding back on reforms.

☐ The Conference of Chief Probation Officers said in a statement yesterday that the prison crisis could be cured without new legislation if courts continued to turn to probation orders and community service rather than prison sentances.

Mr Gerald Bevis, the conference chairman and chief probation officer of Cheshire, said courts "could make a massive, immediate and lasting reduction in the prison population".

Leading article, page 11

From yesterday's later editions

Duke's aircraft 'in near miss' report

An Andover aircraft of the Queen's Flight, on which the Duke of Edinburgh is thought to have been travelling, was involved in a "near miss" on Friday with a Boeing 747 jumbo jet carrying 200 passengers and bound for Miami from Heathrow.

The pilot of the Boeing reported the incident, which British Airways say occurred at 3,000 ft. over Midhurst, West Sussex. Buckingham Palace could not confirm whether the Duke was involved, though he had been flying in the area that day.

Rebel suspended

Mr Tony O'Brien, a member of the General and Municipal Workers Union executive, has been suspended for six months because he supported Mr Wedgwood Benn in the contest for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party. The union backed Mr Denis Healey.

EEC agriculture budget

How our upland farmers make the CAP fit

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Last week's inconclusive European Council summit in London will have reinforced the prevailing view in Britain that community mechanisms are weighted against British interests.

Observers will have noted the flat refusal of France, Ireland and, to a lesser degree, Italy and Denmark to countenance any lessening of the amount that agriculture takes from the EEC Budget. Once again, it will be said, Britain and Germany are paying through the nose to support the peasant farmers of Europe.

There are a few small ways in which the common agricultural policy does benefit Britain. Set against the outgoings, they are insignificant and they scarcely reach the consumer; but they may be seen as some small compensation.

One example is the designation of what are termed, in typically Eurocratic jargon, "less favoured areas". These are areas where, for various reasons, farming faces particular difficulties and where farmers qualify for special help from national governments and the EEC.

The idea came from Britain which, at the time of its accession to the Community in 1973, was concerned about its upland farmers. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the United Kingdom has been the largest beneficiary of EEC contributions to investment aids and livestock allowances.

More than 7,500,000 hectares, 42.4 per cent of the total land area, is designated as less favoured. Easily the largest part is in Scotland, where the 5,200,000 hectares so designated amount to 67.5 per cent of the land area and 84 per cent of all agriculrural land.

In Wales 54.1 per cent of the land area is classified as less favoured, and in Northern Ireland 40.5 per cent.

On the face of it other EEC countries appear to have done as well, if not better. Luxembourg has managed to have 90 per cent of its territory classified as less favoured and in Italy the proportion is 53 per cent.

In Ireland LFAs amount to half the agricultural area, in France 35 per cent and in West Germany 30 per cent. In cótrast, Denmark has no LFAs at all, and Holland virtually none. But in financial terms Britain still receives two fifths of all aid.

Land that is poor where production cannot be increased except at prohibitive cost, and areas where the continuation of farming is considered desirable for conservation or tourism reasons may also qualify as less favoured.

In both categories Britain has been much slower to apply for designation, something which the National Farmers' Union criticized at a meeting last week of the Commons Agricultural Comittee.

The results of a Ministry of Agriculture survey of marginal land are expected soon. The survey is expected to include marshland and undrained fens, heath and moorland, and that ill defined area known in environmental parlance as the "urban fringe". The Government will then have to decide how much of that land to ask the commission to designate as less favoured. It will also consider whether to apply to have the Isles of Scilly designated under the tourism conservation provision.

One difficulty is that after the furore over the Wildilfe and Countryside Bill, conservation groups will be on their guard against anything likely to encourage the drainage of wetlands or the ploughing up of moorlands.

Another is that the EEC pays only a proportion of the aid.

Killer mother beat child

From Our Correspondent, Bristol

A killer mother who battered a child after winning her custody was put on probation for three years yesterday. The woman, who admitted cruelty and causing bodily harm, was sent to Broadmoor in 1968 for manslaughter of her baby aged six months.

The baby she bore in Broadmoor was taken away after 10 days and they next met when she sought custody last year.

Judge Peter Fallon said at Bristol Crown Court today that at the final care hearing in December last year custody had been granted despite a social worker's fears. An out-of-date medical report was presented and the mother's daughter aged 15, lived with her happily it was stated.

Less than two weeks after the girl left the care of Calderdale Social Services to live with her mother in Weston-super-Mare a social worker, Mr John Foster, was called in by the mother. He found injuries to the girl but accepted that they were self-inflicted.

An earlier hearing had heard that the girl was beaten, punched, branded with an iron and doused in icy water.

NEWS IN SUMMARY



Mr Green: Denied assault on pupils

Head used cue to hit deaf pupils

The former head of a boarding school for deaf boys injured several pupils when he struck out with his hands and a billiard cue in an attempt to quell a near riot, a court was told yesterday.

Paul Green, who was dismissed after incidents at Burwood Park school, at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey was bound over at Kingston Crown Court in the sum of £50 to keep the peace for a year after denying 14 charges of assault.

Mr Nicholas Valios, for the prosecution, said that a considerable disturbance had begun one Saturday at teatime. About 35 boys were told to go to the school library, where they barricaded themselves in.

Mr Green got in through a window, and he hit out with his hands, causing a number of boys minor injuries.

Later some boys again barricaded themselves in the library and Mr Green again forced his way in.

He struck out with a billiard cue at the boys, inflicting injuries on some of them, Mr Valios said.

Cannabis raid on singer's flat

Marianne Faithfull, the singer, was fined £100 and her husband, Ian Brierley £75 yesterday after both had admitted possessing cannabis resin. Miss Faithfull was ordered to pay £50 costs and Mr Brierley £1,343 costs.

At Snaresbrook Crown Court, London, Mr Kevin DeHaan, for the prosecution, said the couple's basement flat in Danvers Street, Chelsea, was raided after a policeman saw through a window two people rolling cigarettes.

Times' men on fraud charge

Two employees of Times Newspapers were remanded in custody for three days at Clerkenwell Magistrates' court, London, yesterday on charges of falsifying accounts.

Steven O'Neill, aged 24, of Harlow, Essex, and Martin Wilson, aged 22, of Dartford, Kent, who both work in the accounts department, each face four charges of falsifying accounts.

Det. Constable Raymond Hayward told Mr J. Denis Purcell, the magistrate, that the case was a complex fraud involving seven people. He added that four other people had been arrested early yesterday.

Emma the guide dog dies

Emma, the famous Labrador guide dog, has died at the age of 17. When her mistress, Mrs Sheila Hocken, of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, regained her sight in an operation two years ago the dog went blind and the roles were reversed.

Labour sets out case for church school shake-up

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Proposals to deprive voluntary-aided (predominantly church) schools of all powers over curriculum, staff appointments and pupil admissions are put forward in a discussion document drawn up by the Socialist Educational Association (SEA) which is affiliated to the Labour Party. The proposals could lead to the abolition of church schools.

At a press conference to launch the report in London yesterday Mrs Caroline Benn, president of the association and wife of Mr Wedgwood Benn, said the education subcommittee of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee would consider the document in the new year with a view to incorporating it into party policy. Out of more than 8,000 denominational schools, two thirds are run by the Church of England, and others by the Roman Catholics, Methodists and Jews.

The document, which is the result of 18 months' deliberations by a working party chaired by Mrs Benn and consisting mainly of teachers from both maintained county schools and voluntary-aided demoninational schools, insists that its aim is not to abolish voluntary schools but to "explore ways in which democratic accountability and control can be established".

At present the special legal status of voluntary-aided schools enabled them to delay and even to resist local authority plans to reorganize them along comprehensive lines, it says.

Once they had become comprehensive, they were still able to operate a form of hidden selection in their intake through their power to refict pupils without reference to the local authority.

Also, their right to decide the size of their intake sometimes made it difficult for authorities to rationalize schools on an equitable basis as the nember of secondary pupils in the authority fell.

About a third of state schools have voluntary status; of those, two fifths are "controlled", meaning that the local authority appoints a majority of governors and thereby effectively controls the school, while three fifths are "aided" schools, where the voluntary foundation or church appoints a majority of governors.

A "majority view" in the discussion document suggests that despite their past achievements any claim for special treatment, other than freedom to teach a particular religion, could no longer be accepted.

Voluntary schools should be treated in the same way as county schools, it said, with the same criteria on the curriculum, except for religious education; the same procedures for admissions and school size; the same staffing policy, and without the power to appoint a majority of governors.

Test to destruction for nuclear safety margins

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

One of the most remarkable operations ever planned to search for cracks and to make repairs to pipework in nuclear power stations is in progress.

It includes subjecting big components made of one-and-three-quarter inch thick steel, and worth £500,000 each, to increasing stress until they explode. The first tests to destroy deliberately one of these objects was done at the Ministry of Defence range at Foulness, and a second will be tested similarly in a few weeks' time.

But those trials are just part of a long research and development programme by the Central Electricity Generating Board, for which the cost is put conservatively at more than £30m.

It was described by Dr. Bryan Edmondson, director of the board's engineering support group, as probably the largest engineering effort in history for testing and maintenance.

When a technical account of the investigation is published, it will provide an important contribution to the science of calculating engineering standards. Yet there is a paradox associated with the project.

Although the work is being done to resolve a specific problem that has arisen in four Magnox power stations built in Britain almost 20 years ago, the main benefit will be in evaluating future power station designs like the American type of pressurized water reactor, PWR, which the board wants to build.

Dr Edmondson said one purpose of testing to destruction, components taken from the Magnox nuclear power station is to demonstrate the safety margins in practice as well as from the theoretical computer calculations. The principles involved apply even more so to PWR's, he added.

The investigation was started 18 months ago when new ultrasonic crack detection methods were introduced into routine inspection. This showed flaws in the "bellows" unit which is used in as many as 150 places in the gas cooling circuits of each of the four stations.

The generating board's engineers are convinced that the flaws, found in welds which hold together steel supports within the bellows units, have been there since the plants came into operation almost 20 years ago.

The stations at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, and Bradwell, Essex, which both came into operation in November 1962, supply 276 megawatts (276 MW) and 300 MW of electricity respectively.

The Dungeness A station, in Kent provides 410 MW and at Sizewell, in Suffolk, where only one of two reactors is out of service, the supply is 420 MW.

The two larger stations came into operation in 1966, but all have been operating at 15 per cent below their original design capacities. That was done to cut the rate of corrosion of steel bolts.

Coping with the defects in the welds of bellows units is far more complicated, because many of them are in inaccessible parts.

Operating conditions vary from station to station. At Dungeness the gas temperature is 390 degrees centigrade and the pressure 268 lbs a square inch.

In the test to destruction, a bellows from Dungeness was pressurized to over 1,313 lbs a square inch.

On the basis of elaborate studies of the performance of bellows at each station, the generating board is submitting separate safety analyses to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate with requests to bring the plant back into operation. That has been agreed for one of the reactors at Dungeness A station to be used from this week.

Target '82 drafts strategy for left-wing GLC members

By David Walker

Since Labour took over the Greater London Council in May a committee of left-wingers has met at County Hall in rooms booked by members of Mr Kenneth Livingstone's collective leadership.

Called Target '82, the committee is dedicated to the success in next May's borough council elections of candidates who "are prepared to confront the Government" and to policies of full-blooded municipal Trotskism.

This month target '82's past efforts — interminable meetings, detailed working-party reports, the building of a system of political communication — will ensure that its policies form the core of electoral conferences in several inner and outer London boroughs. Both Southwark's and Lewisham's election manifestos already have Target '82's stamp.

Target '82's policies generally have no cost attached. They are extensive municipalization, no increases in council house rents, more vigorous use of planning powers, more and wider social services and job-creation projects.

All are underpinned by the tight accountability of Labour councillors to the inter-constituency "local government committee," which, in several boroughs, Target '82 has made its own.

Target '82's guiding light is Mr Jeremy Corbyn, its convener, a full-time official of the National Union of Public Employees. Mr Corbyn and colleagues from his political base, Haringey, are among the editors of the London left's house journal, the monthly *London Labour Briefing*. It is *Briefing* that carries the lists of targeted sitting Labour councillors, and prints the model resolutions which have become policy in the half dozen boroughs, where the Bennite left controls Labour Party affairs.

With 2,000 to 2,500 copies printed, *Briefing's* circulation is narrow, but like such Labour newspapers as *Tribune* and *Militant* it fulfils the function of organizing a party within the party. *Briefing's* strength charts the strength of the left wing: it circulates most in the boroughs of Haringey, Brent, Islington, Southwark, Lambeth and to a lesser extent in Camden, Hounslow, Lewisham and Greenwich.

The *Briefing* group, its membership of 50-100 equal with that of Target '82, includes several Nupe officials — Mr Mark Sanders, a union area officer, fulfills Mr Corbyn's organizing role south of the River Thames. Most members are employed by local councils. Several, such as Miss Valerie Wise, are members of GLC.

The group's first triumph was the capture of the GLC for the left under Mr Livingstone, although Mr Livingstone and his associate, Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Council, have since been criticized in *Briefing's* columns for deviations.

Even before May this year, plans had been hatched for an organization — Target '82 — to coordinate strategy for the borough elections of next year.

Targets were listed in *Briefing* as moderate and right-of-centre leaders. Mr John O'Grady, leader of Southwark council, has fallen victim, and been denied reselection as a Labour councillor. Mr Andrew Hawkins, leader of Lewisham, faces a difficult pass age; the position of Mr Roy Shaw, leader of Camden, is tricky.

Target '82 has been resisted, most successfully in Tower Hamlets, where Labour councillors have safeguarded their reselection. Mr Paul Beasley, council leader, called Target '82 "a very divisive influence".

But to Mr Brynley Davies, leader of the Inner London Education Authority and an associate of Target '82, it is merely "a mutual support group to talk through ideas". *Briefing*, he said, "is a forum for those on the left to encourage all groups on the left to get involved in local government; but I never saw it as a grouping like 'Militant'".

Apart from securing the adoption of left-wing council candidates in Southwark, Target '82's big success to date has been in the writing of manifestos for the borough elections. Thanks to a compliant executive committee, the official Greater London regional council of the Labour Party is to act as a "coordinator" for borough policy promises — a new role, desired by the left as a way of imposing uniformity.

According to a resolution in the October edition of *Briefing*, the regional council is to c[illegible] a special conference immediately after the May elections to organize a strategy of "no cuts".

Meanwhile Target '82's sample manifesto promises to urge increased spending in virtually every department of London councils, the employment of extra staff, setting up of municipal centres for unemployed workers.

Objections to that plan by the central government is to be met by "disengagement" of Labour councillors and strikes. *Briefing* supporters are to advance this view at the special London Labour Party conference that is planned for December 12.

Better deal promised by race officer

By Lucy Hodges

The first race relations adviser to the Greater London Council began work yesterday, five days after publication of Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots, and said he would be reviewing the council's policies and practices to give a better deal to London's one million blacks.

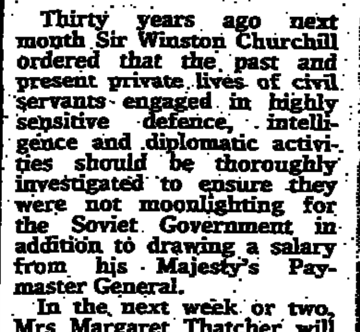
Mr Herman Ouseley, aged 34, who was born in Guyana and has worked in Brixton for the past eight years as principal race relations officer with the Lambeth Council, will be introducing a system of ethnic monitoring throughout the authority and drawing up a code of conduct to ensure that the GLC is an effective "equal opportunity employer".

Announcing his appointment yesterday at a salary of £22,000, Mr Paul Boateng, vice-chairman of the GLC's new ethnic minorities committee, said the new policy did not amount to positive discrimination. He preferred the term "positive action".

"We are not talking about more jobs for blacks and more homes for blacks, because that is too crude", Mr Boateng said. "What it is about is recognizing the special needs of the black community, which means allocating resources over and above those we are giving to the inner city."

Rejecting Lord Scarman's phrase, "positive discrimination", as "a surprisingly infelicitous one for him to use", Mr Boateng nevertheless agreed with him that there had to be positive effort to combat racial disadvantage and discrimination.

To that end the council, which employs 22,000 people and is the largest local authority in the country, would be considering introducing targets for, say, training black people for jobs and housing them. But that did not mean quotas, because they were unlawful under the Race Relations Act.



Mr Ouseley yesterday

Whitehall brief

Quieter days for mole hunters

By Peter Hennessy

Thirty years ago next month Sir Winston Churchill ordered that the past and present private lives of civil servants engaged in highly sensitive defence, intelligence and diplomatic activities should be thoroughly investigated to ensure they were not moonlighting for the Soviet Government in addition to drawing a salary from his Majesty's Paymaster General.

In the next week or two, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will receive a report prepared by the Security Commission urging in the strongest terms that she keeps the system of positive vetting introduced by Sir Winston, as it represents a vital first line of defence against the KGB, which continues to devote much effort to infiltrating the British Civil Service.

The fox-hunting Lord Diplock and his fellow security commissioners will not, however, be urging the hounds of the Security Service, MI5, to be let loose on another, wide-ranging "mole" hunt in Whitehall. If anything the reverse will be true.

In evidence presented to them since their invitation in March, in the wake of the Hollis affair, to examine the condition of the public service's defences against penetration by foreign intelligence organizations, the security commissioners have heard from many of the senior men responsible for the safety of the realm that the number of civil servants being positively vetted has got out of hand and should be reduced.



Lord Diplock, taking time off from the mole hunt, turns his attention to other prey.

When the idea of positive vetting was first considered in 1950, under pressure from the Americans after the conviction of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the most damaging of the atom spies, the Prime Minister, then Mr. Clement Atlee, who had doubts about the practice on civil libertarian grounds, was informed by the Secretary of the Cabinet that no more than 1,000 posts would require their occupants to be screened.

Given that Sir Winston, who succeeded Mr Atlee in 1951, finally introduced the system at the height of the cold war, with Burgess and Maclean only recently arrived in Moscow and the Korean conflict raging, today's total of more than 25,000 posts covered by the vetting net does seem excessive

In the present climate of cost-consciousness in Whitehall, elaborate field inquiries by the Ministry of Defence's 180 investigating officers who vet officials for the home departments (the Armed Forces, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6, look after their own screening) represent a substantial drain on public funds.

For that reason, the Prime Minister is likely to agree to a diminution in the scale of the operation, though she will almost certainly accede to the wishes of the directors-general of MI5 and MI6, who want all their people, from cleaners upwards, to be kept inside the system.

Although the Security Commission's general line is that the palisades should be drawn in to protect only those persons and files that really need it, they are likely to draw Mrs Thatcher's attention to several developments since Lord Radcliffe reported on public service security in 1962. On the physical side, the introduction of computers, word processers and the ubiquitous photocopying machine have, it seems, opened up new possibilities for the KGB

One Diplock finding, however, calculated to appeal to the open government lobby is that money could also be saved by cutting down on the number of documents carrying a high security classification, as guarding them is very expensive. Persuading people at all levels in the Civil Service that the KGB are still very interested in the contents of departmental registries, despite the withering of Britain's world power status, might also require a more open policy towards the work of Mr Rex Davie's security section in the Management and Personnel Office, which supervises the positive vetting system.

On the human side, as the ideological grip of Stalin's successors on the imaginations of all but an atavistic few has weakened, the guardians of national security have detected a kind if nihilism in parts of the public service which worries them, as it has driven out the old concepts of loyalty — a process accelerated inside a Civil Service recoiling from public and political criticism and harbouring resentment about its treatment on pay.

That is one of the areas in which the Prime Minister's response to Diplock could trigger off civil libertarian fears, particularly if the report rekindles her desire to create an official secrets statute leading to convictions in the courts, to replace the discredited Act of 1911.

Case sign of rate revolt, QC claims

By Frances Gibb

The challenge by the London Borough of Bromley to the extra rate levied by the Greater London Council to pay for the fares cut of a quarter by London Transport is part of a widespread revolt by ratepayers, Mr David Widdicombe, QC, told the Law Lords yesterday.

He said that the Labour controlled GLC's policy was, in Bromley's opinion, "a deliberate policy of loss-making at the expense of the ratepayers".

Bromley's case, among other points, is that under the Transport Act, 1969, the GLC has to run London Transport as a business venture; that the fares cut was not in accordance with business principle; and that in law the council has a duty to its ratepayers, which it had breached.

The policy was being contested not only by Bromley but also by ratepayers throughout the country, Mr Widdicombe said.

Mr Widdicombe, for Bromley Council, was opening his submissions before the Lords, Lord Wilberforce presiding. The GLC is contesting a recent Court of Appeal ruling which upheld a claim by Bromley that the GLC had acted illegally in levying a 6.1p rate to subsidize its fares cut.

Of the effect of the GLC's transport policy, Mr Widdicombe said that the owner of a property with a ratable value of £300 would have paid £7.20 for transport in 1981-82 under the previous Conservative administration. Under the new administration he would pay £40.50 and, if those transport policies were carried through to 1982-83, the rate would ride to £60.

The hearing continues

Benefit reform 'has led to confusion'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The promised simplification of the supplementary benefits scheme has resulted in widespread confusion and hardship for claimants, the Social Security Advisory Commettee has been told.

A year after the reforms, which ministers said would give claimants clearly understood fights, officials remain ignorant of the new rules and the public is totally baffled.

The administration of the new scheme is as presseng s difficulty as the inadequate benefit levels, according to evidence published today by the Child Poverty Action Hroup, which was paid by the Department of Health and Social Security to help to monitor the scheme.

Similar points are made in an unpublished submission from the National Council for One Parent Families.

The experience of the two agencies and others taking part in the monitoring exercise is that supplementary benefit officers "seem to know nothing of the new regulations and, on occasions, care less", according to the action group's evidence.

"It may well be that the elimination of discretion has eased the departmental decision-making process. We are not convinced that it has been of much benefit to claimants."

Both organizations say that benefit officers make decisions on the basis of internal instructions, or a handbook, instead of from the published regulations designed to define claimants' legal rights.The results are leading to delays, confusion about entitlement and often rudeness to claimants.

In one of 250 cases taken up by the one parent family council between December, 1980, and August, 1981, it took nearly two months for a schoolgirl mother to be awarded benefit to which she was clearly entitled.

□ Rising unemployment is swelling the numbers of single homeless people, according to the Crisis at Christmas organization. More school-leavers are seeking work in the main cities but finding themselves homeless and alone there.

AWARD FOR BRAVERY 39 YEARS LATE

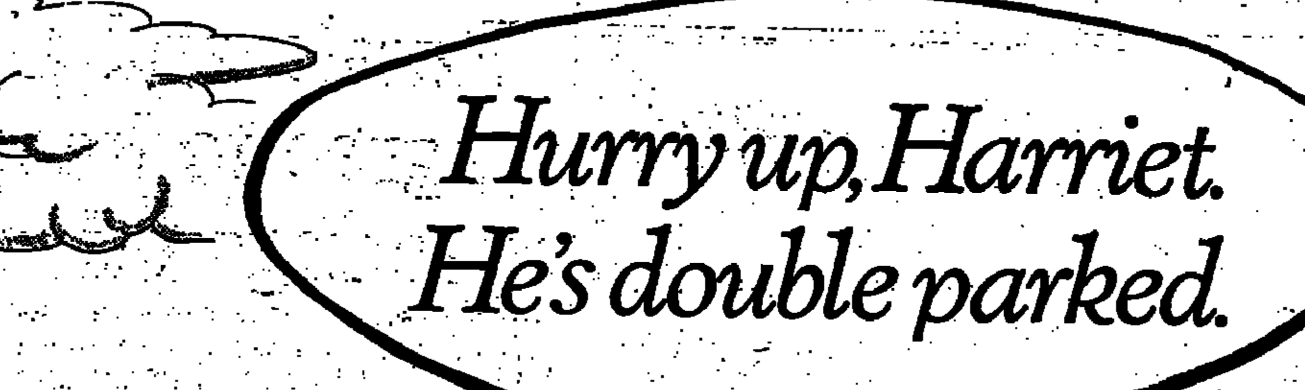
From Our Correspondent
York

Mr Frank Adamson, a former sergeant, was presented with the Criox de Guerre he won 39 years ago for bravery in the Western Desert.

The retired postman, aged 73, had been awarded the medal by the French Government after taking part in a delaying action against 12 German Panzer tanks who were pursuing a Free French column. In an attempt to give the French column time to escape Mr Adamson and his comrades positioned themselves in front of the tanks and kept on firing until they were overrun.

Mr Adamson was awarded the medal by the French while he was still a prisoner but over the years his award was lost under red tape.

But yesterday, thanks to the persistence of his wartime battery commander, Major Roger Coxton, who got the medal issued and traced the survivors, Mr Adamson was guest of honour at Alanbrooke barracks, Topcliffe, North Yorkshire, to receive the medal he never knew he had won.





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Any EEC deal must be in Britain's interests

EEC SUMMIT

It looked as if Britain would be paying £55m to the European Community budget this year instead of the £1,400m which would have been due under the arrangements left by Labour to the present Government, the Prime Minister said.

In a statement on the EEC summit in London last week, Mrs Thatcher said that it had been disappointing that the leaders of the Community had not been able to make more specific proposals.

Mrs Thatcher gave an account of the meeting and at the end, said: It was disappointing that we were not able to make more specific proposals on major issues on the mandate. This was, none the less, a meeting which helped to lay the basis for far-reaching decisions which have to be taken soon.

We intend to make sure that those decisions, which will affect the Community's future for years ahead, safeguard the interests of the United Kingdom.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): It would have been better to have been completely frank with the House and the country and acknowledged that no progress has been made towards achieving the objectives which she set and that this House has laid down in specific terms on a number of occasions.

Her statement has underlined that each country defends its own self-interest and that once again Britain has failed to get any lasting improvement on the financing of the common agricultural policy, on the budget, and on the transfer of resources from rich to poor countries.

Even without presidency of the Council we are unable to make any progress.

Is there any fresh prospect of new budget arrangements which will guarantee that over a reasonable period Britain is not a net contributor and that there will be a transfer of resources to the poor?

Does she believe countries with vested interests will agree to reform of the CAP and that she can properly reform it from inside the EEC?

Will she undertake that unless the CAP is reformed Britain will block any fresh agreement on agricultural price fixing in the spring?

On unemployment, this a pitiful result for such a meeting. Why is Britain one of the countries holding back on support of President Mitterand's proposals for a programme of expansion?

Has she read comment by Mr Edward Heath on the summit and does she think her tactics in Dublin have had any effect in producing the negative results now?

Does Mrs Thatcher agree with the statement of the Federal Chancellor that he is convinced the Soviet Government is eager to get a settlement? When we brought back the same information from Moscow the Foreign Office did not seem to understand.

Mrs Thatcher: I have never had so many matters across the whole range of Community policies discussed at any previous summit. Obviously every nation fights its own corner. We fight ours. Indeed, on the whole we have fought ours more vigorously than Mr Foot's Government. (Conservative cheers.)

It is in our common interest that the Community continues but within that common interest we wish to secure the best arrangements for Britain.

There are difficult decisions to take on the CAP. The existing policy suits some member states, but some of us find it inequitable and not sensible.

On unemployment, even when France has expanded her deficit it is still a smaller proportion of gross domestic product than ours. Even with a much smaller deficit than we have, France has had to cut her capital spending programme by the equivalent of £1,300m.

On the suggestion that we did not get much further because of our attitude at Dublin, had we been left with the budget arrangements which Mr Foot's government left us with, this year we would be paying £1,400m to the Community budget. We negotiated it well down in our last negotiations and this year it looks as if we will be paying something like £55m.

Mr Foot: Criticism of her conduct at Dublin came primarily from Mr Heath. The French Government is proposing a programme of expansion such as some of her colleagues might wish to support. We want to know when the Government is going to be prepared to consult other countries in Europe or out of Europe on a programme of expansion.

If she will not agree with the French Government on such proposals in the European Council, will she have bilateral discussions with President Mitterrand, to see whether we cannot have a common programme to tackle unemployment? Why is the British Government holding back?

Can she give any date when she thinks any reform of the CAP will be achieved?

Mrs Thatcher: No, because it is part of the continuing work on the mandate. That has been referred to the foreign ministers; there are serious and difficult problems. The interests of a number of states are different. We shall not agree to any particular reform until we have an overall reform so that each and every country feels that it has a reasonable deal.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): What was the attitude to the proposals put forward by Herr Genscher and Signor Colombo for greater political cooperation? This is a timely proposal of great European interest on the future of disarmament.

It would have been a good time during the British presidency to make moves towards joining the European Monetary System. Could she respond to the specific assertion of Mr Edward Heath writing in *The Times*, this morning that the other members of the Community were not prepared to reach agreement on matters affecting Britain's interest primarily because of the way they were treated at the Dublin summit?

Mrs Thatcher: The Dublin summit and the Luxembourg summit produced the best budgetary arrangement for this country that any Government has been able to achieve since we entered the Community.

I am sorry that the Liberal benches do not like it that we got such a good deal. Clearly they could never have got it and they are jolly jealous that someone else did.

The German and Italian proposals must be considered carefully. They propose new arrangements for political cooperation, even on security matters, and obviously that does not suit all members of the Community, because one, at least, is neutral.

They also propose some new councils, one for judicial matters and one for cultural matters. I have not the slightest shadow of doubt that some people will have different approaches to the prospect of new councils.

They proposed increased powers for the European Parliament. I imagine, varying views will be taken in this House about some of those things.

Everything must be considered carefully by the foreign ministers before the matter comes back to the European Council.

We were asked whether we would join the EMS, but it comes up in the next council. Then it will be three years since it was started.

Our exchange rate has fluctuated considerably because we are a petro-currency, and this is something different from other members of the Community. We would have to consider carefully if there was any question of going into the EMS.




Tapsell: Sceptical about EMS. Stoddart: No mandate for union.

Mr Robert Rhodes James (Cambridge, C): Our contribution was £18m a week and is now only £1m. Although this is a considerable achievement, there is far more to the EEC than economics and the budget.

In relation to the Geneva conference, this represents the extreme importance of the principle of negotiating from strength without which these negotiations would not have begun.

Further, the zero option proposal does genuinely represent one of the most solid possibilities ever supported in Europe.

Mrs Thatcher: Of course the Community is about a lot more than economics, but taking the whole swathe of Community policies, each state must feel it gets a fair deal, as you would expect between partners.

About the Geneva conference and the zero option, I entirely agree. We can only negotiate from strength.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): This is a gloomy and dispiriting story which indicates we are never going to get fundamental reform of the CAP. We will have better relations with these countries when they are not based on membership of this ramshackle organization.

Mrs Thatcher: That would be highly damaging to jobs and industry. The EEC is our biggest export market and many more jobs depend on future membership.

Mr Peter Tapsell (Horncastle, C): Will she continue to regard with scepticism the arguments in favour of Britain joining the EMS? Everything we can and should achieve as a result of membership of it can be better achieved by our own national efforts.

Mrs Thatcher: I would need to be convinced that there was positive advantage to this country in going into the EMS. I agree with his reasoning.

One of the ideas for having the EMS was that it would require all countries to run sound financial policies and that having a stable exchange rate would require it that much more. It has not altogether turned out to be true.

Ireland and Belgium were running deficits amounting to 15 per cent of GDP and were in considerable difficulty. So that reason did not seem to be prevailing.

If we want a stable exchange rate and a stable Europe (she went on) we have to return to the formula used by Mr Tapsell: we have to run our own economies properly and there is no substitute for that.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): *The proposals by Herr* Genscher and Signor Colombo for greater political union are really tantamount to suggesting a federal European state in which this country would lose, and this Parliament would lose, a good deal of sovereignty.

There is no mandate in this country for such a federal union. There is no support in this House for it and since she has expressed opposition herself, there is little support. Why did she not kill the proposals stone dead?

Mrs Thatcher: Because I do not believe the proposals amount to a federal European state. I do not think any such idea of a federal European state would have a ghost's chance of getting anywhere.

Tougher watchdog for nationalized industries

EXPENDITURE

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission in a strengthened form would continue to be the main instrument for the external scrutiny of the nationalized industries. The Government had not been convinced that it would be fruitful to replace it as the body to undertake efficiency investigations so soon after its inception, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said during a debate on the first special report from the Committee of Public Accounts of Session 1980-81, on the Role of the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Government's White Paper.

He said that the Commission would be strengthened by increased scale of operation, more staff, and by being encouraged to identify priorities in its recommendations with specific proposals for action on them. Greater use could also be made of management consultants.

In the White Paper the Government made it clear that it fully shared the Committee's concern about the need to promote the efficiency of the nationalized sector, particularly where competitive pressures were weak or absent.

In the four studies completed since the beginning of 1980—into the inner London letter post, the Severn/Trent Water Authority, the Central Electricity Generating Board and British Rail commuter services—they had successfully identified areas of weakness. The right course was to build on the existing structure, not to supplant it.

The Government had therefore decided to strengthen and supplement the Commission's role. There would be an increase in the scale of the Commission's operations. The number of references would be increased to up to six in each year, so that each nationalized industry had at least one major reference every four years, but no individual part of an industry would normally be referred more than once every four years.

The Commission's membership and staffing would be strengthened to deal with the increased workload. The Government would announce the programme of references annually for the year ahead.

The second step would be more effective follow-up which was crucial if the best was to be obtained from the Commission's reports. Although it was primarily for the industries to act on the report's findings the Government was strengthening the procedure for follow-up action.

We intend to encourage the Commission to identify priorities in their recommendations (he said) to quantify their proposals as far as this is feasible, and to make specific recommendations for action to implement them.

Barnett: Appalling response from Treasury.

The reports would continue to be published, but in the interests of accountability to Parliament a statement of the industries response to the report would be made, normally within three to four months of publication followed by a further statement of progress after 12 months.

The Commission was not the only external body with a potential contribution. In the private sector good use was often made of the skills and expertise of management consultants. They had also been used in the nationalized industries to good effect.

The Government believes that greater use could be made of such consultants (he said) wherever this would be appropriate and cost-effective.

Mr Joel Barnett, (Heywood and Royton, Lab) chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, opening the debate, said the Treasury had failed to concede the need for true parliamentary accountability in the spending of public money. The Treasury response to the committee's report had been appalling and shameful. It was not simply that it had rejected the committee's recommendations but the wholly negative and inadequate way in which it had responded to a carefully argued case.

Yet the objective of Treasury and committee were the same. They all wanted value for money, *efficiency and effectiveness in* auditing public spending.

He agreed with the three guiding principles, as they were called by the Treasury. The first was the principle of ministerial responsibility to Parliament and the second the need for high standards of financial stewardship and prudence in handling public money. The third derived from the evidence that standards of audit to both external and internal of Government departments required improvement.

Ministerial responsibility to Parliament was not a substitue for real parliamentary accountability. It was a red herring.

Parliamentary accountability did not detract from ministerial responsibility. It helped to make it possible to get true ministerial responsibility if there were parliamentary accountability of the kind the committee recommended. May be that was the real *reason the Government or Treasury* was rejecting the recommendation.

The PAC had recommended that there should be a national audit office with a head directly responsible to Parliament. It was vitally important that he should be seen to be independent of the executive.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab), referring to British Leyland, said if Parliament was confronted by decisions of closure, partial closure, selling and possible write-off of whole manufacturing units; if it was concerned with the de-industrialisation of part of Britain, and in the case of the tractor assembly line at Bathgate, it was of paramount importance that the Comptroller and Auditor General should be able to pursue the destination of public money wherever he and the audit department might follow the scent of any trail they picked up.

If there was proof that the Scottish Office, the Department of Industry, and the Treasury did not know the identity or background of the firm to whom the tractor line at Leyland was to be sold, and if the C and AG did not have access to the company then Parliament had no source of information. If Parliament had no source of information, how was money from public funds to be monitored?

There were rumours and allegations about current, recent or not so recent senior executives and their involvements in these sales. There was a fury among the working people of central Scotland who felt that their livelihoods were being sold for a mess of pottage behind their backs.

Mr Edward du Cann (Taunton, C) said the nationalized industries were not accountable to public audit and they should be. More types of public expenditure escaped constitutional audit than in any other comparable country in the free world and MPs should be ashamed of this.

The Government, as trustee for the taxpayer's resources, should exercise special competence and carefulness and be a leader and innovator in the techniques of control and evaluation.

This White Paper was a timid, trivial and disappointing document. It was an opportunity ignored and wasted. It was a negative response to the PAC's proposals. It was offensive to Parliament that the response to constructive proposals made in all seriousness by senior backbench MPs over many years should be so unimaginative.

Mr Jeremy Bray (Motherwell and Wishaw, Lab) said the Government should think again and accept wholly the recommendations of the PAC.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham and Crawley, C) said the Treasury response had not been a satisfactory response to a full report from the committee. It was not prepared to allow accountability to Parliament in any satisfactory way. Public expenditure had got progressively out of control, while the power to control remained virtually the same.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C) said any syste mof controlling and auditing had to involve a system whereby those being considered or criticized at least had the ability to defend themselves.

The Government was fortunate there was no vote on this tonight because for the first time in his life he would have voted against it.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C) said the Monopolies and Mergers Commission route did not provide the answer to parliamentary control of the nationalized industries. The Government response showed complete lack of understanding of what was happening in the NHS when it proposed there should be a reduction in the number of civil servants while 25,00 0 extra people were recruited into the NHS. This also indicated a complete lack of control.

Mr Robin Cook, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (Edinburgh Central, Lab) said that outside the Treasury there was a consensus that change was required and urgent. There was consensus *for change in the relationship* between the Comptroller and Auditor General and Parliament, and over the range of his remit. The case had been made that he should be more clearly independent of the Treasury.

Mr Ridley, winding up the debate, said the Comptroller and Auditor General was independent of the Treasury, although technically appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Protest by SDP over broadcasts

ELECTION TV

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on the allocation of party political broadcasts for 1982.

He said that Mr Francis Pym Lord President of the Council and Leader of the Commons, despite his representations, had decided to go ahead with chairing discussions between the chief whips of the Conservative Labour and Liberal parties and representatives of the Independent Broadcasting Authority and the BBC as to allocation of timing for the broadcasts for next year. This would be the third year after the general election when one-third of the party political broadcasts were allocated on the results of all subsequent by-elections

This would affect the way the SDP, which in its own right appeared to command greater national support than any of the three parties represented at the discussions, was able to present its case fairly to the electorate before the general election.

The result of the Crosby by-election was only announced on Friday, but these discussions were taking place at 5pm today.

It was the last opportunity open for the House to discuss the issue and have the meeting postponed before it could make its view clear that the SDP should be represented at these discussions before final decisions were made on broadcasting for 1982.

This matter went to the roots of parliamentary democracy. The *SDP was now the third largest* party in the House since 1935. They were not just dealing with a by-election success or a new party in the country, but a new party already represented in the House—a situation without precedent since the inception of political broadcasting in 1936.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) rejected the application.

Tory warning on jobless benefits

WALES

A Conservative MP said during Commons questions on unemployment in Wales that the Government would lose the next general election unless it did something about the jobless "without clobbering those already unemployed".

The remark, by Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C) led to Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, commenting that there was no room for substantial cuts in unemployment benefit.

He indicated during the exchanges that he was to have a meeting later this week with Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, to discuss the BSC's corporate plan.

Mr Edwards also said that representatives of the Nissan company of Japan had had a meeting with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, within the last week to discuss further the car plant which it was proposed to build in the United Kingdom. Mr Edwards said he understood it likely the company would indicate its intentions early in the new year.

He had been having discussions with Swansea University and similar discussions elsewhere with a view to stimulating science based and high technology developments in the vicinity of

Mr Edwards said unemployment in Wales stood at 158,400—an increase of 95 per cent since the Government came to office.

Mr Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab): Will he assure us that he will resist strongly attempts to have real cuts in unemployment benefit?

Bearing in mind the youth unemployment lobby of today, how does he propose to bring to Wales real jobs for unemployed young people?

Mr Edwards: Last week I said the options for the greatest economies have been closed off and went on to argue this was not an area where significant cuts could be made.

We are undertaking a massive programme of infrastructure improvement, of building advance factories and of provisions for attracting new industry into the area. We have greatly extended the special measures and the youth opportunities programme.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Flint, West, C): The policies of the Labour party, including particularly withdrawal from the EEC, would be likely to push up unemployment in Wales by probably as much as *100,000. The Social* Democratic Party has so far come up with no suggestion at all for dealing with the unemployment crisis.

Unless this Government does something about unemployment and does it without clobbering those already unemployed then they will lose the next election. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Edwards: I do not in any way underestimate the scale of the problem. I find it encouraging in a year of severe recession that we have actually succeeded so far in allocating an all-time record number of advanced factories to provide more factory space and more potential for jobs than in any comparable period previously in Welsh history.

It is worth noting that while there has been a serious increase in unemployment in Wales, the unemployment levels in Wales have not risen anything like as fast as in the rest of Great Britain and many other parts of the United Kingdom.

I am entitled to say that, when we are in a period of severe recession, to do even better in the creation of new factories, the number of allocations and the provision of new jobs is also a remarkable achievement.

Rubens to be bought

A major picture from the Rubens collection will be purchased for the Courtauld Institute of the University of London, Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, announced.

Mr Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman on the arts (Warley, East, Lab), had asked what discussions there had been concerning the project for the sale of works of art which formed part of the collection of the late Count Seilern, which he bequeathed to London University.

Mr Channon: I have been in touch with the parties concerned and I am glad to say that an agreement has now been reached whereby, through contributions from the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the Victoria and Albert Museum a major picture from the Rubens collection will be purchased for the Courtauld Institute of the University of London.

This will enable the executors to meet the residual liabilities of the estate and the Courtauld to keep the collection intact.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Prime Minister. Motion on Appropriation (No 3) (Northern Ireland) Order. Lords (2.30): Mental Health Bill, second reading.

Geneva arms talks

Russia and US agree to keep meetings private

From Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, Geneva, Nov 30

Leaders of the Soviet and American delegations to the new arms control talks met here for 90 minutes today and reached their first agreement—not to start leaking to the press.

The rule applies more to the Americans than the Russians, who are not given to open government anyway. But the suspicion of public debate was mutual, and the meeting was "cordial and businesslike" according to Mr Paul Nitze, who is leading the American team.

He and his five colleagues will meet the Russians for their first plenary session tomorrow at the local offices of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency where negotiations also took place over the Salt 2 treaty.

Mr Nitze, who was among the treaty's strongest critics, must hope that he and his men will make a better job of these talks, which are over medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

On the privacy issue, Mr Nitze explained: "It is only by mutual respect for the confidentiality of these proceedings that we can hope to look at the hard issues which divide us, and to search for solutions that will assure security and reduce tensions.

"I will not engage in a public debate via the media. We want these talks to succeed. This arrangement will help us to work towards that goal." The stakes were high for all.

Today's meeting took place during a snowstorm, more conducive to cold war than the warm embrace of détente. But it all looked friendly enough, so much so that the Russians allowed the press through the gates of the Soviet mission an hour in advance, so that they could fight among themselves in the true spirit of private enterprise for the best camera angles on the porch.

Twenty-five minutes before the start, a chef in tall white hat darted inside, dodging the snowflakes, with a covered tray of, perhaps, canapés for Soviet-American delectation. Five minutes later, the Russian delegates arrived, six of them walking unobtrusively up the drive.

Mr Nitze, accompanied by a *single aide, drew up in a black sedan at 11 o'clock, and they* strode together in their bespoke lightweights towards a greeting from *Mr* Yuli Kvitsinsky, Mr Nitze's opposite number.

Mr Kvitsinsky in gold-framed, tinted glasses, looked older than 45, and more friendly than in his photographs. Mr Nitze looked younger than 74, and less happy. But this might have been because cameramen kept them on the step for several minutes shaking hands, and he was hardly dressed for that.

"Come inside, it's cold", Mr Kvitsinsky said, genially, and they turned to start their talks about talks which will touch upon the destiny of Europe.

Rostow shows way back from brink

By David Cross

If humanity is to retreat, step by cautious step, from the brink of the nuclear abyss, the United States and the Soviet Union must lead the way together, Mr Eugene Rostow, director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said last night.

This duty could be translated into two simple axioms, he said. First, the United States and the Soviet Union should reach verifiable arms reduction agreements which would give each side an equal deterrent capacity; and second, world public order must be safeguarded from the increasing threat of conventional warfare, subversion and terrorism, he added.

Mr Rostow, who was speaking at the Commonwealth Institute in London, was delivering the 1981 Winston Churchill lecture under the auspices of the English-Speaking Union. His speech, which coincided with the opening session of the latest round of nuclear disarmament talks between the superpowers in Geneva yesterday, was entitled "The Unnecessary War".

This was the description Churchill gave the Second World War in a reference, principally, to the pacificism which preceded that international confrontation.

Mr Rostow said that two axioms, which were closely related, together defined the objectives of the United States as it approached both the Geneva negotiations to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and a new round of strategic arms reduction talks which will probably begin in the New Year and will be known by the acronym Start.

Mr Rostow said that the sole object of United States and Nato policy was to protect their common interests by restoring stability without war. By contrast, the highest objective of Soviet strategy was to separate Western Europe from the United States.

Finally, there was one inescapable conclusion which had to be drawn because small wars sometimes became big. "The goal of policy must be not simply the avoidance of nuclear war, but the elimination of all international war."

☐ Mr Rostow said in interview with *The Times* yesterday that the Geneva talks could not be regarded as an independent exercise because the whole notion of a balance within the European theatre was misleading (Richard Davy writes).

Intercontinental missiles could be aimed at Europe, or Japan or the Middle East, just as some intermediate range missiles could be deployed to reach the United States.

Therefore, although it might be possible to reach a limited agreement on intermediate range missiles this would not mean much except in relation to an agreement on strategic arms.

Haig puts the American stance on missiles

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Nov 30

Success in Geneva depends on the willingness of Nato to continue preparations to deploy missiles to offset the threat from the Soviet Union, *Mr Alexander Haig, the American* Secretary of State, said today.

Emphasizing the need for European countries to be prepared, if necessary, to take 572 American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in 1983, Mr Haig said: "Western unity remains the best guarantee that the longest period of peace known by Europe in this century will endure".

The United States, he said, reaffirming President Reagan's speech of November 18, regarded the threat to Europe as a threat to itself

In a broadcast beamed across the world from the State Department, Mr Haig was putting the American position for the nuclear arms *reduction talks with the Soviet* Union in Geneva.

He said: "As the talks begin we are resolved to pursue them with care and patience. Progress depends not only on the skill of our negotiators but on Nato's resolve to continue its preparations to deploy the missiles that will offset Soviet advantages".

Mr Haig reiterated President Reagan's offer that the United States would cancel its plans to deploy the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles if the Soviet Union would dismantle its SS20, SS4 and SS5 missiles.

Schmidt's future depends on results

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 30

As the United States and the Soviet Union get down to their complex missile talks in *Geneva, West Germany will be* hovering in the wings, urging them on to an agreement. Even the start of the negotiations today can be counted a success for Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, in his efforts to restore a military balance and to scale down the number of nuclear missiles in Europe.

But his mission is far from over: his own career, the fate of his Government and the health of the Western Alliance depend on serious negotiating and tangible results.

Herr Schmidt has told the two sides in no uncertain terms that they have less than two years to produce an agreement. He has warned the Russians that if they have nothing to show by the autumn of 1983, *Nato will deploy* the new missiles, something which Moscow is trying so hard to stop. The Russians must not think the European peace movement will do their work for them.

To the Americans he has been less explicit in public. But President Reagan has been apparently persuaded that any other course would accelerate the Europeans' loss of confidence in the United States and seriously threaten the cohesion of the Alliance.

Thus the peace movement, which at first so irritated the Chancellor, turned out to be a useful ally in bringing psychological pressure on the Americans.

The West Germans have no illusions. The negotiations, the Chancellor's aides point out, are between the superpowers and they will be concerned primarily with their own interests. But the West Germans also know that they have considerable power to influence the talks and Herr Schmidt intends to use this influence to the utmost.

As the potential site of most of Nato's new weapons and the target of Russia's SS20s is West Germany, his country has, as he points out, an "existential interest" in an agreement.

The West Germans have already influenced the American negotiation position through direct contacts and through their key role—with the United States—in the Nato special consultative group which worked out the American mandate.

This was the first time that European Nato partners have participated directly in American-Soviet disarmament negotiations and they are expected to be consulted on changes of position and strategy throughout the negotiations.

President Reagan's adoption of the West German "zero option"—the scrapping of all the Soviet medium-range missiles so that Nato need not to deploy its own—is seen here as a measure of West German success.

At the same time, they will keep up their contacts with Moscow through normal diplomatic channels. They feel they also have a certain influence on the Soviet Union, which needs them as their only real contact, interpreter and détente partner in the West.

West German officials insist that these contacts should not be overdramatized. There is no question of a parallel West German-Soviet channel during the talks, nor does Herr Schmidt see himself as a mediator or "honest broker". "We will be standing in the wings, but firmly on the American side," an official said.

The Americans and Russians are starting the talks with negotiating positions that are far apart, but Herr Schmidt and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his Foreign Minister, are optimistic that compromises can be reached.

INTER-GERMAN SUMMIT

Bonn, Nov 30.—West German television said today that Herr Helmut Schmidt and Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, will hold a long-delayed summit in mid-December.

The television report, which gave no source for its information, said the two leaders were expected to meet on December 14 or 15 at the lakeside resort of Werbellin, which lies to the east of Berlin. Bonn Government spokesmen declined to comment.—Reuter.

Opposition may unite to oust Muldoon

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington, Nov 30

New Zealand's two opposition parties are expected to meet tomorrow to explore the possibility of a coalition government, after Saturday's inconclusive election result left their combined seats tied with those of Mr Robert Muldoon's ruling National Party.

With margins narrow in three seats, recounts are being carried out. Results are not expected for about 10 days.

Mr Muldoon, the Prime Minister, has conceded that if his party loses one more seat he would be unable to govern after supplying a Speaker. At present the National Party has 46 seats, the Labour Party 44 and the Social Credit League two.

Mr Muldoon, who met his ministers today, is considering Cabinet changes and plans to sound out his parliamentary caucus on Thursday about ministerial replacements. There is speculation that he will take the Foreign Affairs portfolio himself, though this would almost certainly require his dropping the Finance portfolio.

Mr Muldoon has declined to seek any acccommodation with the Social Credit Party under Mr Bruce Beetham. The price Mr Beetham is asking for a coalition—adoption of much of his party's monetary theory and electoral reform—may prove too high even for Labour.

Mr Bill Rowling, the Labour Party leader, has told his supporters to have their sleeves rolled up in anticipation of another political fight "within a couple of months". But with resources depleted, none of the parties would relish another election so soon.

Though the Social Credit role is crucial, Mr Muldoon is not without tactical strength in the new situation because he would determine the issue on which to seek a dissolution and a new mandate.

Mr Muldoon's own position as National Party leader may also, paradoxically, be strengthened by the closeness of the election result. Mr George Chapman, the party president, observed that the slimness of the Government advantage would unite the party.

Mr Rowling's position as Labour leader is more at risk, though here again if there is to be an early election, Labour will not wish to be caught in the process of installing a new leadership.

Mr Rowling fought a hard campaign, but this was his third election loss. Had Labour been decisively beaten there was some expectation that Mr Rowling would step down. Now in the face of the prevailing political uncertainty, he may decide this is no time to quit.

Parties	Seats		Share of vote	
	1981	1978	1981 %	1978 %
National	46	50	39.2	40.2
Labour	44	41	38.5	40.3
Social Credit	2	1	20.8	16.2

Suzuki reshuffles Cabinet to appease rival factions

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Nov 30

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, reshuffled his Cabinet today to distribute major posts evenly among the leaders of the five feuding factions in the ruling Conservative Liberal Democratic Party. Emperor Hirohito swore the new Cabinet in tonight.

Mr Suzuki, who is 70, replaced 15 of his 20 Council of Ministers on the ground that he required new leaders to tackle issues such as growing international tension on trade and the domestic economy.

Senior members in the party said Mr Suzuki had merely distributed key Cabinet posts evenly among party leaders to placate the members of the feuding groups. Newspapers alleged that Mr Suzuki had acted to ensure that he was reelected as president of the party late next year.

Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, aged 69, the outgoing Secretary-General of the party, replaced Mr Sunao Sonoda as Foreign Minister. Mr Shintaro Abe, aged 57, a senior party leader, was given the powerful post of Minister for International Trade and Industry.

The most influential party faction led by Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister who resigned in disgrace in 1974 was given three portfolios as was the faction of Mr Takeo Fukuda, another former Prime Minister.

Three portfolios went to the supporters of Mr Yasuhiro Naksuhiro who retained his post as Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency. Mr Suzuki also appointed three members of his own faction to the Cabinet.

Beside Mr Nakasone, the four to retain their portfolios were Mr Michio Watanabe, Finance Minister; Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, Chief Cabinet Secretary; and Mr Toshio Komoto, Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency.

The changes are not expected to influence policy on issues such as political links with the West, defence and domestic affairs.

The first task of the Cabinet, however, will be to formulate policies to ease international tension over Japan's trade surplus with West Europe and the United States.

Economists predict the surplus with the European Community and the United States could rise to a record level of about £13.5m this year.

Japanese business leaders warned the Cabinet they would have to take urgent steps to redress the country's trading imbalance. Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, President of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) said the business community believed trade frictions between Japan and the western industrialized nations must be eliminated. "The new Cabinet must act quickly to remove these frictions as soon as possible," he said.

Officials said the new cabinet was expected to meet next week to examine a tentative trade policy which has been drawn up by the Economic Research Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to appease the EEC and the United States.

□ Tariff move: Mr Suzuki said a new council would be set up to survey means of opening Japanese markets to more imports. Consultations would be held to remove trade barriers like arduous import inspection rules which keep out foreign goods (Reuter reports).

Government sources said Mr Suzuki told the Cabinet he would submit a Bill to Parliament advancing by two years the reduced duties agreed in the Tokyo round of international tariff and trade negotiations. He also said he wanted to submit a Bill to dismantle non-tariff trade barriers

□ The full Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister: Zenko Suzuki. Justice: Michita Sakata. Foreign Affairs: Yoshio Sakurauchi. Finance: Michio Watanabe.

Education: Heiji Ogawa. Welfare: Motoharu Morishita. Agriculture: Kichiro Tazawa. International trade and industry: Shintaro Abe. Transport: Tokusaburo Kosaka.

Posts and telecommunications: Boru Minowa. Labour: Takiichiro Hatsumura. Construction: Ihei Shiseki. Home affairs: Masataka Seko.

Chief Cabinet Secretary: Kiichi Miyazawa. Director-General of Prime Minister's Office: Kunio Tanabe. Director-General of Administrative Management: Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Defence: Soichiro Ito. Director-General of Economic Planning: Toshio Komoto. Director-General of Environment: Bunbei Hara. Director-General of Science and Technology: Ichiro Nakagawa. Director-General of National Land: Yukiyasu Matsuno. — Reuter.



President Mitterrand, left, and President Chadli acknowledge flag-waving crowds lining the route into Algiers.

Algeria visit stirs Mitterrand memories

Algiers, Nov 30.—President Mitterrand of France arrived in this former French colony today, 27 years after he ordered, as Minister of the Interior, the first repressive measures against rebels seeking independence.

M Mitterrand's 48-hour visit to Algiers marks only the second time a French president has visited the country since its independence in 1962, after a bitter eight-year war in which 250,000 Algerians were killed.

"France and Algeria are capable of overcoming the discords of the past", the President said on his arrival. "These things should have been said a long time ago".

In 1954 when the Front de Libération National (FLN) began the rebellion to end more than a century of French rule, M Mitterrand was the first French minister charged with crushing the freedom forces.

M Mitterrand's visit comes six years after his predecessor, M Valery Giscard d'Estaing, made a state visit which had little effect on the relations of the two countries, despite it being hailed as the start of a new era of cooperation and understanding.

The President's aides are more optimistic, pointing out that both M Mitterrand and President Chadli are socialists and that their similar party affiliations can help bring about improved relations

The Algerian and French leaders are to meet twice during Mitterrand's visit to discuss foreign policy affairs and bilateral relations.

Two rather sensitive issues that may be brought up in those conversations are the price Algeria will charge for its natural gas, of which France is a big inporter, and the return of Algerian archives the French took with them after the independence war.—AP.

US gives a high priority to Caribbean

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Nov 30

President Reagan described the economic development of Caribbean countries as one of his highest priorities when he addressed the fifth annual conference on Caribbean Trade, Investment and Development in Miami yesterday. Mr William Brock, the Special Trade Representative, said the United Stated was considering relaxing import quotas on Caribbean produce.

President Reagan's comments, made in a live telephone address to the conference from his Santa Barbara ranch in California, underline the administration's intention to back up its strong words about Communist infiltration in the area

"We seek to form a regional approach which is genuinely cooperative," the President said.

Mr Brock said the Administration was examining changes in tax laws, the possibility of setting up a multilateral institution to insure companies investing in Third World countries against political risk, and the provision of short-term commercial credit as ways of improving Caribbean countries' economies.

Facilitating trade between the Caribbean and the United States, could run into trouble in Congress, because of support for legislation against imports of sugar and other Caribbean products.

Calvo Sotelo takes crisis ridden party on hand

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 30

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, today began the process of taking in hand his crisis-ridden Centre Democrat Party (UCD). A Cabinet reshuffle is expected later this week.

Señor Imigo Cavero, the Culture Minister, his chosen candidate for the post of party secretary-general, is due to be approved by the party's National Council tonight. Señor Cavero has won fame by bringing home to Spain Picasso's painting "Guernica".

Señor Cavero, a lawyer, who is one of the richest men in the party, belonged to a Christian Democratic group before it merged with the UCD, to fight Spain's first democratic elections in 40 years in June, 1977.

He represents a compromise choice more acceptable than anyone else to a majority of factions. It is already clear that Señor Calvo Sotelo, though now combining the party leadership with the post of Prime Minister, will still have to perform a similar balancing act in the forthcoming Cabinet changes.

The protracted crisis in the UCD has inevitably dented the Prime Minister's own image and has been exploited by right-wing extremists who want the armed forces to bring back an authoritarian regime.

Once again, unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his consolidation efforts, attention is focused here on the antics of a right-wing Army officer who ordered the arrest of citizens taking part in an anti-Nato rally yesterday in Galicia. The rally had been approved by the local authorities and was proceeding peacefully under the supervision of the national police, when the military police intervened.

Unexpectedly, Captain Lorenzo Fernandez, the head of the military police in La Coruna, burst into the rally organized by the Galician Socialist Party in conjunction with other groups opposed to Spain joining Nato. Though in civilian clothes, the Captain took out his pistol and ordered military policemen to charge the participants of the rally starting with some anarchist groups, eye-witnesses said.

The captain was today ordered to be confined to barracks pending investigations by the Army's regional commander. A Defence Ministry statement said the officer was under the impression that "insults" were uttered at the meeting against the armed forces.

Seven arrests had been made by the military police

The local Civil Governor, who is responsible to the Interior Minister, described the Captain Fernandez's action as "unacceptable" and sought the help of La Coruña's Military Governor, which he obtained swiftly.

Prisoners of conscience



Zaire:

Dikonda wa Lumanyisha

By Caroline Moorehead

Professor Dikonda wa Lumanyisha, who is accused of "subversive propaganda," has been held incomunicado and with out charge in Zaire since March this year.

He was arrested at his home in Kinshasa and taken for questioning by the national security service, the Centre National de Recherches et d'Investigations (CNRI).

He was interrogated about contacts with opponents of the Government, and about an interview he was said to have given Belgian journalists, in which he criticized the Government.

He was reported to have been tortured and deprived of food.

Professor Dikonda is also suspected by the authorities of having written a report on the killings in Zaire's Kasai Oriental province in July, 1979, when troops opened fire on people looking for diamonds.

More than 100 are said to have died in the shooting or by drowning as they tried to escape

After two weeks of questioning Professor Dikonda was transferred to the CNRI detention centre, where he is being held indefinitely under a law empowering the security service to impose administrative detention orders.

Liberals win in Honduras

Tegucigalpa, Nov 30. — The Honduras Liberal Party, ousted in 1963 by a military coup, swept back to power yesterday with a convincing victory in the first presidential election in more than a decade.

Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, a pro-American, conservative, will take office on January 27, ending 17 years of nearly uninterrupted military rule.

With more than a fifth of the 283 municipalities reporting, the Liberals held a solid lead and were winning in all departments reporting, including the southern Valles and Choluteca, long considered inviolable Nationalist Party territory.

The last Liberal president, Señor Ramon Villeda Morales, was ousted in a 1963 military coup led by General Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, who was also responsible for toppling the last Nationalist Party president in another coup nine years later.

Spokesmen for the national elections tribunal refused to comment on preliminary results of the voting, despite the Liberal Party's obviously strong showing at the polls.

It is too early to determine the composition of the Congress, to which at least 78 members are being elected, because of a complicated selection process the makeup and size of the Congress will not be known until all the votes are counted. — AP.

Correction

A Special Report on Oman on November 18 stated that the smelter and refinery complex near Sohar is being built by Yahya Costain. In fact, the refinery complex is being engineered by Selrust Engineering Ltd. Wimpey Alawi L.L.C. has been awarded the contract to undertake the civil and structural construction work for the refinery.

American role in Damascus blast implied by Syria

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Nov 30

Syria today as good as accused the United States of having a hand in the huge car bomb explosion yesterday that killed more than 60 people and seriously wounded more than 100 in the centre of Damascus.

The government-controlled newspaper *Tishrin* said this morning that it did "not dismiss the possibility that what happened was within the framework of the preparatory steps for the return of Habib".

The reference to Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle. East envoy who arrived back in Beirut within hours of the explosion, reflects Syria's growing disgruntlement with American attempts to bring peace to the area. It also shows the depth of antagonism felt in Damascus towards the American Government's determination to continue with the Camp David peace accords now that President Sadat is dead.

The Syrian news agency Sana has already accused the "imperialist-zionist conspiracy" of being behind the explosion; but today's *Tishrin* article is the most outspoken attack yet on the Americans.

On television last night, the Syrians showed grim pictures of those injured by the car bomb. The cameras dwelt at length on the gastly facial wounds of those men and women caught by the blast in Azbakiah Street, and a news programme later showed film of bodies stacked in the city's mortuary.

This unheard-of publicity almost certainly presages a new wave of repression by Syrian special forces units on those areas of the country in which the Muslim Brotherhood — directly accused of the crime by the Government — are believed by the arthorities to have their main support.

In Beirut this afternoon, opposing militias greeted Mr Habib's initial meeting with Lebanese government leaders with their traditional bombardment of the city's ruined front line.

By nightfall, one block of flats was on fire in the Christian suburb of Jasouive

Israel to arm Palestinian moderates

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Nov 30

Palestinian Arab moderates whose lives and families have been threatened by terrorists will be armed for self defence, it was learnt here today.

Defence Ministry officials have decided to acceed to a request by leaders of the Village Leagues, a social and economic movement of rural Arabs advocating peace and coexistence with Israel, made at the funeral of one of their leaders, Yusuf al-Khatib, who was murdered together with his son in a terrorist ambush.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the traditional Israeli policy had been to provide protection from time to time for Arabs accused by terrorists of collaboration with Israel but it is now proposed to arm the Arabs themselves.

The source said gun licences will be issued to individuals and it is not intended to arm militias.

However, West Bank Arabs were dubious and privately expressed fears that Israelis were arming the moderates for a blood feud with the PLO.

A new kind of relationship

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Seychelles threat to aircraft

Victoria, Seychelles. — The Seychelles Government warned diplomatic missions here that it will shoot down unidentified aircraft violating the islands' airspace following the abortive coup by a band of foreign mercenaries.

The Seychelles People's Defence Forces announced that the islands' airspace had been violated by unidentified aircraft circling at high altitude over the main island of Mahe.

The airport at Pointe Larue, south-east of the capital on Mahe's north-east coast, has been closed to commercial traffic since the mercenary attack and there was still no indication when it would be reopened.

100 injured in Assam protest

Delhi. — A 12-hour road blockade throttled traffic throughout the north-east Indian state of Assam and left about a hundred people injured, 1,000 arrested and two towns under indefinite curfew, the United News of India said.

The blockade was part of continuing agitation by the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, a non-student orgnization, in their two-year battle against the influx of immigrants.

Police clashed with demonstrators in Bheloguri near Nowgong, about 55 miles east of Gauhati, the capital, and at Becheria near Darrang, about 120 miles north-east of the capital, the agency said. Police fired on both crowds and one person was seriously wounded in each village. Both villages were placed under curfew.

Divers search for lost child

Paderborn, West Germany.—The British Army called in divers to search a flooded river near where a two-year-old British girl disappeared on Saturday, an Army spokesman said.

Katrice Lee was missing on her second birthday while shopping with her parents at Schloss Neuhaus, outside Paderborn. Army helicopters and tracker dogs helped hundreds of soldiers and West German volunteers comb nearby countryside over the weekend; but no trace of her was found.

Drive to stop child smuggling

Hongkong.—Security has been increased along Hongkong's border with China to halt a new flow of illegal immigrants, mostly children under 12, police said.

A close watch was being kept on the movement of Chinese border traders, many of whom were believed to be involved in the smuggling of children into the colony, a police statement said.

Sixty-nine children had been brought into Honkong illegally in the past month, and a further 1,148 had applied to the Immigration Department for formal registration between October 1 and November 19.

Teacher accused of kidnapping

Seoul. — A South Korean teacher was arrested on charges of killing one of his students, a 14-year-old polio victim, after kidnapping him for a 20m won (about £15,000) ransom, police said. Two high school girls were held on suspicion of complicity.

Man in the News

Ruler of a hostile West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 30

Few academics have had the opportunity of putting their theories into practice in such a hostile environment as Menachem Milson, an Israeli professor of Arabic literature, who took over on November 1 as head of the projected civilian administration which will handle all but security matters in the occupied West Bank.

In the ensuing weeks scarcely a day has passed without his appointment being used as the pretext for demonstrations by Palestinians convinced he is the precursor of a limited autonomy which will perpetuate Israeli conquest.

Tyres have been burnt, stones thrown, nationalist slogans chanted and attacks made on him in those editorials in Jerusalem's Arabic press which have passed the military censor. Israel's response has been to launch reprisals as harsh as any experienced since the West Bank was conquered in 1967.

It has all been very different from the brief period in November, 1977, when Professor Milson (author of — among other scholarly works — *A Sufi Rule for Novices*) was appointed to act as the official aide-de-camp to President Sadat during his historic visit to Jerusalem.

The fact that the professor, with a reputation for a razor-sharp intellect, has found himself identified with tough security measures has surprised some of his friends in the opposition Labour Party. They had always assumed that his attitude towards an eventual solution of the West Bank problem was similar to their own "Jordanian option".

Although not committed politically to one party, Professor Milson worked as unofficial adviser during the recent election campaign to Mr Abba Eban, one of the more dovish figures in the Labour camp. In recent days, Mr Eban, a former Foreign Minister, had been one of the Israeli politicians most critical of the latest measures being taken against Arabs in the West Bank.

Despite — or perhaps because of — his baptism of fire, the professor has so far laid as low as possible, staunchly refusing requests for interviews and making few pronouncements on the widespread Palestinian unrest which has greeted his appointment.

Outsiders wishing to glean his views have been forced to refer to articles which he wrote before he was plucked from the relative obscurity of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem by the new Defence Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, one of the ministers who favour eventual Israeli annexation of the West Bank.

The most comprehensive article appeared in the American magazine *Commentary*. It is regarded as having been the catalyst which prompted Mr Sharon to offer the new post to Professor Milson, a reserve colonel in the Army, who acted as Arab affairs adviser to the military government in 1977.

Entitled *How to make peace with the Palestinians*, the article outlined the professor's critique of earlier Israeli policy in the occupied territories, which he blamed for encouraging those leaders who support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and whose view now holds sway in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Having explained the system of patronage used by the earlier Jordanian regime to maintain its hold over the West Bank, Professor Milson wrote: "West Bank personalities 'known for their moderate political positions discovered that their sensible views did not earn them preferential treatment from the Israeli authorities.'"

He attributed the PLO's political control over the area to a combination of financial patronage and intimidation, citing examples of a number of moderate West Bank and Gaza personalities assassinated in recent years.

The article foreshadowed the increasing role now being given by Israel to the self-appointed leaders of the Village Leagues, groups of rural West Bankers prepared to coexist with the military government in exchange for economic benefits. It also urged the cutting off of PLO funds to the municipalities, a policy recently implemented.

While acknowledging the professor's intellectual abilities, some Israeli observers have criticized him for failing to consider sufficiently the effect of hardline security policies in producing support for Palestinian nationalism among the 700,000 West Bankers.

There are also doubts in diplomatic circles as to whether the new "carrot and stick" policy can build up a moderate local leadership with even minimum popular support. Although the assassination of one Village League leader has failed to deter the other two, they are still branded as "Quislings" by most Arabs in the occupied area.

Israeli Labour politicians also feel that excessive punishment in the form of new security measures will far outweigh any benefits from Professor Milson's appointment. As one West Bank housewife told Israel radio, after her family home had been dynamited this month: "I have worked in Israel for 14 years, and now in five minutes they have destroyed all my connexions with Israel."

Belgian crisis deepens

From Peter Norman Brussels, Nov 30

Belgium was today plunged into deeper political crisis ter Mr Willy de Clercq, the Flemish Liberal leader, abandoned his attempt to form a government.

He was discharged by King Baudouin from the position of *formateur* after the French-speaking Social Christians refused to join his planned coalition of French and Flemish-speaking Liberal and Christian parties.

He was asked to try to form a government six days ago and tabled a five-point programme for reviving the economy and making government more efficient.

The Social Christians appear to have rejected Mr de Clercq's invitation to join a goveernment out of fear that they would lose electoral support in the depressed southern half of Belgium to the French-speaking Socialists.

Mr de Clercq campaigned on a platform of promoting free enterprise.

His party and the French-speaking Liberals, headed by M Jean Gol, made the biggest gains in the inconclusive general election of November 8, which saw a polarization of electoral support to the right-wing Liberals and the Socialists and a significant weakening of support for the middle-of-the-road Christian parties.

Although the de Clercq programme was couched in uncontroversial language, the left-wing newspaper *Le Peuple* today claimed that it would have virtually demolished the Belgian system of pay indexation, slashed family allowances and done untold harm to the Walloon steel and aircraft construction industries.

Mr De Clerco said his measures would have hurt, but were fair. Belgium has the highest rate of unemployment and has the largest burden of state debt per head of population of any EEC country.

Emergency fears in Poland

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Nov 30

Poland's Communist leadership is girding itself for labour unrest during the coming winter months. This emerged today from previously undisclosed details of a draft Emergency Powers Bill being considered by the Polish Parliament.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party leader and Prime Minister, had already threatened a temporary ban on strikes during an address to a meeting of the Central Committee at the weekend. But the scope of the measures being considered seems to go far beyond a straightforward suspension of the right to stike.

According to party sources, confirmed in subtance by the offical Interpress news agency, the as yet unpublished draft Bill submitted to the Sejm (Parliament) also provides for a ban on mass meetings apart from religious ceremonies and curbs on the freedom of movement. It also allows for the transfer of certain judicial cases from civil to military courts.

Evidently the leadership would not invoke this special "essential powers for government" Act unless it felt that other legislation, notably that concerning trade unions, either remained unratified or was proving ineffective.

A trade union Bill is still before the Sejm which makes provision, amongst other things, for pre-strike mediation procedures and imposes an obligation to announce strike intentions seven days in advance. The Bill also bans all forms of overtly political strikes.

This measure, aimed at ending wildcat strikes, heavily qualifies workers' rights to strike in the view of some experts in Solidarity, the independent trade union.

The new emergency powers package would give the Government an important instrument should labour unrest get out of hand during the winter. Sejm deputies said today that they expected the draft Bill to go before a parliamentary committee for further consideration later this week.

The Central Committee meeting at the weekend also appears to have watered down the party's concept of a Front of National Understanding. This front was devised as the Government's response to demands for a national coalition alliance, giving a wider institutional framework to Solidarity. The union, however, is wary of the front and believes it may be lured into an alliance that would in effect neuter it.

Now the Central Committee appears to be talking of a possible Council of National Understanding in stead of a front. This, Western diplomatic analysts say, suggests that Solidarity could well be confined to participation in a mere advisory "talking shop", if the party leadership has its way.

☐ The Polish Government dissolved a strike-bound firemen's training academy today as part of what appeared to be a new get-tough policy (Reuter reports from Warsaw) Some 380 cadet firemen had ignored repeated calls to leave their college.

SPAIN NOW READY TO JOIN NATO

From Frederick Bonnart Brussels, Nov 30

The Spanish Ambassador to Belgium, Señor Nuno Aguirre de Carcer, is about to deliver a letter from his Government to the Secretary General of Nato, in which Spain will indicate its readiness to join the alliance.

This is the first step in the cumbersome entry procedure. The letter will be examined by the full North Atlantic Council of 15 members, who will then sign the formal protocol of accession, probably in mid-December.

The protocol will then be sent to each capital for ratification.

Warsw Pact discuss Romanian peace protest

From Dessa Trevisan, Bucharest, Nov 30

Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact are gathering here to begin talks tomorrow, which Rumanian officials describe as routine. So far there has been no announcement, but the meeting, according to official sources, is expected to last two days.

The agends is not known, but is clearly to be concerned with current European problems and the peace campaign which Romania recently intensified, calling for nuclear disarmament in Europe and appealing to the United States and Soviet Union to do everything to a achieve this.

Poland and the economic difficulties that face many Soviet block countries will be discussed. Romania has been airing criticism lately of the lack of response by Communist Party leaders, to president Ceausesu's initiative for a summit to discuss economic problems.

He recently disclosed that Romania's partners in the Comecon economic grouping rejected his proposal for a summit this year because all the Communist parties had "many more important preoccupations and can therefore not arrange such a meeting this year.

The Pact meeting will be held at the height of the Romanian peace campaign. Marches, for which hundreds of thousands of people turned out, have been going on for several weeks. At the weekend there will be a march in Bucharest in which several hundred thousand people are expected to participate.

President Ceausescu has been calling for an end to the deployment and production of new missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of all existing ones. Although he is out of step with other Warsaw Pact countries, his campaign is not contrary to the Soviet stance, despite the fact that his call for the withdrawal of all existing missiles in Europe is addressed to Moscow.

Sadat trial to be secret

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Nov 30

Twenty-four Muslim zealots, charged with murder and conspiracy in the assassination of president Sadat, pleaded not guilty today at their trial before a supreme military court.

During the two-hour session, held amid tight security, the three-man panel scheduled the next session for Saturday and said it would be closed to the public and press. It refused defence requests for the testimony of President Mubarak, General Abdel Halim abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, Mr Ismail Fahmy, the former Foreign Minister.

The testimony of Mr Mubarak and General abu Ghazala were requested by lawyers of the main defendant, First Lieutenant Khalid el-Islambouly, on the grounds that the two flanked President Sadat when he was shot dead during a military parade on October 6.

Mr Fahmy was in office when Mr Sadat launched his peace initiative and he resigned on November 11 because of his opposition to the move which, he said, would isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab world.

Defence sources said they will try to turn the trial into a debate on the domestic and foreign policies of President Sadat alleging they motivated the defendants into carrying out the assassination.

"I am guilty of killing the unbeliever and I am proud of it", Lievtenant el-Islambouly shouted from the steel cage when the charges were read to him.

He said he was not guilty of killing the others who died during the asssault.

Burmese succession doubts grow

Land of plenty scents the winds of change

From Trevor Fishlock Rangoon, Nov 30

In Rangoon's opulent Golden Pagoda sloe-eyed girls, bright as jays, arrived with long switches of their hair. In pious sacrifice and worship they hang their prized tresses on a rack, with their names on a card, for the attention of Buddha.

Such rituals are commonplace in a land where religion is embedded, monks are venerated and no hamlet or knoll is without its pagoda. Buddhism is Burma's keel and the key to a reclusive country which has deliberately kept itself isolated.

The tolerant and elastic nature of Buddhism, neither retributive nor combative, has helped to shape an essentially placid people of low volatility and enviable equanimity.

As well as being at the core of Burmese identity and history, Buddhism, practised by more than four-fifths of the people, provides much of the colour and rhythm of society. It stands in contrast with the dreariness of a regime in which authority rests with the Army and in particular with General Ne Win, their extraordinary leader for nearly 20 years.

Buddhism, full stomachs and the virtual absence of politics help to make the Burmese philosophical. The collapse of the parliamentary system 20 years ago ended the political dimension. Dissent and free writing have been crushed. Censorship and informers help to keep order: there are no *samizdat* or graffiti.

When I suggested to a Burmese that Burma appeared whole-heartedly religious and half-heartedly Socialist, he said: "You are wrong — it is quarter-hearted."



General Ne Win: Creator of modern Burma

The people do not take too seriously what General Ne Win calls the Burmese way to socialism; they do not have to.

They occupy the best rice-growing area in Asia, live simply and feed well. They are growing and experting more, they are self-sufficient in oil, have just found new reserves, and petrol costs 27p a gallon. The literacy rate is high and the population of 34 million is relatively low.

In spite of nationalization the private sector finds ways of surviving and is an important contributor to the economy. There is also the safety valve of a vigorous black market.

In such a controlled, comfortable society change is unlikely to be sudden, but change there is bound to be.

General Ne Win, at 71, has arranged for what he hopes will be a painless transition. His long-serving number two, General San Yu, who is 63, has just replaced him in the Presidency. But General Ne Win remains chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party he formed after taking over in 1962, so he stays in charge.

General San Yu is a figurehead — he could have no long-term political existence without General Ne Win. The recent changes have not provided an answer to the question "After Ne Win, who?"

Few doubt that in the Army-party hierarchy there is now beginning the manoeuvring from which will emerge one strong man, or clique.

Of late, General Ne Win has been inspecting his consciense, releasing people from jails and building a pagoda. Such acts are in keeping with a Buddhist's preparation for the next life. But his place in this world's history, as creator of modern Burma, is secure.

From the days of British rule he was determined that the Burmese should be masters in their own united land. He was one of the "Thirty Comrades", who fought with the invading Japanese in the belief that this was the way to independence. When disillusion set in they changed sides.

After independence, when the country was torn by insurgency and Rangoon could not control the chaos, General Ne Win overthrew the government of U Nu and took power.

He has ruthlessly pursued the ideal of a united Burma, as exemplified by the stars on the country's flag, which represent the various people. In 19 years the Army has become one of the best anti-insurgency forces and in a gruelling war has driven anti-government guerrillas to the limits.

General Ne Win jailed many innocent people because they might have posed a threat, but the firing squad was never part of his regime.

On a personal basis the Burmese are open and friendly with foreigners, although the general's policies have been characterized as xenophobic. He was brought up with a strongly anti-colonial grievance and was determined that in his "Burma for the Burmese" foreigners would have no economic foothold.

He has made Burma neutral, not an easy task, and it seems unlikely that the policy of non-involvement will change much after his departure.

But other things might. The door is being eased open slightly to allow more foreign aid, which Burma needs help to develop its backward economy and its under-exploited resourses.

The younger generation is likely to push for easier contacts with the rest of the world, for the sort of goods it can only get now through the black market and smugglers. Only a few Burmese are permitted to travel abroad, but people are surprisingly well informed about the outside world through the BBC, foreign films and the magazines and books that find their way to pavement vendors.

Economic necessity, as well as the growing awareness of the young, will produce pressure for change and at the same time confront the new leadership with dilemmas.

Campaign for missing dissidents

By Denis Taylor

Amnesty International today launches a worldwide campaign to publicize the fate of many thousands of people in Third World countries who have "disappeared" because of their opposition, or suspected opposition, to governments.

The human rights organization, which wants to expose and halt the oppression, said that many of those concerned were probably dead. But the special mark of "disappearances" was that people remained unaccounted for, missing without trace, and that government officials claimed to have no knowledge of them, it said.

Families were left without even the solace of mourning, in permanent uncertainty. Amnesty mentioned Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea, the Philippines and South Yemen among the nations where people have been abducted either by, or with the complicity of government forces.

In addition to the mass killings that took place in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge and in Uganda under the Government of Idi Amin, there were also many "disappearances."

Amnesty said that other countries where people had "disappeared" in recent years included Afghanistan and Indonesia (East Timor).

Chinese told to expect solid economic progress

Peking, Nov 30 — Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, assured the opening session of China's annual parliament today that the Government's current brand of communism was laying a solid foundation for future progress.

In an economic report notable for its hard-headed tone and lack of ideological rhetoric, Mr Zhao said the retrenchment policies officially known as "readjustment" would take at least five years to complete.

He was addressing 3,202 deputies gathered in Peking's Great Hall of the People for the meeting of the National People's Congress, as the parliament is called.

China has curtailed of suspended foreign contracts worth $1,500m (£750m) under its readjustment programme, measures which have raised doubts about its reliability as a trading partner. But Mr Zhao emphisized that Peking would continue to encourage foreign trade and investment and import advanced technology.

He said China should discard the idea of total self-sufficiency, favoured during the years of leftist dominance under Mao Tse-tung, although it would be wrong to "blindly worship things abroad".

The Prime Minister drew applause when he announced that China should be able to fulfil its economic plan for this year. He also announced that last year's budget deficit of 12,7000m yuan (£3,500m) would be drastically cut to 2,700m yuan.

Industrial production, which declined at the start of 1981 was rising again, he said, and the country's overall economic growth rate should reach its 3 per cent goal. Living standards were still rising and increased savings deposits showed that people had confidence in China's economic prospects.

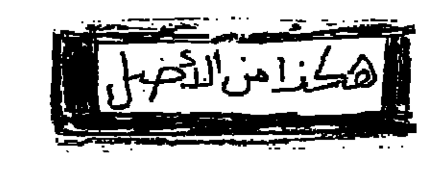
He listed eocnomic principles which contained little new in terms of policy but in effect summarized the economic philosophy of the present leadership.

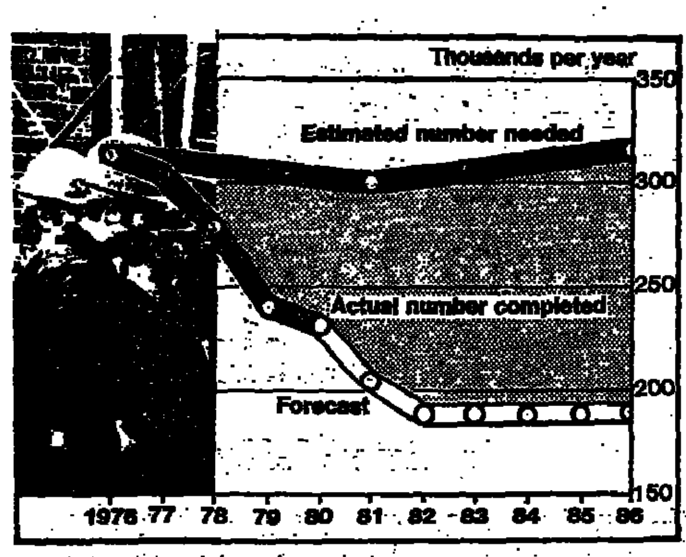
The first principle was to speed up growth in agriculture, which employs 800 million of China's 1,000 million population. The second was to emphasize the importance of consumer goods, which China needs to satisfy rising expectations and also to absorb surplus money.

The Congress is expected to introduce a new tax law for foreign firms, cautiously awaited by oil companies

☐ Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, was supported by a nurse when he attended the Congress today.

There were rumours in Hongkong recently that Mr Deng, who is 77, was suffering from an undetermined illness. Today he spoke briefly and his voice was normal. — Reuter and AFP.





The housing gap: demand increasing while building slumps

● **Not enough houses are being built.**
There is a need for 300,000 houses to be completed this year. Only 205,000 are expected to be finished.

● **Not enough houses are being started.**
In 1967, 400,000 houses were begun.
This year, building begins on only 145,000 homes.

● **Not enough council homes are being started.**
In 1967, 200,000 council homes were begun.
This year, building begins on only 35,000 homes.

● **3,000,000 homes need serious repairs.**
547,000 in England alone are unfit for habitation.

● **The number of unemployed in the building industry has more than doubled in the last two years.**
In August 1979 the number of building industry jobless was 153,000. Now it is 370,000.

● **850,000 homes are overcrowded.**

● **There are 50,000 homeless in England alone.**

● **There is an imbalance in the amount of state subsidy given to different types of household.**
In 1981/82, council tenants will receive a subsidy of £241 per household.
Private home-owners will receive £285 per household, through tax relief on mortgages.
Private tenants, however, will receive only £21 per household.

The homeless are here to stay

Last night, Shelter celebrated 15 years of campaigning for the homeless. In a lecture to mark the occasion, Des Wilson, the campaign's former director, argued that despite their work, housing in Britain is inadequate and in a poor state of repair — and things are getting worse.

My case today is that after a considerable advance in new building, rehabilitation, and legislation for housing in the late sixties, our housing programme has collapsed at such an alarming rate that we now face a major crisis, one likely to become without parallel in our lifetime.

What it adds up to is this: that for all the advances made in the late sixties and, albeit at a lower level of performance, in the early seventies, a vast number of families in Britain are inadequately housed.

They are homeless in the sense that they are not living in conditions conducive to a decent family life; overcrowded, often with parents and children sharing the same bedroom; living in conditions officially unfit for human habitation; living with friends or relatives in a situation of strain and tension.

In addition, they must face the fact that as the new building programme collapses and rehabilitation falls behind the rate of decline, the probability is that they have no hope whatsoever of escaping their dilemma.

All the signs are that this year fewer houses will be started than at any time in the past 50 years.

For two consecutive years — 1967 and 1968 — the number of starts exceeded 400,000. This year we will achieve less than half that — perhaps a decline of a quarter of a million houses a year since that peak performance.

In the public sector, the number of house starts has fallen from close to 200,000 in 1967 and 1968 to nearer 35,000 this year; in other words, we are building one council house for every six we were building in the late sixties.

And it must be emphasized that the cuts in expenditure on housing have not by any means had their full impact.

As for the private sector, the Director-General of the National House Building Council predicted in October that "this year the private sector starts are unlikely to exceed 110,000". That is about half what they were in the peak year.

While new building is in decline, the existing housing stock is also declining into serious disrepair, and improvement and rehabilitation is not keeping up.

The local authorities themselves estimate that there are 547,000 unfit dwellings in England alone, plus 1,035,000 dwellings lacking one or more of the basic amenities and 1,736,000 which, while technically fit for human habitation, need major repairs. This adds up to more than 3,000,000 dwellings needing attention.

The improvement programme is falling far behind the rate of deterioration and this means the backlog will never be dealt with.

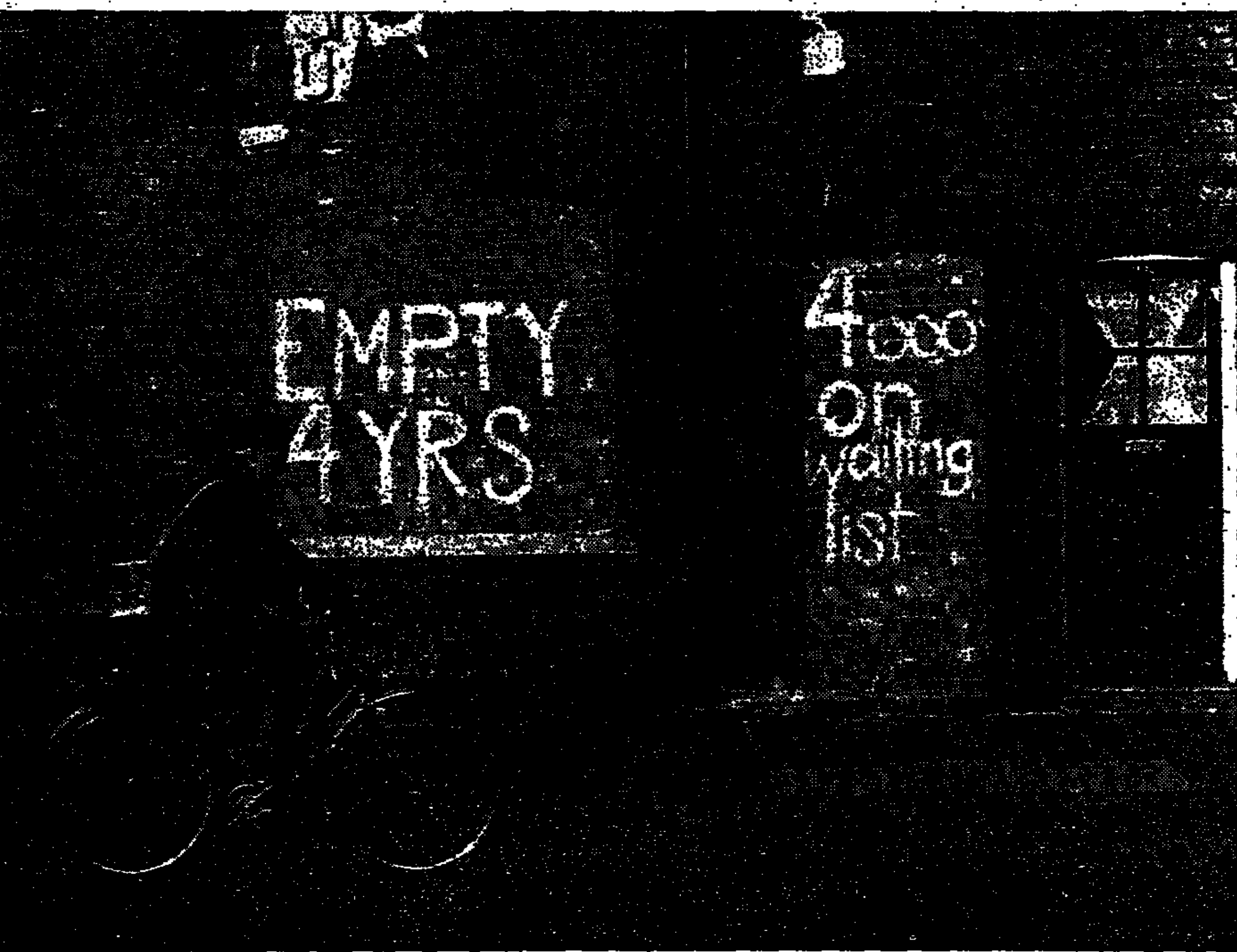
For the first time we are realizing that the housing stock is under threat in all the main tenures. The public sector is starved of money, many owner occupiers, particularly the elderly, simply cannot afford the necessary repairs, and the private rented sector is as irresponsibly maintained as ever.

It may be the policy to switch resources from new building into renovation, but the reality is that renovations with the aid of grants and subsidies have declined dramatically; grants to private owners fell from 192,348 in 1974 to 74,465 in 1980. For England alone the overall figure has collapsed from 48,643 in the first quarter of 1980 to 27,093 in the second quarter of 1981. New building and renovation together are substantially lower than new building alone in the late sixties.

Reflecting all this, the construction industry is in its worse recession in recorded history. Unemployment in the industry has increased spectacularly from 153,000 in August 1979 to 370,000 in August 1981. Nearly one in eight of the unemployed in Britain are in the construction industry. Fewer than 20 per cent of the firms in the industry are now working at or near full capacity.

The role of expenditure cuts in causing this calamity is clear: orders for all new work for the industry are now running at three quarters, by value, of their 1975 level, but orders for new public housing work has collapsed to one fifth of the 1975 level. With unemployment in the construction industry four times higher than it was in 1973, it can be seen that the housing cuts have also led to a substantial increase in unemployment.

Finally there are the statutory homeless: well over 50,000 families will be accepted by local authorities as officially homeless in England alone this year and have often to be taken into bed and breakfast hotels, hostels, or short life dwellings. Many more have been refused, even though they have been in every sense homeless.



An empty house in Cardiff: three-quarters of all public expenditure cuts are in housing

How the myth of the housing surplus has disguised the awful truth

1 The 'surplus' myth

How has it happened that our housing is so poor? First, the main factor in the failure of the calculation of need and the failure of the housing policy has been the creation and perpetuation of the myth of the housing surplus.

It all began in the late sixties when statistics were produced to show that Britain was headed towards a so-called "housing surplus" — an excess of units of accommodation over households.

Ministers immediately acclaimed this as an achievement and foresaw the end of the housing problem.

This belief has spread like a cancer into policy-making on housing, the official line being that if there was to be a crude housing surplus — (the word "crude" was added as their conviction about the relevance of it began to falter even while their misuse of it continued) — that if there was to be a "crude housing surplus" then clearly the emphasis on new building could be reconsidered.



Dead housing in Southwark

The fact is, of course, that the surplus may have been of some minor statistical significance but it has always been completely and utterly irrelevant to the housing problem.

What is the problem?

It is the provision of houses in the right place (that is where people have to live to work), of the right quality (that is of a standard fit for human habitation), of the right size (that is where each family has a home of its own and is not overcrowded), at the right price (that is at a price that a family can afford without being driven deeper into debt or poverty), and that is secure (that is to say that they do not live in fear of eviction onto the streets). Let's take each in turn:

Is it in the right place?

The surplus is irrelevant if it's over the country as a whole, for the massive shortages are in places where people have to live because it is the only place where they can get work. Tell the people of London where a quarter of a million families are queueing up for council houses and where there are 17,000 families in emergency accommodation for the homeless at this moment, where callers on housing aid centres have doubled in two years, and where house prices have risen from an average of £7,694 in 1970 to £30,968 in 1980 (a four-fold increase in ten years) that there is a housing surplus. Tell the 23,000 families waiting hopelessly on the waiting list in Leeds. Or the 20,000 families on the list in Manchester.

Secondly, the so-called housing surplus includes everyone of the nearly three million homes that are unfit for human habitation, lacking in facilities, or in need of repair.

Thirdly, it includes every overcrowded family, every family in one or two rooms, every family where a child sleeps in the same room as its parents, every family with a young married couple living with them because they have been unable to find a home of their own.

And what about the right price?

One of the fundamental problems is the lack of choice for lower income families, because house prices and rents in the private sector are way beyond their income.

Shelter has estimated that two-thirds of those that are not currently owner-occupiers cannot afford to buy simply because their income is not high enough. The figure is as high as 83 per cent in the South-west, 80 per cent in Wales.

Security of tenure

Whenever there is a shortage of a basic human need, there is opportunity for exploitation. That has been proved over and over in British housing. That is why the creation of security of tenure did so much to take fear out of the lives of poorer families in the inner cities. But by the use of loop holes in the Rent Acts, notably so-called "holiday lets" and the so-called "non-exclusive occupation licence," landlords are defying the Rent Act.

For economic, not security reasons, the private landlords have largely disappeared. This is proved by experience with new initiatives. The Conservative administration introduced shorthold tenancies supposedly as a means of ending the decline in the private market and claimed that the private sector would now meet the needs.

Over the first nine months 280 shorthold tenancies have been registered in London; the prediction to the end of the year is under 400. Yet the private rented market has declined over the past five years at a rate of 16,800 homes a year. In other words, for every shorthold tenancy created this year, 45 other homes will have been lost.

Conclusion

If you adjust the statistics to take into account shortages where houses are really needed, concealed households, unfit housing, overcrowding, and all of these other factors, Shelter has claimed, with the support of many others, that in 1976 there was a real deficit of well over 300,000 houses and that by 1986 it could be as high as 500,000.

2 Spending cuts

The second and fundamental reason for the growth of another housing crisis has been the systematic undermining of the priority given to housing and the colossal cutback in expenditure on housing.

The public expenditure plans show a cut in the housing budget by 53 per cent in 1983-4 (£3,000m), compared with 1979-80 (nearly £6,000m). Housing represents nearly three-quarters of all the public expenditure cuts that have taken place. In 1974-5 housing represented 10 per cent of all public spending; by 1983-84 it will be less than 4 per cent.

Capital programmes are being slashed. Subsidies to council tenants are in the process of being reduced, while those to owner occupiers, perversely not counted as public expenditure, have been allowed to rise. Routine maintenance and management of public housing has been cut; minor repairs have to wait for months and become major repairs.

Unfilled vacancies abound on virtually every local authority housing staff, adversely affecting the service. Of particular concern to anyone who has ever been involved in the Shelter movement is the almost complete destruction in three years of the role of housing associations in providing rented accommodation.

3 Misplaced subsidies

Another key factor in the collapse of the housing programme is that too much of the money we have spent we have spent helping those who need it least.

In 1970 the nation spent roughly £2 on new or improved housing for those in need of a home for every £1 subsidizing in tax relief and council subsidy those who already had a home. Now the position has been reversed and the nation spends roughly £2 on those who already have a home compared with £1 on those who don't.

In other words, we are spending on *existing housing*, rather than new housing, on those with *the least problems* not those with *the greatest need*.

In 1981/82 subsidies to households in local authority accommodation will average £241.00 per household, and subsidies through tax relief to owner-occupiers will average £285.00 per household, but subsidies to private tenants will average £21.00 per household.

4 Repairs alone

The fourth reason for the collapse in the housing programme was a tragic error at the time when it became fashionable to rehabilitate existing property, and that is that rehabilitation came to be seen as *an alternative* to, instead of *complementary* to new building.

Had the impetus been kept up on new building while the drive on improvement that followed the 1969 and 74 Housing Acts took place, we would be in a much better position today. Instead while the number of house improvements in London increased from 21,790 in 1976 to 29,500 in 1980, the number of new houses started fell from 29,690 in 1976 to 7,400 in 1980. Both figures are, of course, a scandal, but the imbalance of effort is wrong.

5 Home-ownership bias

Another problem is the increased preoccupation with home ownership at the expense of the rented sector.

That said, however, the obsession of our present policy makers in encouraging home ownership unrealistically refuses to acknowledge the fact that the imbalance between house prices and incomes dictates that there is a limit to the potential of home ownership. The relative poverty of much of our population means that, despite theories to the contrary, there will always need to be a substantial rented sector; Shelter estimates it as about 40 per cent of the market.

On top of all the other problems, another one developing rapidly is that of people already spending every penny they have on paying mortgages and on just surviving, being completely unable to maintain and repair their homes so that the slums of tomorrow are literally being created around them every day.

What must be done to build enough homes

● First, we need to assess properly the need for housing for the remainder of the century, properly calculate what can be provided by the different sectors, and encourage a housing programme to meet the needs and not based on destructively false predictions of an irrelevant so-called "crude housing surplus".

● Second, we need to re-establish housing as a priority for public expenditure and immediately increase expenditure so that at the very minimum, new building at least keeps pace with the growth in household formation, and, at the very minimum, rehabilitation is at least sufficient to keep up with the decline of the housing stock.

● Third, we must make sure that we have both an extensive programme of new building and an extensive programme of rehabilitation and that one does not become an alternative to the other.

● Fourth, while encouraging home ownership wherever it is practicable we must not do so by refusing to acknowledge the need for adequate provision of rented accommodation, and in particular public sector housing.

● The whole question of housing finance needs to be re-examined and we have to face the absurdity of a situation where money in subsidies and tax relief is largely helping those who need it least.

● Given that it will take time to solve the housing crisis, we must eradicate the loopholes in the Rent Acts and take no further steps to weaken the security of tenants. We must not allow attitudes towards the homeless to deteriorate any further. The exploitation of the "intentionally homeless" provision in the Homeless Persons Act by local authorities must be stopped. We must have an effective safety net for the homeless.

Finally, the catastrophe — and I do believe that is the correct word — that faces the nation is not just the responsibility of the politicians, or civil servants or local authorities or anyone else. The fact is that we have all failed, none more so than those of us who were so close to the problem in the sixties and early seventies and allowed ourselves to be lulled into a false sense of security.

We must fight once more for a greater public spending on housing. It is cynical and dishonest to talk of public expenditure always in the negative, without acknowledging the tremendous return that over the years we have received for our money in terms of greater equality, social justice and relief of need.

Des Wilson

Copies of the full lecture may be obtained price £1.50 from Shelter, National Campaign for the Homeless, 157 Waterloo Road, SE1. (telephone: 01-633 9377).

When red tape is better than sympathy

by Susan Beattie

As the International Year of the Disabled Person nears its end I have confronted as honestly as I can my own feelings about disability and the dreary image it presents.

Twenty-five years ago I became ill with polio: it must have been among the last outbreaks of the disease in this country. At the end of the dark, bewildering tunnel of a London fever hospital, an orthopaedic hospital in Oxford, a clinic in Switzerland, my parents' anguish and their huge outpouring of love and resources, I emerged with two totally paralysed legs, a wheelchair and a fearsome, sullen determination to crash through life ignoring, as best I could, my appallingly visible handicap.

The history of art and (I was still adolescent) my own physical appearance and desirability had been and remained my two overriding concerns. But they now represented not "normal", realizable ambitions but knife-edge challenges. I got safely through the second of them and on to the next round with the help of one person — a satanic, intellectual French boy (well, he seemed a man to me then) straight out of the pages of a Sagan novel. His approach to my less than perfect physical condition was one of cool practicality and occasionally brutal disregard. It was an attitude I thanked heaven for then and later found again in the Scotsman who is now my husband.

I got over the first of those knife-edges with the help of many people — my mother and father above all — but there was, again, one circumstance alone on which the whole matter hung. The Courtauld Institute of Art in Portman Square, former town house of the art-loving textile magnate Samuel Courtauld, was still, when I was in my early twenties, the only place in England offering a BA Honours degree course in the history of art. It was equipped with a large and reliable lift, blessedly installed, long before, by Courtauld for his wife and her wheelchair.

Not once during the subsequent years of writing and research, of marriage and motherhood, of earning a living, did I come into direct contact with the vast network of voluntary and salaried workers-on-behalf-of-the-disabled who in this International Year have had such penetrating light thrown upon them. Not once, until this year, did I see myself as a Disabled Person, only as an art historian and a woman who happened to have to use a wheelchair.

Much of the help I have needed has been given by countless kindly strangers who have simply done the job of lifting and gone on their way without question or privacy-intruding comment.

But I have encountered horror in the world outside: the face (almost invariably over 35) pushed too close to mine in a lift or on the street, asking the unanswerable "Aren't you people wonderful?" and thus betraying not a heart of gold but invisible emotional disability; the cinema manager (mercifully unique in my experience) who, looking past me at my husband, said with vicious satisfaction, "You can't bring *that* in here", betraying, not an exemplary concern for GLC fire regulations but that same emotional disability.

Such occasional and not very serious attacks on individuality pale into insignificance beside the threatening shadows already cast by the International Year. The cry is integration. But on all sides I see polarization. I see associations and societies for the handicapped, voluntary organizations acting on behalf of the victims of this catastrophe and that, services aimed expressly and exclusively at The Disabled and The Disadvantaged whether they want them or not.

I do not believe that true integration is ever to be achieved through charity. Who is in any doubt about the respective social status and self-esteem of do-gooders and those wretched done-good-to, bludgeoned by circumstances into the role of a domestic pet?

I do not believe that integration will be achieved by the banding together of people with little but their infinitely varied disabilities in common and with no common pride to be taken in their very condition as other despised groups — women, black people, homosexuals — are able and right to take in theirs.



Susan Beattie

Our true allies are those who campaign for such statutory financial aid as the mobility allowance and the housing improvement and adaptation grants that come packaged, not in pitying, self-righteous glances, patronizing smiles and sympathy, but in clean red tape; those who, in offering the public a service, ensure that the widest possible section of that public, including those with special needs, can take advantage of it; those who press for legislation to enforce a basic standard of acceptability in the buildings that house the events and activities which give life a degree of meaning.

Only by such dispassionate action will physically disabled people cease to provide a pitiful human platform for the ego trips of others, gain the freedom to take or leave the disability ghettos as they choose and claim their place in society as of right.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes will appear tomorrow.

The Syrian killers who have a Kilburn bank account

by Robert Fisk

Mr Iskander Ahmed Iskander smiled across his desk in the Syrian Ministry of Information. "Always you ask me about these bombings," he said, "and always I tell you that things are getting better. And that is true.

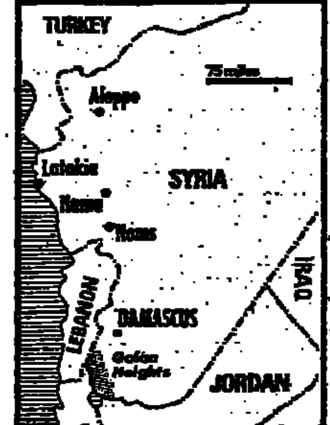
"The Muslim Brotherhood are terrorists and they still set off bombs, but they are no longer an organized group. We don't fear them. They have no support and no help inside Syria."

Outside Syria, however, the Muslim Brotherhood are creating a sophisticated system of communications and funding that Mr Iskander would probably not like to contemplate. The Mujahidin guerrillas — the same men who planted Sunday's murderous bomb in the centre of Damascus — have even set up bank accounts in Europe and the United States. "Spend in the cause of Allah", one of their magazines urges.

Muslims in Britain are invited to send money for the Brotherhood's terrorist war to account No 0109448 at the Kilburn and Brondesbury branch of Lloyds Bank at 325 Kilburn High Road, NW6. There are bank addresses in Italy, Germany and Austria. In the United States, Muslims with a penchant for giving money for guns are invited to subscribe to the "MSA Syrian Relief Fund" at PO Box 124, Chicago Ridge, Illinois.

The Brotherhood have been fighting President Assad's government since 1976, when one of their members assassinated a Syrian army major alleged to have been responsible for the death of an extremist gunman. When a second Brotherhood man was killed by the regime soon after, a shooting and bombing war started that has gone on ever since.

Several hundred Syrian government officials and their relatives, Assad's personal doctor and a number of Soviet advisers have been



murdered by the Brotherhood — especially in the northern city of Aleppo and in the ancient town of Hama. The Special Forces units under the President's brother Rifaat have taken their own bloody revenge. Up to 308 civilians are said to have died in Hama last spring at the hands of Rifaat's troops, and Amnesty International is concerned that the shootings have by no means ended.

The Syrian government claims that the Brotherhood is supplied and encouraged by the country's enemies. Given the xenophobic nature of the Damascus government, the alleged culprits therefore generally include Israel, the United States, Jordan, Iraq, the Phalangist forces in Lebanon and, occasionally, Egypt. In fact, the Brotherhood has several times been broken apart by internal disputes over the use of violence, and is even now only loosely held together under the admorphous title of "the Islamic Front of Syria".

It is not difficult to pin down some of the extraneous inspiration of this nebulous organisation. In a recent interview with an Arabic magazine its spiritual leader and secretary-general, Shaikh Bayanouni accused the minority Alawite sect — to which President Assad belongs — of "Planning to exterminate Islam by arresting and killing everyone calling for Islam".

According to Bayanouni, who makes no excuse for the blatantly sectarian nature of his tirades against the Alawites, "The Islamic movement would have preferred to establish Islamic rule through political persuasion and free mutual competition, but when the tyrants violated human rights and chose to follow the way of terrorism, there was no other way except to use the only language that the regime understood".

The Brotherhood's own secret magazine, *Al-Nazeer* — literally "The Herald," although in Arabic the word also carries a religious connotation and means "a warning" — also claims that President Assad's regime is not interested in returning the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians because he refuses to permit Fatah guerrillas to attack Israel across the Golan Heights, where United Nations troops are stationed in the cease-fire zone.

The paper — which circulates in Europe as well as Beirut — asserted in one of its recent issues that the Syrian government had received $135m from the United States and was confiscating property wholesale in Lebanon, where its army is keeping the peace between Muslims and Christians.

The Brotherhood has meanwhile adopted a bloodcurdling design to symbolize the militant nature of its religious war: two crossed Kalashnikov automatic rifles and a hand-grenade surmounted by an open Koran and two palm leaves. It is certainly representative of many of the recent secret announcements to come from the Muslim extremists in Syria.

Al-Nazeer, for instance, recently claimed that the Brotherhood had murdered a Syrian army intelligence officer because he was "sectarian" — their codeword for Alawite — and that Syrian troops had on several occasions mutinied around Hama and Aleppo.

The Brotherhood has now openly boasted that it has warned villagers near Latakia — the Alawite mountains are in the north-west of Syria — to withdraw their support from the regime of what the extremists call "the spiteful ruler". When the Alawites refused, Mujahidin gunmen — in the chilling words of *Al-Nazeer* — "attacked some Alawite villages and towns when the Syrian defence forces were joining the villagers in a feast; hundreds of security elements and criminals were killed." The "criminals", of course, were merely villagers.

Many of the Brotherhood's statements are gross exaggerations but outside Syria — especially in West Germany, where many migrant Syrians work during the summer — Muslim extremists have discussed the embryo government they would like to see set up in Syria to replace the Assad regime. They take their cue from the Iranian revolution, but Shaikh Bayanouni cautions that the chaos that followed the overthrow of the Shah would not "necessarily" follow in Syria.

The establishment of an "Islamic state" in Damascus would not take away the religious rights of Christians and other non-Muslims and would create "a political covenant which will satisfy all the people".

But anyone who thinks the Shaikh is a moderate would do well to read his further statement, that no one would be deprived of their rights "providing they do not have ideologies contradicting the ideology of Islam".


President Assad: facing Islamic extremists with an international network of support

There are frequent references to Turkey in Brotherhood documents available in Beirut, and several suggestions that it receives arms as well as inspiration from the now disbanded Turkish National Salvation Party. The pro-Palestinian views of the extremists indicate that at least some sections of the Palestinian guerrilla movement may — for their own purposes — favour its cause.

Muslims outside Syria are also invited to send their own ideas on the "Islamic revolution" in Syria to a number of addresses. They include post office boxes at Claawson, Michigan, Dreiech in West Germany and in Vienna. Syrians have already written to these addresses with details of street fighting in Aleppo, Latakia, Homs and Hama, as well as allegations about the Playboy life of Rifaat el-Assad, whose brutal troops are genuinely hated in Syria.

Mr Iskander remains unaffected by evidence of such disaffection. "These terrorists," he said, "cannot print their pamphlets in Syria and only resort to such outside tactics because they have been defeated. They can write all sorts of things in Europe and in Beirut — but we all know how easy it is to win verbal wars in Beirut."

The Brotherhood meanwhile say little about massive bombings in Damascus. In one of their recent publications, they claim that "the only group that can clean the history of the area from the dirt of Assad is the Mujahidin, who will get help from Allah as they fight only for His cause..."

Given the methods that they and their opponents are using, the Brotherhood are gifting 'Allah' with a very bloody hand.

Labour's way to escape from Europe's straitjacket

by Eric Heffer

Although the Labour Party believes it is in Britain's best interest to withdraw from the EEC, it does not believe Britain should turn its back on Europe. A future Labour government clearly cannot solve the country's problems by erecting an economic wall around the country. That is not being proposed.

We must approach Europe as a whole and not confine ourselves to the EEC countries. Certainly, they are prosperous and powerful, and whether Britain is in or out of the EEC, we must consult them and work with them.

Every government must protect its own interests. The French, German and Italian governments, whatever their political colour, must advance the interests of their own people, and there is no doubt that at the moment EEC membership is to their advantage. But that is not true for Britain.

Membership for us has not brought the advantages claimed at the time of our entry. It would be wrong to suggest that all of our ills stem from EEC membership, but it has undoubtedly aggravated our economic crisis. This, added to the Thatcher Government's monetarist policies, means that, of all European countries, Britain has suffered the most.

Labour's policy for withdrawal from the EEC must be seen as part of its alternative economic strategy. Neither withdrawal from the EEC, nor the alternative strategy would be sufficient on its own to regenerate our failing economy. It has to be recognized that since Britain joined the EEC, our pattern of trade has changed. The old Commonwealth preferences have gone for ever. It is therefore of great importance that when we do withdraw, an agreement with the other EEC countries is negotiated and associate status agreed. In that way we could continue to develop trade with the EEC but without the barriers against the outside world which exist today because of EEC membership.

It would be essential to rebuild our links with the remaining EFTA countries, to rebuild as far as possible Commonwealth trade and to develop trade with Latin America, Africa, Asia, China and Eastern Europe. When withdrawal negotiations take place, there must be parallel discussions with other trading nations.

Some leading politicians from EEC countries have said that Labour is not really serious about leaving the EEC. Such views should be cleared from people's minds. Labour *is* serious. Twice now at Labour's conference, resolutions have been carried by overwhelming majorities that Britain should withdraw and the two-thirds majority is sufficient to ensure that it becomes a manifesto commitment.

The Labour Party intends to talk to fellow socialists in the EEC, as well as outside it, so that they fully understand our views. We shall not try to ram our point of view down their throats; we shall also listen and learn from them. After all, Labour has more in common with its European socialist allies than with any other political groupings and the possibilities for European democratic socialism have never been better.

What needs to be stressed is that we believe that in leaving the EEC we will be doing so because the EEC is an obstacle to the development of a wider European unity and because the rules of the Rome Treaty are an essential part of that obstacle.

European initiatives independent of either the Soviet Union or the United States could and should be taken by the European countries acting collectively. Increasingly, Europe will act independently and in the long run it may well be the only way to save the world from nuclear destruction. Politically, therefore, Europe should seek to strengthen its wider institutions. The Council of Europe through its political, economic and social committees, does some useful work. Basically, it is a talking shop, but I believe that it could be slowly and positively changed. I am not suggesting that it becomes a glorified, overall European Parliament, but its consultative role could be given greater status.

It must be stressed that Labour is not a Little Englander party. It rejects chauvinistic nationalist attitudes, but equally it must concern itself with the interests of the British people. Labour's internationalism is there for all to see. It accepts that there is a growing interdependence between nations, and that Britain cannot stand on the sidelines. Cooperation is vital to our survival. Labour therefore will seek cooperation with present and future members of the EEC, with the other nations of Europe and also with the Commonwealth and the Third World.

In its approach to Europe, Labour will:

- Work within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which embraces the whole of Western Europe plus Australia, North America and Japan, for reflationary policies on a planned basis.
- Support the institutions of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, which includes both East and West.
- Build up the role of the Council of Europe.
- Offer negotiated and planned trade with the Scandinavian countries.
- Show our serious commitment to Commonwealth development, especially to countries such as India which are now largely excluded from EEC association agreements.

The Labour Party recognizes that its proposals for withdrawal from the EEC have to be further developed, but the outline was clearly defined in the statement put before the Labour conference by the national executive committee last October. Labour's home, international and other committees are now about to embark on a detailed examination of the issues involved.

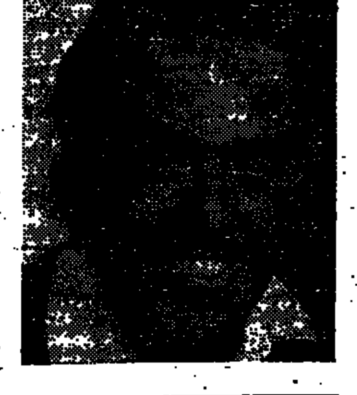
In its approach to Europe, Labour intends to be positive, not negative; internationalist, not nationalist; socialist and democratic, not narrow and bureaucratic. The future for Europe is hopeful, but that does not mean Britain has to be in the straitjacket of the EEC. To make further European progress, Britain must reassert its parliamentary independence.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton and was last week appointed shadow spokesman on Europe.

Correction: Philip Howard's speculations about the succession to the throne yesterday were partly based on the error that the Princess Royal was George V's eldest child.

Why call my daughter sick when she is sane?

Debate begins in the Lords today on the Government's new mental health legislation. **Brian Rix** argues that there is a difference between mental handicap and mental illness which the law ought to recognize



The day parents are told they have a mentally handicapped child is hardly a high point in a family's history. Whatever the future, their feelings are of shock and grief, rejection and guilt, a desire to run away and pretend it has not happened.

Then the questioning begins. What can we do? Who can help? Who can we ask?

Southend and one or two other enlightened places provide a caring "task-force" of parents, doctors, social workers and others who move into action the moment they are asked. But the majority must fend alone.

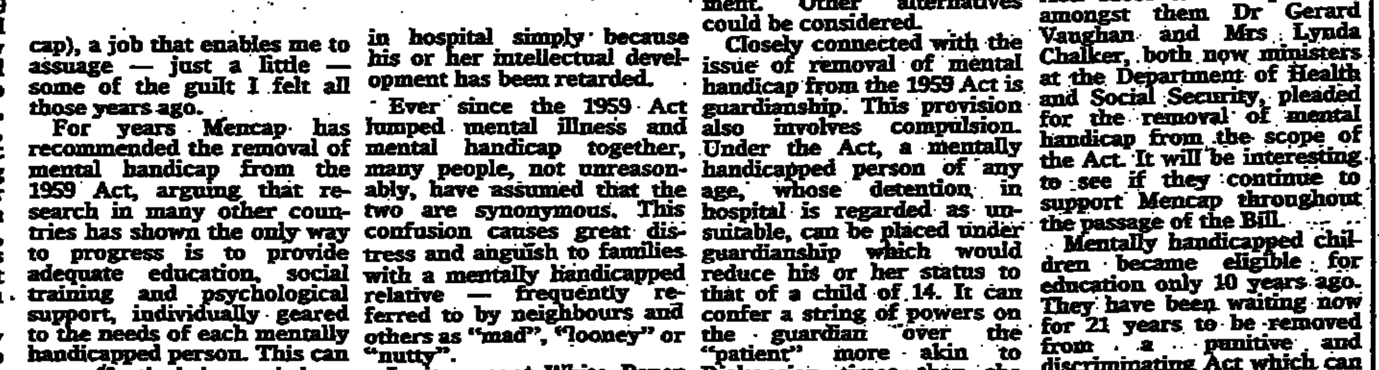
So it was with us when our eldest child, Shelley, was born 30 years ago. No support, no counselling, few friends. We were left to flounder for five years until circumstances made it possible to pull strings and ensure she was admitted to Normansfield — then the most desirable, *small*, long-stay mental hospital in the south of England.

But under the Act applicable in those days, Shelley could not simply be admitted — she had to *prove* she was mentally handicapped, even though at that time she could not walk or talk. (In addition — she was a Down's Syndrome child — a mongol. The idea that these children could make great progress, if given stimulation and education, was only a dream for the future — greatly damaged by the defence statements submitted in the recent trial of Dr Leonard Arthur).

So it was County Hall and two London County Council doctors for Shelley. She had to be *certified*. My wife and I will remember that day with anger and humiliation to the day we die. Anger at the way Shelley was treated by one of the doctors certifying her — orders barked, aptitude tests thrust, disapproval apparent. Humiliation at the way we had to drag her through the bureaucratic processes demanded by the mental deficiency legislation, which had been in force with modification since 1913.

Then came a false dawn. The Mental Health Act 1959 was supposed to remove all that. It was primarily designed to provide hospital treatment for those who suffer from mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia, dementia, psychosis, manic depression etc, by detaining them under compulsion for an unlimited period. In contrast to mental handicap, these are real illnesses requiring medical treatment — often resulting in a complete cure.

For reasons of expediency and laziness, mental handicap was incorporated in the same Act but, as mental handicap cannot be cured, medical treatment is irrelevant and compulsory detention in hospital of no benefit. In fact it can worsen the condition, leading to serious psychological damage and physical deterioration. I know this because I am now secretary-general of the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (Mencap), a job that enables me to assuage — just a little — some of the guilt I felt all those years ago.



For years Mencap has recommended the removal of mental handicap from the 1959 Act, arguing that research in many other countries has shown the only way to progress is to provide adequate education, social training and psychological support, individually geared to the needs of each mentally handicapped person. This can most effectively be carried out in the community, away from the restrictions of a hospital ward.

Mencap also points out that no other handicapped person — whether blind, deaf or crippled — can by law be forcibly detained in hospital just because of the handicap. Why then should mental handicap be treated differently? It is both illogical and cruel to incarcerate someone in hospital simply because his or her intellectual development has been retarded.

Ever since the 1959 Act lumped mental illness and mental handicap together, many people, not unreasonably, have assumed that the two are synonymous. This confusion causes great distress and anguish to families with a mentally handicapped relative — frequently referred to by neighbours and others as "mad", "looney" or "nutty".

In its recent White Paper explaining the changes proposed in the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, which has its second reading in the Lords today, the Government shares the concern over this confusion and for the needs of the two groups to be recognized. It is sad to record that most newspapers decribed mentally handicapped people as mentally ill, and vice-versa. The only common denominator is the word "mental". If a mentally handicapped person was described as being "intellectually disabled" the disparity might become clearer.

The few mentally handicapped people who commit a serious crime should not be sent to prison or to a special hospital, like Broadmoor, but be committed to a section of one of the secure hospital units whose establishment was recommended by Lord Butler and his committee in 1974. There they would receive training and social support rather than psychiatric treatment. Other alternatives could be considered.

Closely connected with the issue of removal of mental handicap from the 1959 Act is guardianship. This provision also involves compulsion. Under the Act, a mentally handicapped person of any age, whose detention in hospital is regarded as unsuitable, can be placed under guardianship which would reduce his or her status to that of a child of 14. It can confer a string of powers on the guardian over the "patient" more akin to Dickensian times than the second half of the twentieth century.

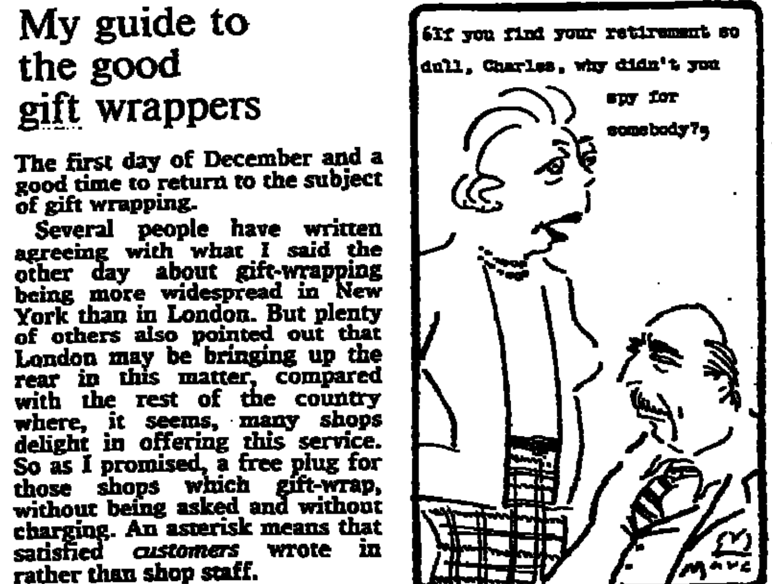
It is true that the new Bill proposes some changes in the guardianship provisions. Perhaps at Mencap's initiative, the powers of guardians are reduced. But it does not go far enough. I and my colleagues at Mencap will seek the removal of the powers of compulsory hospital detention and guardianship placements. Instead we would like to see the introduction of an informal and non-compulsory guardianship system which could deal in a humane and dignified way with the very small minority of mentally handicapped people now compulsorily detained in long-stay institutions.

In February 1979, during a six-hour Commons debate, reviewing the 1959 Act, none of the many MPs taking part supported the (Labour) government's view that mentally-handicapped people should be detained under the Act. Most of the speakers, amongst them Dr Gerard Vaughan and Mrs Lynda Chalker, both now ministers at the Department of Health and Social Security, pleaded for the removal of mental handicap from the scope of the Act. It will be interesting to see if they continue to support Mencap throughout the passage of the Bill.

Mentally handicapped children became eligible for education only 10 years ago. They have been waiting now for 21 years to be removed from a punitive and discriminating Act which can instantly reduce their rights to naught.

Twenty-first birthdays used to mark coming-of-age. Isn't it time the Government and the medical diehard reactionaries gave mentally handicapped people a birthday present and freed them from their constraints? Life hasn't bestowed many gifts on them up to now.

My guide to the good gift wrappers



The first day of December and a good time to return to the subject of gift wrapping.

Several people have written agreeing with what I said the other day about gift-wrapping being more widespread in New York than in London. But plenty of others also pointed out that London may be bringing up the rear in this matter, compared with the rest of the country where, it seems, many shops delight in offering this service. So as I promised, a free plug for those shops which gift-wrap, without being asked and without charging. An asterisk means that satisfied *customers* wrote in rather than shop staff.

Great Ayton, North Yorkshire: Ritva (craft shop) *;
Bristol: Alexander Gallery, Whiteladies Rd and Christopher's. The Rev J.A. Breslin wrote to say that Christopher's not only gift-wraps but also organizes a Valentine card service, arranging for cards to be posted from different parts of the country to confuse your loved one. "Perhaps I should say that I have used the first but not the second facility."
Exeter: The Regency Shop (china and glass);
Edinburgh and Harrogate: Jenifer Browning (fashion);
Pinner, Middlesex: Scanscene (gifts). Customer Miss M.A. Birkinshaw wrote: "The staff look quite crestfallen if you say you do not want something gift-wrapped."
Shrewsbury: Ronald Beck, Gentlemen's outfitters * (You can even get your initials on the wrapping);
Esher, Surrey: Gaspar's wine shop;
Tunbridge Wells, Kent: Chinafayre;
York: Mulberry Hall (glass and china) *;
Settle, North Yorks: Shepherd and Walker;
Wadebridge in Cornwall: Lawrence's *;
Broadstairs, Kent: Midas (gifts and homewear) *;
Glasgow: Drymen Stampede (saddlery etc) *;
Cheam, Surrey: New Outlook (French boutique);
Bolton: Scholes and Scholes (tailors);
Shropshire: Ironbridge Gorge Museum gift shop;
Market Harborough: First Choice (giftshop) *;
Bath: Culpeper (herbalists) *;

Shops which wrap in London include: Baguette in Knightsbridge; Browns in South Molton Street; Coleridge of Highgate; Loewe of Knightsbridge and Bond Street; Canasta of Hampstead; Lace of Mill Hill; Hobbs of Garrick Street; Parrots of Fulham; and Asprey.

Chemists and chocolate shops need a section to themselves and include: Floris (London); Audrey's (Brighton); Ackerman's (London); Crofts (Norwich); Ashworth's (Ruislip); Hirsh (London); Parry and Large (Thetford, Norfolk); Crabtree and Evelyn (London); Chave and Jackson (Hereford); Rogers (Southsea); Hird and Son (Northallerton); Robert Harris (Droitwich); Holmes (Old Coulsdon).

Let's hope this list improves somebody's Christmas stocking. Nicely wrapped gifts are much more fun to open, as my god-daughter keeps telling me.

THE TIMES DIARY



I must say I have always been under the impression that readers of The Times *are a scholarly bunch, yet the response to my search for recondite academic subjects has been disappointing. On the other hand, and this is surely revealing (if not downright shaming), letters have been pouring in with exotic foreign phrases which describe hangovers.*

Tony Hafliger, a reader in Switzerland, offers satanischi vecheltig, *meaning a diabolical cold, pronounced dead-pan; and (deep breath)* Tolggesunntignochheiligtag, *translated apparently as the-day-after-an-ink-stained-religious-holiday-that-fell-on-Sunday. This is regarded in Switzerland, he says, as witty.*

According to Emeritus Professor D. M. Mennie, from Newcastle, in Aachen they say Goebbel *and elsewhere in Germany* Brummschädel *(humming-skull) and* Haarspitzenkatarrh *(hair-tip catarrh). Kevin Carleton-Reeves, of London, says that some South African tribes use a phrase which, in translation, reads as "forks in the head" and David Climie reminds me that P. G. Wodehouse had one of his characters distinguish six varieties of hangover: the broken compass, the sewing machine, the comet, the atomic, the cement mixer and the gremlin boogie.*

I can guess what a sewing machine and a cement mixer feel like but a gremlin boogie? Sounds more like a cocktail.


On top form: Muti, Menuhin and Bianchi

Noted gathering

Difficult to say who was on the best form on Sunday night — Luigi Bianchi, the viola player, Yehudi Menuhin or Riccardo Muti, the conductor. We had dinner together at the Westbury after Bianchi and Menuhin had played with the English Chamber Orchestra at their "Mozart in Salzburg" evening in the Queen Elizabeth Hall.

Bianchi, with whom I always stay when I go to Gstaad, had astounded everybody by the unusually deep tone of his playing. He puts this down to the fact that many viola players come to the instrument after the violin whereas he has always played only the viola and regards it more as a cello than a fiddle. "I want to sound like Rostropovich", he said. "You may hold a viola like a violin but you play it like a cello." W. C. Fields would have been proud of Menuhin and Muti: they spent most of the meal talking about Philadelphia, where they are both due to appear after Christmas.

Bianchi is a lucky man. Besides his talent with the viola, his neighbours at Gstaad include Elizabeth Taylor, David Niven and Julie Andrews. He also has a clever wife, Georges Marci, on to whom the spotlight shifts tomorrow. She runs the sumptuous Sakkarah gallery in Gstaad and her Claude Monet portrait of the artist's daughter-in-law, Blanche Hoschedé, is, with an estimate of £300,000 to £400,000, said to be the most expensive picture in Sotheby's sale of impressionist paintings in Bond Street tomorrow. A successful sale could tie up the week for the couple nicely. I might even get another dinner out of it.

Simone's harmony

I find it impossible to believe a story which is circulating in Paris following the publication last week of Simone de Beauvoir's latest book, *La Cérémonie des Adieux* (Gallimard). Because part of the book describes, in explicit and upsetting detail, Jean-Paul Sartre's final decline into senility, dribbling down his shirt and falling over, she is said to be having her revenge for having been shut out of his life at the end. I prefer to see the book as the act of a brilliant and courageous woman, who has had the ability to write memorably on a series of social taboos.

She has always been a master of first and last sentences, and this book is no exception. She is uncompromising, blunt. "his death separates us," she writes, Mine will not reunite us. That is the way it is: but it is wonderful that our lives have been in harmony so long." Many of us might wish for that epitaph.

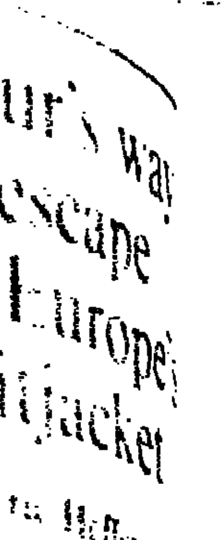
Hotel Happiness

And now for something quite different, which puts the word philosophy in a different bracket. On Saturday there will be some rich people in Paris finding out what it means to let a psychologist loose on the luxury hotel business. For the day marks the opening of what its founders call the world's first "philosophical palace". This is the Monva Park Elysées, latest in a Swiss hotel chain, which has since spread into Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

René E. Hatt, the founder and managing director, believes that a hotel is "the place where life should be lived most intensely" and that "it is the historic vocation of hotels to make people happier". The pubicity bulges with superlatives. Galaxies of bars, restaurants and clubs, in every style from "music hall" to "philosophical".

Nothing has been left to chance. Not only are there sophisticated security arrangements, there has been advice on the colour schemes from Max Lüscher, an American psychologist.

Peter Watson





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

CRISIS IN THE PRISONS

It is unfortunate that the debate on prison conditions should have descended to an argument over whether judges and magistrates had or had not thwarted the plans of Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to introduce a system of earlier release for some prisoners. What is clear, not least from letters to *The Times* by Lord Justice Lawton and by the Chairman of the Magistrates' Association, is that the judiciary and the magistracy were opposed to the reform, and that their opposition was instrumental in deciding the Home Secretary to abandon it.

It was a weak decision on Mr Whitelaw's part, and one which could have a profoundly negative effect in dealing with the crisis of our prisons. When a firm and imaginative response was required, the Home Secretary was only prepared to tinker with the problem, for there can be no doubt that the "partially suspended" sentence, at best, is tinkering, and at worst may even increase the prison population.

It is not irrelevant that only a few months ago Home Office ministers were playing down the partially suspended sentence, on the grounds that there was no certainty that it would bring about any reduction at all in the numbers sent to prison. Suddenly, they are talking about a possible reduction of 4,000, though admitting the optimism of the estimate.

Releasing some categories of prisoners after one third of their sentences, with the second third spent under supervision, which was Mr Whitelaw's original plan, cannot be the sole plank of a policy to reduce the prison population, though it would help considerably. A simpler system would provide for remission of one-half for sentences under three years, without the need to bring in the probation service for a period of supervision.

A shorter average sentence is another necessary element in any attack on overcrowded prisons. Advocates of the policy are, largely, pushing against an open door. The Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, the senior judiciary, the Magistrates' Association are all converts, and there are already indications that their advocacy has resulted in a lower level of sentencing for non-violent, relatively minor criminals, who are nevertheless considered to need a custodial sentence. Of course, serious offences, especially where violence has been used, should not be brought into a policy of shorter sentencing. Muggers, robbers and rapists deserve little leniency — and should not be given any by the courts.

Sentencing policy is only one reason for our prisons crisis. Much blame lies in the physical state of the prisons themselves. In spite of a building programme which has escaped relatively unscathed from the cuts imposed in almost every other area of government expenditure, the environmental and sanitary conditions of many prisons verge on the inhumane. Local prisons containing short and medium term prisoners are, paradoxically, often in a worse state than establishments holding longer-term, more serious offenders.

Why should we concern ourselves with the comfort of those who have committed crimes against society? After all, the argument goes, they are in prison through choice. They did not have to offend, but, having done so, they should not be entitled to complain at the consequences.

One part of the answer is based on principle and humanity. Offenders have to pay the penalty of being deprived of their liberty. That is punishment enough. A civilized society should not ask, in addition, that prisoners should serve their time in conditions of misery and degradation. That does not mean that they should have comforts which are denied to many of the non-criminal population. A prison should not be a holiday camp. But it is equally unacceptable that they should spend 23 hours a day with two others in a cell designed for single occupancy, with no sanitation but a bucket in the corner.

There is also the self-interest of society. A prisoner who has been subjected to inhuman conditions is likely to come out of prison more embittered, more anti-social, more dehumanized and hence more likely to offend again, than when he went in. It is also dangerous to keep men in such conditions. It is perhaps only a matter of luck that one or other of our prisons has not exploded with consequences far more serious than any yet seen.

Even with the more positive and flexible attitude to sentencing being taken by the courts, there are still many thousands of offenders being sent to prison who should not be there at all. There are the maintenance defaulters, whose refusal to pay is often a wilful act of hostility against their former spouse. Prison does nothing for them except ensure further non-payment. There are other fine defaulters, whose usually trivial offences were initially not thought worthy of a custodial sentence. There are the drunks, for whom a planned network of drying-out centres has just not been built. There are offenders who need psychiatric treatment, but are sent to prison instead because the Department of Health and Social Security has failed to come up with the necessary facilities for treatment.

Still not enough attention — and resources — is being devoted to setting up non-custodial alternatives to prison. There is a great need for more day centres to which minor offenders could go, preferably with some form of training attached, and for more hostels. The use of community service should be expanded — it is a sentence which combines punishment and reparation without subjecting the offender to the disruption of his life which prison would entail. According to the latest figures, it costs, on average, £136 a week to keep a man in prison. No form of non-custodial sentence would cost anywhere near that much, even if by increasing the range of non-custodial facilities, the probation service would have to be expanded as well. For marginal cases, the Home Secretary should consider seriously instituting weekend detention — which works well in other countries — or day imprisonment, as recently suggested by the Magistrates' Association.

Britain and West Germany imprison far more people per head of population than any other country in Western Europe — and nearly four times as many as in the Netherlands. Yet crime in those countries which use imprisonment far less is not out of control. It is not necessary for the protection of society to have so many people in prison. Indeed, it can be counter-productive. But a great deal more imagination and money are needed to change significantly the trend of imprisonment in Britain. The Home Secretary's latest capitulation does not suggest that either will be forthcoming. It is not quite too late to change course. Mr Whitelaw should start, as we argued recently, by releasing some short-term, minor offenders, on an amnesty.

THE ACADEMIC'S FREEHOLD

The university teacher's security of tenure has become one of the key issues in current controversy about the universities. As things now stand it is doubtful if there is any way in which some universities can bring about the cost savings which are asked of them without sacking teachers. But if teachers have legally binding contracts giving them tenure till retiring age, the cost of breaking these contracts threatens to defeat the object and force universities into bankruptcy.

The matter is much complicated by legal uncertainties. There are big differences in the charters of the universities on which rights of tenure depend. For some dons in some universities these rights appear to be entrenched in binding form. In some others, such as Bristol, there is no such clearly stated cover. Of two of the universities hardest hit by recent cuts, Aston has a cast iron tenure clause while Salford has a weak one.

It could well take a succession of court cases to establish what the position is — cases which could take years to hear and which would turn not only on the different terms of the contracts at issue, but also the age and alternative employment prospects of the professors and lecturers concerned. All the potential parties to this acrimonious dispute have been assured by their lawyers that the outcome of such litigation is most uncertain. Nobody can predict with complete assurance what view the House of Lords would take of the financial settlement due to a middle-aged don whose contract was broken because the money required to maintain his department was cut off. By the same token, nothing will prevent individuals and their professional associations from taking their cases to the higher courts while there is the chance that they may be entitled to substantial compensation.

While tenure may entitle a professor or lecturer to compensation if he or she gets sacked, it does not give any automatic entitlement to annual salary increases. Even in the extreme form in which the Privy Council has chosen to enshrine tenure in some university charters, tenure is, therefore, a limited protection in an age of inflation. It belongs to a settled world where private universities, financed from fees and endowments, did not have to discount galloping inflation. When a professor's salary could be guaranteed at a fixed sum from a given endowment invested in the funds or in land, it raised no obvious difficulty to give him unlimited security, and indeed, academic freedom was guaranteed by this means. The extension of tenure to a much larger body of teachers was underpinned by the continuous expansion of higher education over more than a century until now, when the system has suddenly gone into reverse.

Whatever the legal rights and wrongs of university teachers' present contracts, there are larger questions of public policy raised by the matter of tenure. Questions have to be asked about its nature and purpose. If the justification of tenure, like the parson's freehold, is to protect dons from dismissal for unpopular religious or political beliefs, it is questionable that the same arrangement should protect them also against redundancy if the work for which they have hitherto been employed is discontinued. Against that hazard of modern life they deserve proper redundancy terms but not extra special protection. In the United States where tenure is taken very seriously, a "bona fide financial exigency" is commonly accepted as grounds for terminating tenure. That makes sense though it has not precluded either argument or litigation.

Of course, any such provision would open up the possibility of abuse — the individual with controversial opinions might be victimized by the invocation of financial exigencies whose bona fides was spurious, just as now, the idle tenured teacher can abuse the present rules by retiring on the job. But there are no doubt safeguards which could be erected to minimize the possibilities of injustice. And if it were once accepted that the matter of academic freedom could be distinguished from an historic though uneven entitlement to uninterrupted tenure, similar protection could be extended to teaching staff in polytechnics and colleges of higher education, whose claim to it is no less valid.

It is, of course, possible that the immediate crisis which has threatened redundancy among university staff will be averted, and the Government will decide to give the universities more time than the three years now allowed them in which to adjust to smaller budgets. The signs are that if the universities can provide convincing evidence that a five-year plan would achieve better savings than a three-year plan (because it would avoid the need for sacking university teachers and paying them compensation) then Sir Keith Joseph may yet decide to be more accommodating. Even if this were to happen it is important not to allow the question of tenure to be set aside. Any scheme to allow the universities more time to make the cuts demanded of them should be made contingent upon an agreement to review the university teacher's contract of service and the anomalies which now surround the pattern of chartered rights which it incorporates. It would be necessary to consider the alternative of short-term contracts to safeguard research, and the merits of a uniform redundancy scheme in return for the cancellation of existing rights of tenure.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Earlier release to ease prisons

From Lord Hunt

Sir, I do not have the advantage of 46 years in the administration of justice acquired by Lord Justice Lawton (November 27). But as the first Chairman of the Parole Board and subsequently as President of the National Association of Probation Officers, I write with some knowledge of the value of statutory supervision and after-care for offenders, following a period of imprisonment.

My experience with colleagues on the board and in the probation service convinced me that, as a general proposition, it is in the greater public interest (as well as that of the offender) for recidivists to serve a part of their sentence under supervision in the community, rather than to stay in prison and be released without conditions or help from the probation service.

This factor of supervision on licence was not referred to by Lord Justice Lawton, yet it has a most important bearing on the matter.

It was certainly the experience of my colleagues and myself on the board, including a number of High Court judges, that petty persistent offenders against property, as well as others serving sentences in excess of 18 months but under three years' imprisonment, benefited from supervision during the middle third of their sentences. What is equally important, their rate of failure during parole, resulting in recall to prison, has been contained consistently within an overall statistic of less than 10 per cent of all parolees.

It was also our experience that the grant of parole, even for a few weeks, was more beneficial than a longer stay in prison; in the case of recidivists, that *is* a recipe for an endless, hopeless cycle of imprisonment with a growing incapacity to cope with life in the community.

In the light of these facts about recidivists sentenced to more than 18 months in prison, it is surely true of those serving shorter terms. I, for one, deeply regret the decision of the Home Secretary, whatever the source of the advice he received, not to institute automatic, conditional release under supervision for all prisoners serving 18 months' imprisonment, or less. Such a step would certainly ease the critical overcrowding in our prisons, but it would not — to put it at its lowest estimate — be against the public interest to do so.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords,
November 27.

Admiral Rickover

From Lord Zuckerman, OM, FRS

Sir, Peter Pringle's article about Admiral Rickover (November 16) provides a vivid picture of a remarkable man, whose friendship I have enjoyed, and with whom I have cooperated, over many years. But I must take exception to the description of the admiral as having been only a "humdrum competent naval engineer" before he made his name in designing reactors and introducing nuclear propulsion to the maritime world.

Whatever the prejudices with which he had to contend for much of his life, Admiral Rickover had already become head of the Electrical Section of the Bureau of Ships in Washington by the time of the Second World War, and had already evolved his own style of working. Instead of regarding his posting as a purely administrative job, in which he approved designs and awarded contracts which were then supervised by field officers, he insisted on making himself personally responsible not only for the construction, but also for the performance of electrical equipment, both under normal and combat conditions. He built up what was described as "the most creative, productive and technically competent section in the Bureau of Ships", and did the same when he became the father of America's nuclear navy.

In his pre-nuclear career he had also rendered valuable service to the Royal Navy, and it was in mark of gratitude for this that the British Government then created him an honorary CBE.

Yours faithfully,
S. ZUCKERMAN,
University of East Anglia,
University Village,
Norwich.

Off beat

From Mr J. D. Liddell-King

Sir, The melancholy report in today's *Times* (November 14) that vandals have badly damaged woodwork at the Old Curiosity Shop in Lincoln's Inn is another example of the consequence of withdrawing the patrolling constable from the streets.

The citizen, would-be passenger on that Clapham omnibus that fails him, beset by disaffected youngsters, has no hope of such a constable's appearing round the corner.

In his *English Social History* Trevelyan says: "A people fond of liberty, property and personal safety liked the good-natured and effective 'Bobbies'. . . The days of the inefficient Watchman were gone by for ever." Nowadays, not even the "inefficient watchman" perambulates the streets. The functioning of today's police seems more comparable, sitting in their stations, with that of the eighteenth-century Life Guards, emerging from their barracks only to deal with the Gordon riots, or a stoning in *Lincoln's Inn Fields*.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LIDDELL-KING,
34 Noke Shot,
Harpenden,
Hertfordshire.

University cuts: which disciplines?

From Dr D. O'Brien

Sir, Professor Wiseman (November 25) only replaces one fallacy with another when, in answer to the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, he includes "tolerance" among the benefits to be looked for from a university education in the classics. Bentley and Housman were perhaps the greatest English classical scholars. Can it possibly be said that either was a tolerant man?

The humanities do not provide a moral or a vocational training. Properly taught, they do inculcate intellectual virtues, but intellectual virtues are difficult to recognise for those who do not already possess them.

This is why the whole debate on university cuts seems so strange when viewed from France, where the new Government, without any of the advantages of North Sea oil, has just increased the subsidies available for pure research into what are happily called the *sciences humaines*.

There is an intellectual tradition in France which is lacking in England. Frenchmen, even politicians, largely recognise intellectual virtues for what they are: not a direct source of financial profit, not a means to moral virtue, but an indispensable element none the less in any civilised society.

Yours faithfully,
DENIS O'BRIEN,
Université de Paris Sorbonne,
Centre de Recherches sur la Pensée Antique,
1 Rue Victor Cousin,
Paris Ve.
November 25.

From Mr T. Mervyn Jones

Sir, The modern university has long ceased to be merely an ivory tower for academics. Its colleges today are much involved in industrial production. They undertake research work for the many official research councils and for industrial companies. Some either directly, or by using established companies as their agents, undertake the commercial exploitation of the results of their research.

A number have formed separate companies for these purposes. Rightly they follow the example of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where nearby Route 128 is an estate of industrial companies making commercial use of the institute's research. One of the best known is the Polaroid camera, a wholly new industry and product that stemmed from the research of one of its staff who combined work in the product-making company while still remaining on the institute's faculty.

Here in Wales our seven university colleges last year together had an income of £5.5m from research councils alone. One of the professors at our Institute of Science and Technology had his invention of a Placemate robot being produced commercially by an outside company.

Sir David Orr in his recent lecture to the Royal Society of Arts (*The Times*, November 10) strongly urged the development of a selective industrial strategy geared to the promotion of high technology ventures. He approved of the moves by the Department of Industry in promoting information technology and the creation of the British Technology Group. The department itself now makes massive grants to keep in production existing industries and, through the development agencies, to encourage new and growth industries, particularly in the "assisted" areas where traditional old industries have been cut and will never regain their former size.

May we hope that the Secretary of State formerly for Industry, now for Education, in compelling the University Grants Committee to impose drastic cuts in university expenditure, will instruct the UGC to exempt from these cuts so much of each university's expenditure as relates directly to their research work for industry and in promoting new industry? His former department could find their admirable work in support of new science based on technological industry set at nought by the destruction of university work from which stems the research now of such proved value to industry and the growth of "winners" in industrial production.

His Prime Minister has declared her full support for all measures to create promising profitable new industries. We cannot garner the rich harvest of new production if the seed corn is destroyed.

Yours faithfully,
T. MERVYN JONES,
Member of Council, University of Wales,
Llandaff, Cardiff.

From Professor A. W. Stanforth

Sir, Readers of the article, "Pressures on the linguists", by Sandra Hempel, (*The Times*, November 19) may be interested to learn that there is one university in the United Kingdom offering undergraduate training in interpreting and translating. I refer to the Department of Languages of this university, which has been offering the degree of B.A. Languages (Interpreting and Translating) since 1970. Like the other courses mentioned in the article ours is heavily oversubscribed with, on average, 350 applicants for 29 places.

Sandra Hempel's statement that "language skills are traditionally undervalued" in the United Kingdom seems, alas, to be all too true in view of the recent Government and U.G.C. proposals, which seem to favour the more traditional literature-based courses.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. STANFORTH,
Heriot-Watt University,
Department of Languages,
Chambers Street,
Edinburgh.
November 24.

Poland near crisis

From Mr Konrad Syrop

Sir, A year ago the world was wondering if the Russians would invade Poland. On your pages Mr Bernard Levin was arguing that a Soviet armed intervention was inevitable, while I pointed out (in my letter to you published on November 6, 1980) that this was not necessarily so, given certain conditions in Poland.

Since then the Polish experiment has gone much further than most people expected, yet the Kremlin, though protesting from time to time, has not invaded. Now, however, it seems that the Soviet leaders' *patience* could soon be rewarded, unless the outside world heeds the appeal for help from Mr Lech Walesa, reported by you last Saturday (November 21). Mr Walesa is asking for emergency food aid to stave off "dangerous social tensions and spontaneous outbursts of popular anger". He is not exaggerating the danger.

It is not generally realized to what an extent Poland has become an economic disaster area. Not only food and fuel are extremely short, but hospitals are without elementary medical supplies, factory machines stand idle for lack of spares, and the shops are empty of essential consumer goods. With the harsh Polish winter just beginning, the brave experiment to introduce a measure of freedom and democracy in a communist-ruled country is in real danger of collapse.

Time is needed for Poland to sort herself out after the convulsions of the past 15 months, time to allow reforms to become effective and the economy to begin functioning again; above all, time to demonstrate to the people that they can have both a measure of freedom and bread and butter as well. And that time can only be gained by an immediate, massive and concerted programme of short-term aid.

Charitable organizations and many individuals are already doing much, but this is not, nor can it be, enough. Re-scheduling Polish debts and the sales of some cheap surplus EEC food, are not enough either. Only a large-scale international emergency aid effort can save the situation.

Is it conceivable that governments and trade unions will be content just to watch the disintegration of the most encouraging movement in the Soviet sphere?

Yours faithfully,
KONRAD SYROP.
Flat 5,
15 St German's Place,
Blackheath, SE3.
November 23.

Kosovo sentences

From Mr Harry Hodgkinson

Sir, May I complement your disturbing report on the Kosovo prison sentences (November 20) with a few relevant statistics?

In the 156 cases for which official Yugoslav press reports are available, the average sentence was eight years. Of the 71 prisoners whose ages are given, the average is 27; of the 81 whose status is also given, 32 are students, 21 schoolteachers and university lecturers, 10 are professionals (lawyer, Muslim priest etc) and eight skilled workers, with eight described as "workmen" and two as "farmers".

It is thus hard to resist the conclusion that the trials were a deliberate attempt to silence, for years to come, the articulate professional elite of the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia.

Your correspondent points out that Kosovo is administered as part of the republic of Serbia. This is the heart of the problem. Albanians and Serbs have an hereditary antipathy; but this does not apply between Albanians and other Slav nationalities of Yugoslavia. These others have, however, a clear responsibility to ensure, for the credibility of Yugoslav federalism, that justice should be, and should be seen to be, equal for all the peoples of Yugoslavia, non-Slavs as well as Slavs.

The point is timely, because there are indications that some, if not all, of the Kosovo prisoners may be sent to serve their sentences outside Serbia, above all to notorious prison islands in the Adriatic.

Readers of *The Times* planning holidays in Dalmatia may wish to ask themselves whether they can conscientiously share that sublime landscape with these less willing visitors.

Yours faithfully,
HARRY HODGKINSON,
45 Linhope Street, NW1.

Gordon's 'Dream'

From the Reverend T. M. McCarthy

Sir, The delightful story in today's Times Diary ("Salutary humour" November 26) recalled to me the interesting facts that your Khartoum correspondent (Power) possessed Gordon's copy of Newman's *Dream of Gerontius* which, with pencil markings of certain passages, is to be found at the Birmingham Oratory; and, pasted on to one of the presses in Cardinal Newman's room there is *The Times* map of Gordon's movements. So those two minds were at one in that hapless time.

The copy of the "Dream" reached the Oratory through one of the Power family.

Yours sincerely,
T. M. McCARTHY,
Dawes House,
Burwash, East Sussex.

Danger of taste for spy stories

From the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford

Sir, I recently had a disagreeable experience. A journalist from a national newspaper, one that is not ordinarily associated with sensationalism, showed me a draft of an article that he had written, apparently to be published on the following day, which insinuated that I was plausibly suspected of having been a Soviet agent.

There were one or two definitely false and defamatory statements. But most of the article was innuendo. For example, it was rightly stated that I had been interrogated in the early sixties about my relations with Professor Blunt and with others in wartime intelligence. But the writer had omitted to say that nearly everyone who had been associated with secret military intelligence in the war, and with Professor Blunt, had been interrogated at that time, and this was a very large class.

The method of the proposed article was genteel British McCarthyism, playing on guilt by association and with dark allusions to sources in the secret service. I remonstrated with the journalist, a persuasive friend remonstrated with the acting editor, and after an interval we were told that the article would not appear. The editor of the newspaper later expressed his regret.

This episode raises questions. Ought not this selling of newspapers with the aid of speculative spy stories to come to an end now? Ought we not to question the cant about public service when the methods of investigative journalism are applied to people who are obliged by the original conditions of their service to conceal much of what they know? Ought not former members of the security service to be discouraged from hawking stories round Fleet Street, if they are doing this?

Do we want a demoralised intelligence service and demoralised security services? Security and secret intelligence are impossible, unless secrets, even about the past, are usually kept.

Nothing in this letter is intended to imply that the competent authorities should not make every effort, using their appropriate methods, to discover and to neutralise secret agents of foreign powers.

Yours faithfully,
STUART HAMPSHIRE,
Wadham College,
Oxford.
November 28.

Infant deaths

From Dr Bruce Elsmore

Sir, Very recently, my daughter lost her 19-day old baby in a cot death. There can be few worse ordeals than for a mother to lose a baby in such circumstances. She suffers intense shock, followed soon by an overwhelming sense of guilt, occasioned by the erroneous view that, by some different action, she might have saved the baby's life. I was therefore distressed to find that the police, whilst executing their normal course of duty, were required to add significantly to that ordeal by inflicting a searching interrogation upon my daughter.

It is, of course, clear that all cases of sudden death must be properly investigated, but unless there is evidence from the pathologist of foul play, it seems quite unnecessary for the police to invade the home of the distressed mother and question her at length. Such action, however sympathetically executed, can only make matters worse. Cot deaths are not caused by suffocation and the cause will not be found by the police at the scene of the tragedy, measuring up the cot and filling in forms. Surely, the police involvement could all take place at a distance. There is a very special relationship between a nursing mother and her baby and, when the baby suddenly and mysteriously dies, the last thing we want is to treat the mother like a murderer. I strongly plead for a change in the current practice.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE ELSMORE,
22, Roman Hill,
Barton,
Cambridge.
November 26.

Law Lords

From M. B. Daniels

Your Legal Correspondent states (November 25) that law lords are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. As the appointments entail creation of life peerages they must surely rest with the Prime Minister.

Similarly, since members of the Court of Appeal always become Privy Councillors, their appointment also must be a matter for the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. DANIELS,
134 Bradshaw Road,
Bradshaw, Bolton.

State of habitability?

From Mr Esmond Warner

Sir, The suggestion (report, November 24) that Spencer House be restored as a "stately" residence for the Prince and Princess of Wales, née Spencer, is interesting and imaginative.

But surely a high proportion of the great doors and their frames were some years ago embodied in Althorp by the late Lord Spencer; with such good taste that you would think they had been there for ever. So that, therefore, Spencer House today is something of a shell.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ESMOND WARNER,
Summer Hill,
Lolworth, Cambridge.

COURT CIRCULAR



BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 30: The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a Reception at the Savoy Hotel to mark the St Andrew's Day Anniversary Festival of The Royal Scottish Corporation and were received upon arrival by the President of the Corporation (the Earl of Rosebery).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening presented the Torch Trophy Trust Awards at Simpsons, Piccadilly, W.1.

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 30: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this afternoon received His Excellency the Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic and Madame Jan Bisztyga.

Princess Alexandra will visit the Charterhouse-in-Southwark Mission, Crosby Row, Southwark, London, on February 9.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Fairfax of Cameron and Miss A. Morriss
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Lord Fairfax of Cameron and of Lady Fairfax of Cameron, of Gays House, Holiport, Maidenhead, and Annabel, elder daughter of the late Mr Nicky Morriss, of Banstead Manor Stud, Chevely, Newmarket, and of Mrs Sarah Morriss, of Apple Tree House, Barton Mills, Newmarket, Suffolk.

Mr C. C. Hardwick III and Miss K. C. Hanson
The engagement is announced between C. Cheever, son of the late Charles Cheever Hardwick, and of Mrs Cheever Hardwick, of New York, and Karyn Christy, daughter of Sir James and Lady Hanson of London.

Mr J. H. D. Carey and Miss N. A. Tennant
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Dr and Mrs David Carey, of The Queen's Stairs, Lambeth Palace, London SE1, and Nell, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Tennant, of Plush Manor, Plush, near Dorchester, Dorset.

Mr J. M. E. Cridland and Miss M. de Andrade e Silva
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr G. A. H. Cridland, of Pembroke Place, London, and Mrs J. Cridland, of Trenewydd Manor, Goodwick, Pembrokeshire, and Manuela, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. de Andrade e Silva, of Estoril, Portugal.

Mr W. M. Eckford and Miss R. Osborne
The engagement is announced between William Michael, only son of the late Mr W. R. Eckford, of Pulford, Cheshire, and of Mrs B. A. Townson, of Nolton, Pembrokeshire, and Ruth, only daughter of Mrs D. J. Osborne, of Waitara, New Zealand.

Mr N. E. Goldie-Scot and Miss L. P. Small
The engagement is announced between Neil, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. N. L. Goldie-Scot, of Home Place, Oxted, Surrey, and Liisa, second daughter of Mr and Mrs G. R. Small, of Port Charlotte, Florida.

Mr A. Goodier and Miss L. M. Bayliss
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Dr and Mrs Jack Goodier, of Datchet, Buckinghamshire, and Linda, younger daughter of Mrs Mary Bayliss, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Mr G. P. Grinling and Miss J. H. Cattlin
The engagement is announced between Gavin Preben, son of the late Mr P. Grinling and of Mrs B. C. Grinling, of Bracken Lee, Ewhurst, Surrey, and Jane Helen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Cattlin, of Killara, New South Wales, Australia.

Major N. J. H. Hinton and Miss H. C. Bell
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Hinton, 2nd KEO Goorkhas (Sirmoor Rifles), son of Major and Mrs K. J. Hinton, Crowthorne, Berkshire, and Harriet Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. J. Bell, 11 Phillimore Terrace, Allen Street, London W8.

Captain A. H. Johnstone and Miss C. P. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Major and Mrs T. Johnstone, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Shaw, of Birtle, Lancashire.

Mr A. R. Mitchell and Miss F. A. Fairburn
The engagement is announced between Andrew Robert, son of Mr Malcolm Mitchell, of Highgate, London, and Mrs Edna Mitchell, of Hampstead, London, and Patricia Anne, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Fairburn, of Wickersley, Yorkshire.

Mr T. G. Tucker and Miss B. C. Hutchings
The forthcoming marriage is announced and will take place on December 17 in St John's Cathedral Chapel, Garden Road, Hongkong, between Timothy, son of the late Mr L. E. Tucker, of Hongkong, and of Mrs Sybil Tucker, and Beverley, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. C. Hutchings, of Hayling Island, Hampshire.

Mr W. M. Wasbrough and Mrs D. E. Kershaw
The engagement is announced between William Maitland, only son of the late Mr and Mrs H. J. Wasbrough and stepson of Mrs D. S. Wasbrough, of Stockham House, Wantage, and Diane Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Ayres, of South Norwood, London.

Marriage

Mr G.W. Odey and Lady Barwick
The marriage took place yesterday at St Paul's, Heslington, York, between Mr George W. Odey, of Keldgate Manor, Beverley, East Yorkshire, and Lady Barwick, of The Little Hall, Heslington, York.

£148,500 record for Heckel

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

An international crowd packed Christie's last night for a sale of Impressionist and modern pictures but they bid with caution, leaving 40 per cent unsold.

The resounding exception to the rule was the £148,500 (estimate £50,000 to £60,000) record price for "Unterhaltung", by Erich Heckel, the German Expressionist.

It dates from 1910 and depicts red, blue and geen ladies in conversation. Two bidders connected to Christie's by telephone fought for possession. The left-handed telephone won.

The expensive Impressionist works proved hard to sell. A fine Degas oil, "Scène de ballet", of 1885, was unsold at £180,000 (estimate £200,000 to £250,000), but the other star item, a Matisse "Femme aux glaieuls" scraped past the post to fetch £236,500 (estimate £200,000 to £250,000).

Twelve porcelain plates and dishes made in Naples in the 1790s were consigned for sale at Christie's yesterday by Eva, Countess of Rosebery. A buyer, unknown to Christie's auctioneer, secured all of them at prices ranging from £770 for a single-lobed plate which was chipped to £1,980 for a large dish in perfect condition. The twelve pieces cost him £16,445.

The plates and dishes are all centred by vignette views of Naples; the borders are decorated with a fleur-de-lys pattern, for which reason the service has become known as the Fiordalisi service.

An almost identical service was made for the Neopolitan court at the same time, known as the *Servicio al'Oca*. It is not known for whom the Fiordalisi was originally made, but it was among the Rothschild treasures gathered at Mentmore in the nineteenth century.

Christie's sale was undermined by a lack of buyers for Meissen porcelain, and 40 per cent of the total was unsold, including a pair of Meissen pricket candlesticks, commissioned about 1737 by Augustus III for his mother. They were bought in at £5,500 (estimate £6,000 to £10,000).

Winifred Williams, the London dealer, bought most of the rarities in the sale, spending £6,050 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) on a Vienna (du Paquier) octagonal box, cover and stand of 1725-30, and £2,860 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) on a pair of Sèvres green ground jardinieres.

There was the usual mix of unpredictable high and low prices in Sotheby's auction of primitive art. Leslie Waddington spent £14,300 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000) on a Vili ceremonial bell.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of Mr R. S. Guerreiro, Foreign Minister of Brazil.

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Grosvenor House, given in honour of Mr Hisham Ibrahim Al Shawi, Ambassador of Iraq.

Reception

Torch Trophy Trust
Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, presented the Torch Trophy Trust Awards for 1981 yesterday evening at a reception held at Simpson (Piccadilly) Limited. She was received by Dr S Leonard Simpson and Mr Ted Croker (chairman of the trust). Among those present were:
Lord Aberdare, Commander and Mrs F Collins, Mr C Crocker, Mr and Mrs F [illegible] and Mrs [illegible] Rupert [illegible] Mrs R [illegible] D W C [illegible] Mrs E A [illegible] Andrews, [illegible] Lady [illegible] Sir Vice- [illegible] Rae, Sir Stanley Rous and Air Commodore R H Weighill.

Lecture

English-Speaking Union
The 1981 Churchill Lecture, arranged by the English-Speaking Union, was given by Mr Eugene Rostow, director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, last night. Sir Patrick Dean, chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, was in the chair. Mr Adam Raphael and Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, also spoke.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a dinner held yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street. The guests were:
Lord and Lady Charteris of Amisfield, Lord and Lady Trend, Lord and Lady Annan, Lord and Lady Hutchinson of Lullington, Lord and Lady Kenyon, Mr Paul Channon, MP, and Mrs Channon, The Hon Anthony Cayzer, Sir Martyn and the Hon Lady Becker, Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy and Lady Grandy, Sir Arthur and Lady Drew, Sir Alexander and Lady Glen, Professor and Mrs T R E Southwood, Mr and Mrs Michael Robbins, Mr and Mrs John Duckworth, Mr Andrew Faulds, MP, and Mrs Faulds and Mr Colin Peterson.

Royal Society
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff, Lady Donaldson, was present at a dinner given by the Royal Society at the Dorchester hotel last night. Sir Andrew Huxley, president, Viscount Caldecote, Professor E. Seibold and Professor Patricia Clarke were the speakers. Others present included:
Earl Jellicoe, Lord Shackleton, Lord Sherfield, Mr Neil Marten, MP, the Hon William Waldegrave, MP, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Douglas Black, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir James Hamilton, Sir Charles Troughton, Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, the Dean of Westminster, Mr Timothy Raison, MP, Mr W Shelton, MP, Professor W O Chadwick, Mr J R Ibbs, Mr Jiang Ming, Mr C J Warnock, Professor B A O Williams, Dr P D Mitchell, Dr Marthe L Vogt, Dr R Riley, Professor R A Raphael, Professor P W Higgs, Professor T W B Kibble, Dr N F James, Dr M Elliott and Dr D A Bulman.

British Museum
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attended a dinner given last night by the Director of the British Museum and Mrs David Wilson, in honour of the Queen of Denmark and the Prince of Denmark, on the occasion of Queen Margrethe's lecture to the British Museum Society. The following were present:
King Constantine and Queen Anne-Marie of the Hellenes, the Danish Ambassador and Mrs Dahlgaard, Lady Hartwell, the Hon Mrs Hugo Phillips, Mr and Mrs Trevor Williams, Mr Edward Lucie-Smith, Miss Maysie Webb, Mr J K Rowlands, Mr and Mrs Mogens Bencard and Mrs Alette Bardenfleth.

Mr Reginald Lockett (above) and Mr Ian Stevenson Webster, who were sworn in yesterday at the House of Lords on their appointment as circuit judges on the Northern Circuit.

NEW BISHOP

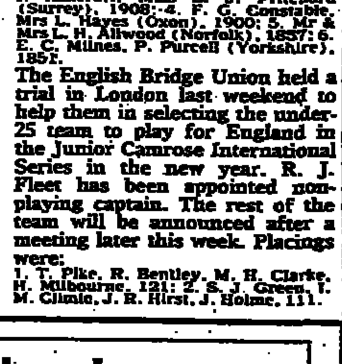
The new Bishop of Worcester is to bethe Right Rev Philip Goodrick, Bishop Suffragan of Tonbridge, in the Rochester diocese (Clifford Longley writes). He is aged 52, married with two daughters, and lives in Sevenoaks Kent.

Dr Goodrick was recently involved in setting up a partnership scheme between parishes in Brixtonand parishes outside London. He isa supporter of the ordination of women and of the Auxiliary Pastoral Mministry, the so-called partime-priesthood.

Next year he is due to visit Mashonaland, in Zimbabwe, whose Anglican bishop, the Right Rev Peter Hatendi, is an old friend. In the 1960s he stayed as the guest of Dr Goodrick, who was at thetime the Vicar of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire.

Dr Goodrick was at St John's College, Cambridge, and later became its chaplain.

Birthdays today



Dame Alicia Markova, the former ballet dancer, who is 71.

Mr Woody Allen, 46; Mr Ellis Ashton, 62; Lord Cross of Chelsea, 77; Mr Gordon Crosse, 44; Mr Bruce Page, 45; Sir William Pile, 62; Dame Mildred Riddelsdell, 68; Mr Andy Ripley, 34; Lord Roll of Ipsden, 74; Mr G. D. Squibb, QC, 75; Mr Lee Trevino, 42.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Grimaldi was christened Carina Rose Anne at Holy Trinity Church, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, by the Right Rev Edward Roberts on Sunday, November 29. The godparents are Mr Patrick Bowring (for whom Mr Henry Bowring stood proxy), Dr Michael Joy, Mrs David Brotherton and Mrs Linda Milne.

University news

Oxford
Awards and elections
Gibbs Prizes: Geography, P J Beckford, Hertford College; book prizes, A P Rogers, St Catherine's College, and M D Campbell, Jesus College: Law, Norma Martin, Worcester College: proxime accessit, Rachael Hoose, Hertford College: book prizes, M Davis-White, Hertford College, M D Ryley, St John's College and S Traintafyllides, Worcester College: Modern History, D Newall, St John's College: proximo accessit, J N D Riddell, Wadham College: book prizes, W J Gregory, Hertford College: S J Gunn, Merton College: Judith L Netherwood, University College: J N Shepherd, University College, and C W V Wright, Merton College: Politics, jointly, D A Grogan, University College, and J S Roberts, New College: proxime accessit, P J T Lawrence, Christ Church: book prizes, N D Gregory, New College, and R R W Millar, New College.
SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: To Emeritus Fellowships, Mrs Annelie E Armstrong, MA, D Phil, and Dr Agatha Ramm, MA, D Litt (MA Lond).
ST CROSS COLLEGE: Honorary Fellowships: Lord Ramsay of Canterbury, Sir Godfrey Allen, Sir Montague Finniston, Dr Marc Fitch. Senior research fellowships: Dr Glenda Abramson, BA, MA (PhD Rand), Dr Rose M A Martin, MA, DPhil (BSc, Newcastle). Junior research fellowship: T P Clement, BA. Scholarships: J D Atkinson, K Brown, J C Burns, Roisin M Doyle, M P Howarth, M T McManus. F C Osmaston Bursaries for 1981-82: A M J Bass, A Grainger.

Latest wills

Residue left to Magdalen College

Dr James Howard Eagle Griffiths, of Magdalen College, Oxford, former president of the college, left estate valued at £96,464 net. After various personal bequests he left the remainder to Magdalen College.

Mr Kenneth Mills Wolstencroft, of Morecambe, left £58,999 net. He left £20,000 to be spent on the priory and parish church of St Mary, Lancaster.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Mr Ernest William Lee, of Swanley, Kent £234,344

HEBDEN AND FINN IN CHESS LEAD

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The lead in the Lewisham International Chess Tournament after the sixth round is now shared by Mark Hebden the Leicestershire player, and Westerinen, the Finnish grandmaster, who have 5 points each. They were followed closely by Kuligowski, the Polish grandmaster, and Povah, the Streatham player, with 4½ points each at the close of play yesterday.

Hebden made little attempt to force matters against Povah, being content to agree a draw after only 11 moves. That allowed Westerinen to come level with him by defeating Leontxo-Garcia, the Spanish player, in a game in which he always exerted a positional bind on his adversary.

Kuligowski joined the top group by winning a sharply played game against Kosten, with a Najdorf type of Sicilian defence. The game between Iskov, of Denmark, and Pytel, of Poland, was adjourned in an unclear position. Either of them may also join the top players in the case of a win. Other results:

Pein 0, Fedorowicz 1; Formanek ½, Martin ½; Jacobs 0, Hartoch 1; Rumens adjourned against Patrick; West 0, Berg 1; Fette ½, Nykopp ½; Conquest 1, Casa 0; Rose 1, Erdogan 0; Smith 0, King 1; Gallagher 1, Schiller 0; Murphy 0, Nicholson 1; Ali 0, Stuart 1; Hoskin 0, Gelfer 1; Leverett 1, O'Brien 0; Oliver ½, Wiklund ½; Roll 1, Ha'eri Zadeh 0. Adjourned games from fifth round: Nykopp 1, Hosking 0; Nicholson 0, King 1. Fourth round: Roll 1, Wiklund 0. Third round: Nykopp ½, Patrick ½.

Scots pair win bridge final

By a Bridge Correspondent

F. Lamarra & A. H. Yser, of Edinburgh, won the final for the Saga over-sixties bridge championship, which was held over three sessions of 24 boards at Buxton last weekend. They built up a commanding lead after the second session and cruised home by 73 pts from Cumbria pair. Last year's winners were sixth.

Lynn Hayes, the English international, took advantage of the exception to the over-sixty age limit, which allows a close relative to play with a qualified player, to play with her father, F. G. Constable, finishing fourth from an entry of 500 pairs. The results were:

1. F. Lamarra, A. H. Yser (Scotland), 2009; 2. R. T. Brunskill, J. L. Boardman (Cumbria), 1936; 3. Miss I. Ashcroft, Miss E. J. Pritchard (Surrey), 1908; 4. F. G. Constable, Mrs L. Hayes (Oxon), 1900; 5. Mr & Mrs L. H. Allwood (Norfolk), 1857; 6. E. C. Milnes, P. Purcell (Yorkshire), 1851.

The English Bridge Union held a trial in London last weekend to help them in selecting the under-25 team to play for England in the Junior Camrose International Series in the new year. R. J. Fleet has been appointed non-playing captain. The rest of the team will be announced after a meeting later this week. Placings were:
1. T. Pike, R. Bentley, M. H. Clarke, H. Milbourne, 121; 2. S. J. Green, I. M. Climie, J. R. Hirst, J. Holme, 111.

Church news

Appointments
The Rev G Asson, Vicar of Kington, diocese of Hereford, also to be Priest in Charge of Old Radnor with Kinnerton And Knill, same diocese.
The Rev W Baldwin, Asst Curate of St Anne, Royton, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Thomas, Halliwell, same diocese.
The Rev G C Baynton, Priest in Charge of Standish with Haresfield and Moreton Valence, and Priest in Charge of Whitminster, diocese of Gloucester, to be Vicar of the new benefice of Standish with Haresfield and Moreton Valence with Whitminster, same diocese.
Canon A J Beasley, retd, to be Canon Emeritus in the diocese of Manchester.
The Rev J D Brown, Vicar of Westhampnett, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of Westhampnett and Priest in Charge of Oving, same diocese.
The Rev D P Byrne, Asst Curate of St Gabriel, Weoley Castle, diocese of Birmingham, to be Team Vicar of St Nicholas, Kings Norton, same diocese.
The Rev A D Clark of Cotford Rise, Cotford Close, Sidbury, Sidmouth, to have permission to officiate in the diocese of Exeter.
Preb R M A Clark, Rector of Backwell, Bristol, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be also Rural Dean of Portishead, same diocese.
The Rev G F Cooper, Rector of Thurlaston and Peckleton with Kirkby Mallory, diocese of Leicester to be also Priest in Charge of Stoney Stanton and Croft, same diocese.
The Rev B G Copus, Rector of Perivale, diocese of London, to be Vicar of St Mary, South Ruislip, same diocese.
The Rev E J Cotgrove, Vicar of All Saints, Hampton and Area Dean of Hampton, diocese of London, to be Vicar of Linton and Rector of Bartlow, diocese of Ely.
The Rev P G Richards, Team Vicar in the Clyst Valley Team Ministry, diocese of Exeter, to be Secretary of the Bromsgrove and Redditch Community Health Council, diocese of Worcester.
The Rev H J H Stevinson, Officer for the Sunderland Churches Social Responsibility, diocese of Durham, to be Secretary of the Durham Diocese Board for Mission and Unity and Rector of St Bartholomew, Croxdale, same diocese.
The Rev A J Dobb, Vicar of Christs Church, Harwood, diocese of Manchester to be also Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev R E F Dow, Priest in Charge of Dilhorne, diocese of Lichfield, to be Priest in Charge of Draycott le Moors, same diocese.
The Rev K B Ellwood, Chaplain of Trinity College, Perth diocese of Dunkeld, Scotland, to be Headmaster of St Christophers School, Burnham-on-Sea, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev H F Fox, Team Rector of East Farnworth and Kearsley and Area Dean of Farnworth, diocese of Manchester, to be also Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev N Griffiths, Chaplain of Grey College, University of Durham and of St Bartholomew, Croxdale, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of Christ Church, Didsbury, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev J D Hamilton, Priest in Charge of Ashprington and Cornworthy, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar of Ashprington, Cornworthy and Dittisham, same diocese.
The Rev L D Harman, Curate in Charge of St Stephen, South Godstone, diocese of Southwark, to be Rector of Thorncombe with Winsham and Cricket St Thomas, diocese of Bath and Wells.
The Rev D Hope, Principal of St Stephens House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Wakefield, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, London, diocese of London.
The Rev T Husband, Rector of St Philip, Gorton, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of St Mary the Virgin, Belford, diocese of Newcastle.
The Rev J P P Illingworth, Vicar of Ryhill, diocese of Wakefield, to be Rector of Weston Longville with Morton-on-the-Hill with Great and Little Witchingham, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev R G Johnson, Asst Curate of St Matthias, Preston, diocese of Chichester, to be Priest in Charge of Sutton with Bignor, Barlavington and Burton with Coates, same diocese.
The Rev P W Lind-Jackson, Vicar of St Marys, Burghill, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar of St Marys, Barnard Castle, diocese of Durham.
The Rev B J Marshall, Priest Vicar of Chichester Cathedral, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of Boxgrove and Priest in Charge of Tangmere, same diocese.
The Rev R H Marshall, Asst Curate of St Thomas Bedford, Leigh, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Goldthorpe with Hickleton, diocese of Sheffield.
Canon W D Maundrell, Vicar of Icklesham and Rural Dean of Rye, diocese of Chichester, to be Team Rector of Rye, same diocese.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Thursday November 29 1956

Exodus from Hungary

From Our Own Correspondent
Vienna, Nov 28. — The total of the Hungarian refugees who have reached Austria since the rising began in Hungary on Oct 23 was given today as 93,500, which is almost 1 per cent of the country's population. This great exodus shows clearly enough the state of despair into which the Hungarians have been plunged by the Russian repression. It is given added significance by the fact that a number of leading Hungarian actors are among those who have fled, for in Communist countries actors are among those most pampered by the regime. Though backed by Soviet bayonets, the Kadar puppet Government is having a hard time in trying to re-establish its influence among the population. Perhaps the most pathetic spectacle is the attempt of the now thoroughly descredited Communist Party, formerly called the Hungarian Workers' Party, and now renamed the Socialist Workers' Party, to regain authority.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr Charles Elliott, aged 42, Professor of development policy and planning at Wales University, to be director of Christian Aid, in succession to Dr Kenneth Slack, who retires next July.
Professor Rosalinde Hurley to be chairman of the Medicines Commission in succession to Professor Sir John Butterfield.



Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Sir,
I have been asked to write a biography of the late Franz Schubert, the songwriter. My publishers have asked for it to be a musical biography with a difference, so I would welcome any information on Mr Schubert's drug-taking habits, his outrageous sex life and his total loss of grip on reality, also information about toupees, secret wives, etc. If there is anyone still alive who worked in the mafia-like entourage which surrounded him and satisfied his every craving, he would be well rewarded, especially if he can throw light on Mr Schubert's obsession with trout.
Yours etc.
Hamster De'Ath.

Sir,
I have been asked to write a book which can be turned into a film which can save Lord Grade all the money he lost on *Raise The Titanic* etc. Frankly the task is beyond me, but I think I have picked up enough information about the Grade Empire to write a pretty interesting book on it. A bit like Edward Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, but more snappy. Would any publisher be interested? If so, could he contact me — my phone number is the same as Bertorelli's Restaurant.
Yours etc.
Wilson Keppel.

Sir,
I have been asked to write a poem about the forthcoming royal baby, and I wonder if anyone can think of a rhyme for diaper.
Yours etc.
Sir John Betjeman.

Sir,
I am a publisher putting together his 1982 Christmas list and am desperate for a best-selling children's book. Is there *any* famous personality who hasn't yet churned out a children's book, please? He doesn't have to be terribly famous. A newsreader or radio quiz panellist would do. It wouldn't have to be a very good book. We could write it for him. But please get in touch. Phone if you don't like writing letters.
Yours etc.
John Grimble (Sardine Press.)

Sir,
I am engaged in writing a stupendous best-selling novel about the flooding of London, a heart-warming but chilling story which shows the panic that grips a whole city yet does not forget the goodness and kindness shown by ordinary people in a disaster. The book has been researched exhaustively, and I myself have swum every inch of the Thames in London, most recently last weekend in Limehouse, at Monkey's Wharf. Will the person who removed my clothes, watch and umbrella please get in touch with me at St Mary's Hospital, where I am recovering from double influenza?
Yours etc.
Ken Higgins.

Sir,
I have been commissioned to write a biography of the lesser-known brother of Dai and Roddy, the rugby-playing J. P. R. Llewellyn. If anyone has postcards, letters, information or indeed any evidence that he exists, I would be glad to hear from him.
Yours etc.
Piers Gaythorne-Raban.

Sir,
I aim to write a book which tests the theory that the Atlantic Ocean was crossed in the 1920s by a great many now forgotten people in conditions of the utmost luxury — clean sheets every night, a steward always on call, dancing to a society orchestra etc. The crossing itself will be expensive, but my expedition and I will also have to acclimatize ourselves for months beforehand in big hotels and exclusive cocktail bars. I would like to hear from a sponsor willing to back this unusual scientific voyage.
Yours etc.
T. S. Eliot-Hodgkin.

OBITUARY

MR VAL GIELGUD

Pioneer of British Radio drama



Mr. Val Gielgud CBE, who was for 35 years, the moving force in BBC radio drama, died yesterday at the age of 81. A many-sided man, playwright, novelist, detective story writer, theatrical producer, he did his life's work as the creator and perfector of British radio drama. It can be argued that his conduct of the BBC's Drama department from 1929 (seven months after he joined the Corporation) to 1963 (when he retired) was culturally the greatest educational service given the nation by Broadcasting. Generally this palm is handed to BBC music. In terms of creativity, of influence, and of results, what the BBC, thanks to Gielgud, did for plays was greater.

Val Henry Gielgud was born on April 28, 1900. Both by family background and by instinct, the theatre was his world from the first. Sir John Gielgud, the actor, was his brother.

After going to Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford, he had, as he himself said, "a variegated career." It amused him to list "secretary to an MP" and "sub-editor of a comic paper" among the jobs he had had. All that mattered was that he had also been employed as an actor and had had a play produced by the time he was 25.

He was a compulsive writer; thereafter there was a steady stream of plays, novels, and other books. Once he had found his feet, all were competent. None was outstanding. There was irony in the fact that the play that made the nation most aware of him was *Party Manners*. It did not show him at his best as a playwright. It did as a man. Amidst all the furore created by Lord Simon of Wythenshawe's personal banning of a repeat broadcast, Gielgud, knowing he had the complete confidence of the Director-General, kept his sense of humour and his head.

Writing of any kind was, however, a secondary occupation throughout Gielgud's 35 years responsibility for British radio drama. When he began, the broadcast play was an undistinguished affair. At once he began to give it a character inseparable from the medium. He deepened its effect and broadened its scope. With the gifted BBC Repertory Company, which he created, he showed that sound alone, far from being a limitation to the listener's enjoyment, could stimulate his imagination, and could give him a sense of participation that sitting the other side of the footlights rarely could.

The rise of television after the war threatened this achievement. Indeed the two years — 1950 to 1952 — when Gielgud was in charge of both radio and television drama were the least happy and successful of what was a remarkably happy and successful career.

It was not the visual part of television that he feared. He had effectively produced more than one West End play. It was all the electronic paraphernalia, tricks, and gadgets, which he thought would seduce the television producer from what should be his absolute fidelity to the dramatist. Few who heard it will have forgotten an impassioned appeal he made to BBC drama producers in the early days of television. Going to the film world for his example, he pointed out that Italian film directors — at that time at their peak — with no more than "a handful of human beings, a blue sky above, and a camera tied together with bits of string" were making pictures whose art was far beyond Hollywood with all its technical resources.

By his own gifts, by his leadership of his team of producers, actors and actresses, and above all by the way he carefully managed his eclectic selection of plays by dramatists of all centuries and of all nationalities, Gielgud made *Saturday Night Theatre*, and later *Monday Night Theatre* and *World Theatre*, "must" listening for millions. He did it without self-importance. He was quick to see the ridiculous side of pretentiousness.

Gielgud was appointed OBE in 1942 and CBE in 1958.

He was five times married.

DR RICHARD HUNTER

Dr Richard Hunter, the distinguished medical historian and psychiatrist, died on November 25. He was born in Germany in 1923 and came to this country with his mother (also a psychiatrist) as a small child.

Educated at St Paul's School and St Bartholomew's Hospital, he qualified in 1946 and was House Surgeon at his own hospital to Sir Geoffrey Keynes, the eminent surgeon and historian. He later trained as a psychiatrist and was appointed to the staff of the National Hospital, Queen Square, as Physician in Psychological Medicine, and later as Consultant Psychiatrist to Friern Hospital and to the Whittington Hospital in North London.

Early in his career as a psychiatrist his interests lay in the field of psychotherapy, but soon after his appointment to the National Hospital he began to apply his considerable talents to the problem of the psychological manifestations of organic nervous disorders, and his fascination with these promlems was further stimulated by his work at Friern Hospital among patients with serious mental illness.

In this, as in other aspects of his work, his views were strongly influenced by his wide knowledge and understanding of the history of medicine and especially of neurology and psychiatry. He was apt to point, for example, to the fact that the concept "dementia praecox" as a disease entity gained acceptance at a time when knowledge of patterns of behaviour disorder due to organic brain dysfunction was at a rudimentary stage, and when the serological tests for syphilis had yet to be devised. He maintained that in many instances of acute psychosis which might be accepted as schizophrenic illness there was clear indication of organic neurological disease.

He will be best remembered for his historical work and much of this was carried through in collaboration with his mother, the late Dr Ida Macalpine. Their great work was undoubtedly their account of English psychiatry (*Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry 1535-1860*) published in 1963. The chapters of this remarkable book are composed of extracts from contemporary accounts of mental illness each accompanied by an introduction by the authors providing background and context.

They later became fascinated by the enigma of the illness of George III and came to the conclusion, supported by considerable weight of evidence, that he was suffering from an organic neurological disorder and speculated that it might have been porpyhria. They published their conclusions as *George III and the Mad Business*. After his mother's death he presented a collection of George III memorabilia, which she had collected, for public exhibition in Kew Palace. In 1969, again with his mother, he wrote a history of Colney Hatch Asylum (later Friern Hospital) from 1851 entitled *Psychiatry for the Poor*.

Richard Hunter was a great enthusiast and put forward his views forcefully and at times with an acerbity which aroused opposition among his colleagues, particularly in recent years when psychiatry has often seemed to divorce itself from the general stream of medical thought. *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry* is prefaced by a quotation from Rasselas which epitomises Hunter's philosophy and the relationship which he perceived between medical history and the practice of medicine; the last sentence runs "If we act only for ourselves, to neglect the study of history is not provident: if we are entrusted with the care of others it is not just".

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1971 and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1972, and served as President of the section of Psychiatry and the section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine.

He leaves a widow, Thea, and three children to whom he was deeply devoted.

Mr Theodore David Barclay, who died on October 30, at the age of 75, had a long banking career, beginning with Barclays Bank in 1927. He was a director of the bank from 1948 to 1977, and a director of The Bank of Scotland from 1970 to 1977.

Among his other interests he was chairman of Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd from 1956 to 1968, having joined the board in 1948.

Mr. W. L. B. Shankland, a director of British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd, and chairman and managing director of BICC Cables, Ltd, died on November 24. He was 55. He was a director of the London Metal Exchange and president of BEMA (the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association).

Mr Hubert Sinclair Martin, CBE, who died on November 19 at the age of 90, had been Clerk of Northamptonshire and East Sussex County Councils. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex in 1960.

Dr Wilfried Platzer who was Austrian Ambassador to Britain from 1970 to 1974, died in Vienna on November 12. He was 72. He was a Commander of the Order of Merit (Austria) and an Hon GCVO.

The Ven. Alfred Clifford Jarvis, Archdeacon of Lindsey and Canon Residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral from 1960 to 1971, and subsequently Archdeacon Emeritus, died on November 21 at the age of 73.

Television

Amin's legacy

World in Action lives up to its title. In the field of current affairs its teams constitute something of a Foreign Legion, and Granada must surely pay some high insurance premiums. Last week a team produced an excellent report from South Africa on asbestos mining and the toll it takes in African lives; last night the corner of the world under scrutiny was Uganda.

The four-man team entered the country twice: once secretly walking through the bush from the Sudan to link up with guerrillas; once by car from Kenya. Neither could have been other than a hazardous journey for, long after the departure of the ignominious and absurd Amin, slaughter continues.

Several British journalists have been expelled in the last few months by President Obote's government which has, since the disputed elections, failed to bring law and order to the country but obviously does not want the extent of that failure to be widely known.

Refugees, estimated at 250,000, mostly poor farmers, have fled to the Sudan and Zaire where many now face death from starvation. It was in the Sudan that the Granada team visited refugee camps and heard the grim stories of atrocity. From this and further testimony inside Uganda, where whole villages are deserted, it appears that Obote's rag-taggle army is out of control, murdering, raping, torturing and looting.

Even the capital, Kampala, suffers the Army's rampages with the steady sound of gunfire by day and night, and no less a witness than the Anglican Archbishop testified that the killing was worse than during Amin's regime. Round the capital soldiers at road-blocks compensate for their lack of pay by exacting a toll from travellers and savaging those who cannot pay.

In Northern Uganda, troops conduct a tribal war, visiting the sins of Amin on his luckless fellow tribesmen who were far from the scene of his actions, while in the North-West former soldiers of Amin, who now say they have no wish to reinstate him but only to obtain new elections, dominate the country.

It seems from the *World in Action* report, that its title, *Bleeding to Death*, is amply justified. The intrepid team — producer Michael Beckham, researcher Michael Gillard, cameraman David Odd and sound man David Woods — are to be congratulated.

Dennis Hackett

United States galleries

Resolute eye on the recent past

Never mind about "trends"; just tell us what is on. Excellent advice, I would say, especially since, in some sense, critics always invent trends anyway. But, faced with the multiplicity of art shows in any sizable American centre at any given time, it is not easy to put into practice. The urge to make overall sense of what one sees, to find some underlying pattern, is too strong. And it so happens that such a pattern does present itself in the present activities of the main museums and galleries in Chicago, Washington and New York, the three centres I have recently visited.

The gaze seems to be resolutely retrospective, but on the whole towards the recent past, such as may be of use in helping us make sense of the present, rather than towards the wonders of the ancient or medieval world. (Though I must admit that the Metropolitan's big Art of the Mamluks show in New York until January 10 is a stunning exception, transporting us enchantingly to a world where the elegance of the artefacts belies the bloody history.) It is perhaps not too imaginative to see this interest in the development of twentieth-century art, in America and Europe, as a natural counterpart and reaction to an evident lack of direction in the new art on display.

In Chicago there are still traces of the strong local flavour established a few years ago by the "Hairy Who" group and their fellow-travellers: flash and outrage are the predominant notes, and an interesting new entry is Bob Fischer, apostle of "Bizzarte", whose rhinestone-studded paintings of figures from pop culture are on show at the Pavilion for the Arts, N. Wells Street, until the end of the year; he appears to have more solid talents than most when he gets tired of being studiedly outrageous. In Washington the taste seems to go mainly for various kinds of very detailed realism; safe art for senators, maybe. In New York the SoHo galleries are as usual going in all directions at once, but the most evident new move is a kind of revival in Abstract Expressionism: not only has the time for renewed interest in the great originals come round, but a certain nostalgia is manifesting itself, improbably enough, for the 1950s as a safe, established time when the New York School was definitely top of the heap and New York itself took unquestioned lead in world art.

In such a context, all the shows devoted to the twentieth-century classics of American art make a special sense. In Chicago, for instance, the Edward Hopper show, seen in a truncated form over here earlier in the year, has resumed its American career restored to full strength at the Art Institute, and moves on to San Francisco Museum of Modern Art on December 17. Chicago's Museum of Contemporary Art has, until January 3, a retrospective of Charles Simonds, centred on his series of *Circles and Towers Growing*, miniature clay constructions charting the rise and fall of an imaginary civilization of "little people", meticulous but a bit too cute for comfort.

Right next door, however, at the Gilman Galleries, is a long-overdue retrospective of Boris Anisfeld (1879-1973), a Russian Symbolist and early Diaghilev designer who settled in Chicago and became an influential teacher during the second half of his long life, moving in his painting from brilliantly coloured subjects from Russian legend, by way of pale, suave, rather Deco compositions between the wars, to equally colourful evocations of life in the Old West, fantasized in a manner slightly suggestive of Chagall.



Flash and outrage: Fischer's "The Blue Zebra"

In New York I caught the tail-end of a show devoted to the rediscovery of an even longer-lived painter and teacher, John R. Grabach, who was born in 1880 (though some sources say 1886) and died earlier this year, still busy teaching in his hundred-and-second year. As an active painter for nearly 80 years, he naturally moved through various styles, including early impressionism, a socially-conscious phase akin to Bellows, a period of monumental murals, and some late and indefinable landscapes. Well worth the effort of the Graham Gallery, Madison Avenue, to unearth; but then, they specialize in such operations, and by now have on an equally revealing show of hitherto unknown landscape watercolours by the cartoonist John Held Jr.

The main museum show of recent American work, that devoted to Roy Lichtenstein in the last decade at the Whitney (then from December 16 at Fort Worth), is disappointing: a lot of ingenuity has been expended on these reworkings of twentieth-century masters in Lichtenstein's unmistakable style, but one does come out wondering slightly why he bothered.

Clearly far more inspiring for today's painters must be **Krasner/Pollock: A Working Relationship** at NYU's Grey Gallery until December 12, the latest in a line of reassessments of the Abstract Expressionists which last gave us the Guggenheim's *Arshile Gorky* retrospective this summer. The particular interest of the Grey Gallery show resides in the shifting balance of power and fascinating (albeit invidious) comparison of talents between husband and wife. Pollock comes out ahead on unmistakable individuality, but Lee Krasner seems to be in many ways the bigger and more various artist (one forgets that at the time of their marriage she was much better known than he). And the progression of these two central artists towards Abstract Expressionism has never been laid out so clearly: beginnings in Bellows (who taught Pollock) and social realism, then — very important, this — the influence of Orozco and other overwrought Mexican muralists, which seems to underpin all of Pollock's subsequent work, however non-representational.

Husband-wife interaction is also an implied theme in the Museum of Modern Art's show devoted to Sophie Taeuber-Arp, which is due next at the Chicago Museum of Modern Art in January. She was, of course, the wife of Jean Arp, and has tended to be overshadowed by him. But on this showing she had a quite separate, personal quality, and her abstract textiles and embroideries offer an easy line of approach to the more rarified paintings, while the dimensional works, such as the vivid puppets she made for a 1918 stage production of Gozzi's *König Hirsch*, or the boldly conventionalized portrait of her husband, are among the most charming works of that whole avant garde.

There remain the two blockbuster shows devoted to aspects of twentieth-century art in Europe, **Art of the Avant Garde in Russia: selections from the George Costakis Collection** at the Guggenheim Museum in New York until January 3, and **Rodin Rediscovered** at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, until May 2. The story of the Costakis Collection is so curious it may draw attention away from the works themselves: Costakis, a Russian-born Greek, began collecting works of the early Soviet revolutionary avant garde in the darkest days of Stalinist disapproval, being apparently the only man in Russia then interested, and by the time he emigrated to the West in 1977 with about a fifth of his collection (the rest went to the Tretiakov, which 25 years earlier would hardly have deigned to spit on it), it numbered many hundreds of pieces. At a stroke, they transform our view of Russian Art in the 1920s, introducing us to many other strains of avant-garde thinking than the familiar Malevich-Tatlin-Rodchenko line.

In particular, there is a school of mystical/transcendental free-form abstraction headed by Matiushin and four members of the Ender family (all of whom were deeply involved with music as well and concerned with the relationships between the media), the brilliant and versatile Kliun, and the Suprematist Rozanova, who turns up astonishingly painting (far more beautifully) a perfect Barnett Newman, *Green Stripe*, in 1917. It is seldom indeed that a single exhibition requires us to rewrite a whole section of art history, let alone have such a good time doing it. (All the Western collection and as much as can be documented of Tretiakov holdings are full catalogued and illustrated, mostly in colour, in a superb volume just published in this country by Thames and Hudson at £28.)

As for Rodin: why does he need rediscovering, you might well ask. But to progress through the four floors of the National Gallery's new block allocated to the show is to realize how far we usually take his standing for granted, without testing it against actual experience of the work. Almost everything of any importance he did throughout his long working life is here, in one version or another, with a gloriously stuffy recreation of an 1870s Salon to set the scene for his arrival and a startling range of twentieth-century sculpture to show the influence he exerted even after his death.

The evidence of the show is overwhelming: Rodin is the greatest sculptor since Michelangelo, with a joyous inventiveness and sheer technical virtuosity which defy comparison. Just one room — that which contains the *Gates of Hell* and all its offshoots — would be enough to make anyone else's reputation ten times over. It is a sad conclusion that nowadays only the resources of a major American museum could put such a show together, and if we are to see it the only thing to do is hop on a stand-by or confide ourselves to Freddie Laker. Even so, it is likely to be cheaper than going to Berlin, Rome or Madrid, and culturally just as well worth it.

John Russell Taylor

Interview



Kupfer: controversy unimportant

Making people react

Harry Kupfer, recently appointed Director of the Komische Oper in East Berlin, is used to trailing clouds of controversy behind him. His first two productions in Britain, *Elektra* and *Fidelio*, both for the Welsh National Opera, prompted delight and outrage in just about equal proportion. His *Flying Dutchman* at Bayreuth in 1976 was a slice of operatic history, although audience attitudes changed considerably when it was revived, just as they did to the once-derided Chereau *Ring*. Kupfer's first production for London, *Pelléas and Melisande* at the Coliseum, inevitably opened to mixed reactions, although by his own standards it is quite a mild interpretation.

Kupfer, a slight, flaxen-haired and apparently undogmatic man in his early forties, denies that he seeks to provoke. "Having the reputation of being a controversial producer is utterly unimportant to me. But I do like to see a public reacting and fighting between themselves over whether to approve or disapprove. Of course I cannot please everyone, and I don't set out to try. But I do see the theatre as a forum to discuss the problems all of us face."

It has been suggested that Kupfer saves many of his surprises for Western Europe, but the first production he mounted as Director of the Komische Oper, *Die Meistersinger*, was totally unrealistic. He used a single set of a tree on a revolving stage with various rooms placed in its branches. He is reluctant to comment on the quality of his own work, but he does admit that for once the audiences appeared to relish the comedy in Wagner's opera.

The formative influence on Kupfer was the Komische Oper under Walter Felsenstein. "I grew up in Berlin and it was the chance of seeing him at his peak that made me want above all to be an opera producer. *Otello, La traviata, Die schweigsame Frau* ... these were the operas that shaped my mind. I have to admit though that I first saw *Pelléas* when I was 14 at the Stadtsoper, a very conventional staging, as I recall, although there was Anny Schlemm, an artist I admire hugely and whom I've often worked with, as Yniold. We used to say that you went to the Stadtsoper to hear a concert in costume and to the Komische Oper to go to the theatre.

"It's always been assumed that I was one of Felsenstein's assistants. I never was, but we did become great friends. He attended my productions, usually at a late stage of rehearsal, and criticized them minutely. Now I am back at the Komische Oper I feel his spirit everywhere, spurring me on to the standards I am trying to achieve. I share his love for Offenbach and the next one of his operettas we put on I want to direct myself. And I cherish too the unique relationship that he built up between the tiny stage of the Komische Oper and the audience."

Kupfer has never staged *Pelléas* in Berlin, but he did mount it in Dresden, where, as at the Coliseum, the stage was dominated by a great, hovering black bird. In other respects the Coliseum scenery by Reinhard Heinrich is much more abstract: two brightly lit movable greenhouses have replaced the romantic ruins used in Dresden. Kupfer is reluctant to explain his images lest he conditions audience response, which he believes should be totally individual. But he does admit that the bird could be seen, among several other things, as Fate pressing down on the characters of the opera.

"I have never regarded *Pelléas* as a fairy story. Allegory perhaps, but not a fairy tale. It is the most important of the turn-of-the-century operas and what attracts me to it is that it sums up — and even sublimates — the neuroses of the time. Everyone in the opera is a captive of self-imposed isolation. They are so frustrated that they are frightened to touch one another; those who allow their skins to meet do so with the greatest reluctance.

"We have a word in German, *Elfenbeinturm*, which goes right to the centre of *Pelléas*. It translates exactly as 'ivory tower'. The relationship of the principal characters in their ivory towers to the world outside is crucial. They all lead *abnormal* lives. The atmosphere is very close to Thomas Mann's *Der Zauberberg*, with its metaphors of the illness of the time and its men and women reluctant to leave the isolation of the sanatorium.

"*Pelléas* is a typical fin-de-siècle piece and I hope we have placed it in the Maeterlinck era while providing the occasional bridge back into the past as well as up into our own day".

John Higgins

Concerts

LSO/Svetlanov

Festival Hall

On a recent visit to London, Yevgeny Svetlanov conducted Elgar's second symphony. On Sunday afternoon he and the London Symphony Orchestra, with its chorus and soloists, gave us Elgar's *The Dream of Gerontius*, and will repeat it this evening in the Festival Hall.

It was clear at once that Svetlanov knows and loves the work; the full, carpeted Elgarian orchestral sound was grandly reproduced, and cared for, by conductor as well as orchestra. He was attentive to the varied colouring of the choral music, in for example "Praise to the Holiest," and obtained a brilliant instantaneous blaze of blinding light at the moment when the soul of Gerontius meets his Maker. The final chorus of the first part, in which the Priest (Robert Lloyd in glorious voice, most eloquent) and mourners set the dead man's soul on its momentous journey, was grandly and deliberately moulded.

Ultimately, though, it was a boring performance because Svetlanov was content to contemplate the nobility of the music, at the expense of the dramatic energy which makes *Gerontius* stand out among Victorian British oratorios, the pulsating red blood which Elgar inherited, creatively, from Handel via Wagner's *Parsifal*. The Demons' Chorus should snarl and bite and blaze, but it plodded. The Angel's Farewell, reverently but not quite lusciously delivered by Helen Watts, was beautifully unfolded under Svetlanov's direction, but the underlying pulse was not strong enough to compel attention through to the end.

Elgar's part-writing for orchestra and voices is elaborate in *Gerontius*, and every strand has something to contribute. Svetlanov evidently appreciates this, but he held his forces on a flexible rein which led to slack ensemble and a woolly sense of harmonic progression.

Ronald Dowd used to sing a thrilling *Gerontius* under Barbirolli, I remember well. This time his dramatic fires were banked, so to say: the voice was projecting less strongly, and sentimentality had crept into "Sanctus fortis" and "Take me away" (in the opera house one would have said that he needed a firm *producer*). It was a pity, because he seldom sings here these days and he is remembered warmly. His real artistry was to be heard in his monologue at the beginning of part two, words and tone delicately poised and sensitive.

William Mann

Philharmonia/Muti

Festival Hall

In the last movement of Berlioz's *Roméo et Juliette* Friar Lawrence has two short, blunt, unaccompanied *phrases*: "Je vais dévoiler le mystère" and "Voilà toute la verité". His succinct narration to the Montagues and Capulets and to us of the marriage and death of Roméo and Juliette epitomizes the most remarkable quality of this work: that this vast "symphonie dramatique" is, right until the end, a masterpiece of distancing and understatement.

Berlioz makes it clear in his Préface that the last scene alone belongs to opera. On Sunday Riccardo Muti and the Philharmonia did not quite resist the temptation to dramatize too soon the distilled episodes and narrations by which the tale progresses. The brightly coloured energy and slick impetus of their playing at times blunted the edges of a phrase, overheated a crescendo, and made us aware of the Queen Mab Scherzo rather more as an orchestral showpiece than a conjuring of the light fantastical.

As a result, the final reconciliation, the point at which the families sing quietly beneath Friar Lawrence's prayer and his own aria, the first truly subjective vocal expression in the work, seemed less moving than it can.

John Paul Bogart projected the Friar's part with strong if unprogressive conviction, and Martyn Hill, replacing an indisposed Robert Tear, sang his Scherzetto with sharply articulated, bright imagination. Júlia Hamari captured most affectively the tender yet detached sympathy of the narrator. The Edinburgh Festival Chorus and London Choral Society seemed less at ease in their roles, the Prologue's semi-chorus sweet but flaccid, the offstage revellers coarsely realistic to the point of intrusion.

But they emphasized the more the supple beauty of violin and cello playing which follows, searching for the love theme; this and some exquisite oboe and clarinet solos made memorable a performance more effective in its detail than in its overall conception.

Hilary Finch

ECO/Menuhin

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The ECO reached Salzburg on Sunday in their series that follows Mozart, in a chronologically rather erratic fashion, around Europe. All Mozart's violin music belongs to his Salzburg years, so it was a happy idea to have Yehudi Menuhin take charge. Happy, too, to slip in an extra item: with violin and viola soloists on hand for what is arguably Mozart's greatest Salzburg orchestral work, it was easy to represent his last visit, in 1783, to his native city, by adding one of the duets he produced then.

The earliest item, from just 10 years before, was a divertimento. It would have been kinder to this little piece, K 205, to use just a solo violin and viola there too, along with bassoon, double bass and the regulation pair of horns, not just because that is what Mozart intended, but because instrumental multiplication always involves aesthetic substraction in such cases: the massed violins produce a galumphing effect, however neatly they play, in the rapid passage work, and the Adagio's personal flexibility of expression is forfeit.

Mr Menuhin played affectionately in the G major Concerto, with a sweet golden tone of much vitality and warm sustained lines in what was a rather rhapsodic reading of the Adagio. Once or twice the bow moved tensely and jerkily; the Rondo was never quite relaxed. His colleague in the Sinfonia Concertante was Luigi Bianchi, a musician of rather different temperament from his own and gifted with a sure technique and a wonderfully throaty, resonant tone.

Should the soloists in a double concerto contrast quite so markedly in their manner of nuance? We had Mr Menuhin far readier to shade the music with hints of portamento and rubato, Mr Bianchi much more incisive and direct. But it was still a fine piece of ensemble playing, each leading sensitively and invitingly into the other's music.

Stanley Sadie

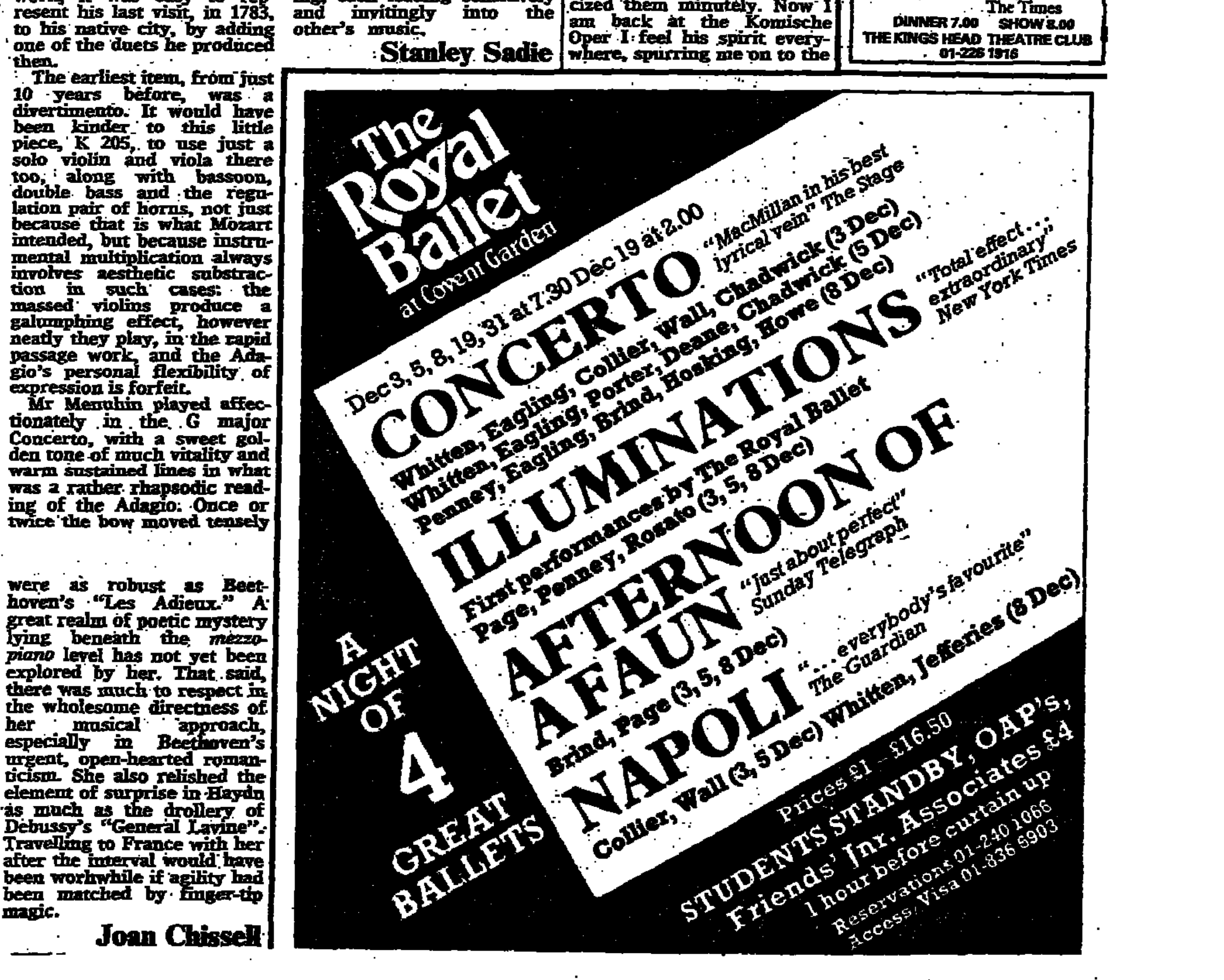
Debuts

London

Last week's two newcomers were both pianists. The Bulgarian Sveda Protich was likeably poised and unhurried, with the ability to produce sound as luminous in cantabile as it was full and ripe in chordal texture. But her affectionate care for detail was sometimes devitalizing. The first movements of Beethoven's "Waldstein" and Schubert's posthumous B flat Sonata both needed more rhythmic élan. Small memory lapses and slips in Schubert's last two movements were less disturbing than Miss Protich's reprehensible cuts in the Finale. The slow movement of each sonata was richly expressive. For Mozart's "Duport" variations she found a *telling* naturalness of phrasing. Nonov's neo-Rachmaninovian Five Miniatures confirmed her as an undemonstrative musician with an ear for sonority *per se*.

Patricia Flory, from Lincolnshire, gave too little thought to refinements of touch. That Fauré and Debussy lived in a different sound-world from Beethoven did not concern her. Even Haydn's E flat Sonata and Impromptus by Schubert were as robust as Beethoven's "Les Adieux." A great realm of poetic mystery lying beneath the *mezzo-piano* level has not yet been explored by her. That said, there was much to respect in the wholesome directness of her musical approach, especially in Beethoven's urgent, open-hearted romanticism. She also relished the element of surprise in Haydn as much as the drollery of Debussy's "General Lavine". Travelling to France with her after the interval would have been worhwhile if agility had been matched by finger-tip magic.

Joan Chissell



Stock Exchange Prices

Small gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 23. Dealings End, Dec 4. § Contango Day, Dec 7. Settlement Day, Dec 14

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS.

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99⅝	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	99[illegible]	+⅛	8.572	14.474
98⅝	81½	Treas	3%	1982	97⅝	e ..	3.073	14.446
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99⅞	..	14.018	14.237
96⅝	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	96⅝	..	8.538	14.593
96⅛	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	96⅛	..	9.623	14.439
95½	84⅛	Exch	8¼%	1983	95¼	+¼	9.905	13.567
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89⅞	+⅛	3.338	12.104
98[illegible]	85⅝	Treas	12%	1983	97¼	+⅛	12.339	14.405
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93¾	+¼	9.865	13.635
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13¼%	1983	98¼	+¼	13.740	14.583
94[illegible]	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	93	e+½	10.753	14.081
88	76⅝	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85⅝	+⅛	6.422	13.468
97[illegible]	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	93¼	+⅛	12.065	14.880
104[illegible]	94½	Exch	14%	1984	98¾	+⅛	14.177	14.633
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	79¾	e+½	3.756	12.442
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	93⅞	+¼	12.781	14.706
109¼	95⅞	Treas	15%	1985	98⅝	+[illegible]	15.092	15.304
96⅞	89⅛	Exch Cv	12%	1985	92	+¼	13.043	15.156
76	69[illegible]	Treas	3%	1985	72⅞	+¼	4.115	12.942
96[illegible]	85⅛	Treas	11½%	1985	89¼	+⅛	12.886	15.451
103¼	87⅛	Exch	12¼%	1985	91⅞	+¼	13.334	15.034
97⅛	84⅞	Exch	11¾%	1986	89	+¼	13.204	15.345
69[illegible]	65¼	Treas	3%	1986	68⅞	+⅛	4.356	12.266
97⅞	84⅛	Treas	12%	1986	89⅝	e+¼	13.391	15.363
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	81⅝	+¼	10.413	14.098
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	98¼	+¼	14.159	15.119
81¾	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	75⅝	..	8.684	13.136
99¼	81½	Treas	12%	1987	87⅞	+¼	13.795	15.429
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	77¾	+¼	10.324	13.895
65¼	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	62¼	e+¼	4.808	11.244
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	86	+¼	13.878	15.502
68¼	57¼	Treas	5%	1986-89	64⅝	+⅛	7.811	12.254
104¼	88½	Treas	13%	1990	94⅝	+¼	14.532	15.287
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	88	+¼	14.896	15.648
82	68½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	72¾	e+¼	11.345	13.788
96¼	79½	Treas	11¾%	1991	85⅝	+¼	14.458	15.659

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
91	45	MFI Furn	53	..	3.7	7.1	9.8
245	144	MK Electric	236	+13	17.1	7.3	8.9
365	170½	ML Hldgs	305	..	10.0	3.3	9.8
50½	27	MY Dart	29	..	2.6	9.1	5.0
150	86	McCorquodale	126	..	11.4	9.1	6.1
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	22	..	2.2	10.1	5.1
53	25	Mackay H.	44	+1	5.2	11.8	16.1
127	84	McKechnie Bros	91	..	10.4	11.4	7.1
100	56	Macpherson D.	64	..	6.0	9.4	24.2
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	144	..	7.1	5.0	10.3
217	97	Man Agcy Music	121	..	12.5b	10.3	4.2
355	101	Man Ship Canal	103	..	..e	..	..
36	21	Mang Bronze	25	..	3.1	12.4	..
154	67	Marchwiel	112	+1	8.6	7.7	..
142	76	Marks & Spencer	130	+2	5.8	4.5	17.7
51	33½	Marley Ltd	42½	+1½	3.2	7.6	9.7

O—S

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
184	115½	Spirax-Sarco	150	..	6.3	4.2	12.6
88	29	Staffs Potts	34	..	0.0	..	..
107	70	Stag Furniture	83	..	7.1	8.6	7.8
55½	28¼	Stakis (Reo)	47	+½	2.1	4.4	8.0
544	230	Standard Tel	445	−5	15.0	3.4	14.6
87	45	Stanley A. G.	48	..	3.6	7.8	7.4
225	115	Steel Bros	219	..	11.4	5.2	8.4
222	154	Steetley Co	171	−1	15.0	8.8	8.3
25½	12½	Steinberg	25½	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	100	..	12.1	12.1	34.4
58	9	Stone Platt	9	..	..	..	..
33	11	Streeters	22	..	..	..	7.5
66	49	Strong & Fisher	50	..	7.1	14.3	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	96	..	3.6	3.8	7.9
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	45	..	..e	..	..
188	61½	Swire Pacific 'A'	112½	−1	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	159	..	12.9	8.1	17.6

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							
537½	340½	Hongkong	450	..	27.1	6.0	..
775	383	Killinghall	487	..	20.0	4.1	..
130	65	Majedie	87	+2	3.9	4.5	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	205	..	14.3	7.0	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	445	..	7.1	1.6	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	350	..	11.8	3.4	..
332	255	Moran	280	..	7.1t	2.6	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	237	h ..	14.3	6.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	38	..	9.1	24.0	
34½	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
32	17	Gt. Nthn Tele	£32	..	150	4.7	12.0
233	150	Imp Cont Gas	186	..	11.4	6.1	11.8
185	93	Milford Docks	115	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	127	−3	10.0	7.9	..
35	29½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

e Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Acsis Jewellery 10p Ord (70a)	72
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	808
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 82-82	£63+1
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	193
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (+b)	£103f
Exchequer 14% 1986 (g)	£40+¼
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	173−2
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	96−1
Greenwich Cable 25p Ord (50a)	41
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	17
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	75
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	28
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	99+1
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a)	79+1
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	33
Do 14/20% 1988-88 Ln (ak)	£87
Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b)	£108f
V.W 25p Ord (62a)	61

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun.	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec. 18	186+4
Northern Foods (126‡)		9 prem−1
Raglan Prop Tst (7½‡)		2 prem
Strong and Fisher (50‡)		1 prem+½

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 30	Market rates (close) November 30	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9500-9750	$1.9545-9555	0.68-0.58c prem	1.45-1.35c prem
Montreal	$2.2975-3175	$2.3000-3010	0.20-0.30c disc	0.30-0.50c disc
Amsterdam	4.73¾-76¾fl	4.73¾-74¾fl	1⅛-1¼c prem	4½-4c prem
Brussels	72.75-73.30f	73.10-73.20f	Par-10c disc	20-30c disc
Copenhagen	13.90-99k	13.90½-91½k	255-170ore prem	365-125ore prem
Dublin	1.2180-2255p	1.2190-2205p	30-45p disc	100-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.32-35¾m	4.32½-33¾m	1⅛-1⅛pf prem	5-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	125.00-126.75e	126.20-60e	15-180c disc	50-385c disc
Madrid	184.25-186.50p	184.40-60p	30-55c disc	85-125c disc
Milan	2319-34lr	2321-23lr	12-15lr disc	30-43lr disc
Oslo	11.13-22k	11.14-15½k	55-165ore disc	115-5 ore prem
Paris	10.89-97f	10.94-95f	½-1½c disc	4¼-5¼c disc
Stockholm	10.60-70k	10.60-61k	140-70ore prem	490-420ore prem
Tokyo	418-23y	418¼-19¼y	3.10-2.90y prem	7.75-7.40y prem
Vienna	30.10-56sch	30.15-20sch	88-14gro prem	42-32gro prem
Zurich	3.46-49f	3.45½-46½f	2-1½c prem	3½-3c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 91.8.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15 Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅞-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅛	2 months	14
3 months	13[illegible]	3 months	13[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14[illegible]-14⅛	3 months	14¾
3 months	13[illegible]-13⅞	4 months	14½
4 months	13[illegible]-13[illegible]	6 months	14⅛
6 months	13½-13⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅞-15⅞	7 months	14¼-13⅞
2 months	15¼-15	8 months	14⅛-13⅞
3 months	15¼-14⅞	9 months	14⅞-14⅛
4 months	15-14⅝	10 months	14⅞-14⅝
5 months	14⅞-14⅝	11 months	14⅝-14⅞
6 months	14⅞-13⅞	12 months	14⅝-14⅛

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	15¼-15⅛	6 months	14½-14⅛
3 months	14⅞-14¾	12 months	14⅝-14¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅛	3 months	15
7 days	15⅛	6 months	14⅝
1 month	15⅛	1 year	14⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15⅞-15⅛ Close 14

1 week	15⅛-15⅛	6 months	14¼-14⅛
1 month	15⅞-15[illegible]	9 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	15¼-15	12 months	14[illegible]-14[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15⅛ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6720-1.7120
Bahrein	0.7391-0.7421
Finland	8.4070-8.4470
Greece	109.10-111.10
Hongkong	11.0620-11.1820
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5481-0.5511
Malaysia	4.3950-4.4250
Mexico	50.00-51.50
New Zealand	2.3235-2.3435
Saudi Arabia	6.7040-6.7340
Singapore	4.0100-4.0400
South Africa	1.8800-1.8950

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.6100-1.6130
† Canada	1.1771-1.1773
Netherlands	2.4230-2.4270
Belgium	37.22-37.27
Denmark	7.1100-7.1150
West Germany	2.2130-2.2145
Portugal	64.00-64.25
Spain	94.20-94.30
Italy	1185-1187
Norway	5.6825-5.6875
France	5.5975-5.6025
Sweden	5.4290-5.4340
Japan	214.05-214.20
Austria	15.45-15.48
Switzerland	1.7700-1.7720

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8495-0.8497.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 11-12; seven days, 11½-11¾; one month, 11[illegible]-11[illegible]; three months, 11[illegible]-12[illegible]; six months, 12½-12¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $415.50 (an ounce); pm, $414.50 close, $409.
Krugerrand (per coin): $427-429 (£218-219).
Sovereigns (new): $101-102 (£51.50-52).

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Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday December 1 1981



Co-op Bank to pay on current accounts

By Adrienne Gleeson

The Co-operative Bank is about to burst the banking dam by paying interest on current accounts—a move that will force the other clearing banks, which have been resisting such a change, to follow suit.

Co-operative customers are likely to be given a choice, early in the New Year, between maintaining their existing "free banking" and opening one of the new interest-bearing accounts on which they will have to pay bank charges.

The Co-op used to offer interest on current account some years ago, but at a purely nominal half per cent per annum. The new interest rate could be in the region of 7-11 per cent before tax.

The clearing banks will find it difficult to match the rate to be paid by the Co-op without either increasing their charges, or allowing their profits to suffer. Barclays said last night that although there were no immediate plans for an interest-bearing current account, "we are convinced that payments on current accounts are inevitable in the longer run". However, the scheme would have to be offered to customers on an optional basis, because a significant number did not wish the Inland Revenue to know how much they held on current account—and this would become obvious if interest were paid on current account balances.

Lloyds and Natwest also agreed that interest on current accounts was under consideration, although both claimed that the available evidence suggested that customers preferred the present system, under which none receive interest but very few pay bank charges.

With the exception of the Co-op, the clearing banks insist that customers should pay for the service when they debit their account, if their balance falls below a minimum sum.

The big four clearing banks reckon that around 70 per cent of all their personal customers pay no bank charges at all, and over 90 per cent of those who keep their accounts in credit are never charged for current account services.

They have, however, been heavily criticised in the past for paying nothing for the use of current account balances, which are believed to make up about 40 per cent of their total deposits.

Co-op's decision will also pose a problem for the building societies. Although the Co-op is unlikely to pay as much as the building societies, and tax will be charged on the interest that it does provide, the range of services to which an interest bearing current account gives access is far wider than that provided by the building societies on their share or deposit accounts.

It will pay Co-op customers who use their accounts heavily and leave relatively little cash in them, to stay with the existing "free banking" account. But those who keep a substantial amount in their current account and use it relatively little would do better to go for the interest bearing account, even though they will have to pay bank charges in full on every transaction.

Business Feature, page 17

Hongkong rebuffed by Royal Bank

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Royal Bank of Scotland has vigorously attacked the merger proposals of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and repeated its preference for a merger with Standard Chartered Bank.

The Royal Bank says that a takeover from overseas would be against the public interest. While a merger with Standard Chartered would both strengthen the competitive position of United Kingdom banking and give the Royal Bank a strong worldwide branch network, a merger with Hongkong Bank would achieve neither, it says.

The respective bids for the Royal Bank from Hongkong Bank and Standard Chartered were referred to the Monopolies Commission last May. The Commission's report is expected to go shortly to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade.

In order to prevent its recommendations leaking out, the Commission is understood to have had two reports prepared with opposing conclusions.

This latest public statement from the Royal Bank will fuel the political debate over the bids. The Bank of England is strongly against the Hongkong Bank's bid and in favour of Standard Chartered's.

But both the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade are against blocking the Hongkong Bank's bid for fear of damaging trading links with the Far East.

Echoing some of the arguments put forward by the Bank of England, The Royal Bank says that merger with Hongkong Bank could threaten the Bank of England's informal control of the banking system. However, a merger with Standard Chartered would reinforce the bank's authority and would create a bank fully in tune with the needs of the British economy.

The Royal also argues that it would occupy a subordinate position within the Hongkong Bank group.

Mr MacGregor, right, listens to Mr Ken Groves, EuroRoute's Chief Executive.

Bonds may finance Channel link

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel Corporation, yesterday disclosed that an American-style bond issue scheme was being examined to finance construction of the planned £3,800m Channel crossing link being advocated by BSC.

The bond issue idea for financing what he claimed was the most cost-effective scheme among the eight projects being examined by the French and British Governments emerged during a presentation to launch the seven-member partnership headed by BSC.

The consortium which has been joined by British Shipbuilders—which would hope to play a key role in building the road-viaduct tunnel link called EuroRoute—together with a number of large civil engineering concerns is also expecting French companies to join in the next few months.

In its submissions, the EuroRoute group plans two wide road links coupled with a rail tunnel capable of carrying rail-borne lorries. A key feature of the scheme would be two islands off the British and French coasts from which the tunnel link would run under the shipping lanes.

Partners in the scheme include Fairclough Construction, John Howard & Company, Sir Robert McAlpine, Trafalgar House and the American company of Raymond International Builders.

The EuroRoute consortium claims that the project would generate 250,000 man-years of work and average employment would be about 100,000 annually over the five-year construction period.

Mr MacGregor said: "Our scheme is big in concept but simple in construction—there is nothing new or untried in the technology which is involved".

He expected that there would be no difficulty in attracting private capital to finance the venture although France's Socialist government, if it were to support the project, would be expected to finance it with public funds.

Emphasizing that EuroRoute would not involve British taxpayers' money Mr MacGregor said he favoured a bond issue modelled on similar issues made in the United States for such links.

Lazards, the merchant bankers involved in the scheme have already undertaken studies into the feasibility of issuing what would probably become known as "Brunnel Bonds". They would be issued at various stages during the construction period and for periods of between 20 and 25 years.

Interest would be recovered from tolls levied from users of the Brunnel which, he said, would be competitive with those charged by existing ferry operators.

Government money, he said, would only be required, if the scheme once started was aborted on Whitehall instructions, when it would be expected that the Government would be required to pay compensation. To prevent that, however, the partners would seek a clear warranty from both governments that the scheme, once approved, would continue unimpeded.

Originally the Government indicated that it would announce a short list of candidates by the end of this year.

The French election earlier this year has disrupted that time table and after the Anglo-French summit, officials from both governments have become involved in joint studies to determine whether a scheme could be developed. It is now expected to be spring before a decision in principle is announced.

US set for trade curbs on Japan

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 30

The United States is prepared to initiate a second round of trade restraint against Japanese products unless the Government in Tokyo takes significant steps early in the new year to open its markets.

As in the past, when restraints on Japanese car imports were negotiated, the new trade restrictions are expected to be initiated by Congress with the strong support of the Reagan Administration.

This is the consensus of a group of leading American trade officials interviewed by *The Times* on a review of United States trade policy.

Their remarks indicate clearly that, because of a mushrooming trade deficit in the past few months, relations between Japan and America are again heating to boiling point, and this could not only damage relations between the two commercial powers but also further strain United States-European trade ties.

American officials made it plain that, whatever action is taken against the Japanese, it will be bilateral in nature and not multilateral.

Mr Lionel Olner, United States Under-Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, summed-up the group's sentiments when he said: "Yes, we believe the Japanese trade problem is again serious and yes, we believe the targeting of markets by the Japanese continues.

"But no, we will not engage in a multilateral effort to correct the problem."

Mr Olner indicated that Congress had already provided the Reagan Administration with sufficient ammunition to halt the new Japanese trade offensive.

The arsenal includes everything from a proposed omnibus reciprocity clause against the Japanese, to local content requirements establishing required percentages of American-produced goods to be included in Japanese products sold here, to voluntary restraints similar to those negotiated against Japanese motorcar imports.

Congress is likely to press ahead with any one of these weapons if the Japanese do not take some substantial new action to open their markets to western produced goods, Mr Olner said.

To underscore the seriousness of American concern, Mr Baldrige delivered a letter by hand to the Prime Minister from 31 avowed free-traders in the House of Representatives.

The letter, made available to *The Times*, says in firm but nonetheless polite terms that unless the Government reversed its "buy Japan policies" Congress will be unable to prevent a new wave of measures designed to protect American workers."

□ Japan's production and exports of colour television sets and videotape recorders continued their steady rise in October.

□ Japan's exports of cars, trucks and buses totalled 470,803 units in October, a 7.1 per cent drop.

Scrutiny on state sector increased

By Hugh Noyes

The efficiency of nationalized industries is to be examined more closely as a result of new arrangements for increased scrutiny by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, announced yesterday in the Commons by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

The Government was fully aware of the concern of the Public Accounts committee about the need to promote the efficiency of the public sector of industry. To achieve this, there would be an increase from four to six of references made each year to the Commission. Under the new system, the Commission) from four to six. Under the new system, each nationalized industry will be examined by the Commission at least once every four years.

The new arrangements are made possible by the legislation in 1980 giving the Commission new powers to investigate the industries. Four studies have been completed—into the Inner London letter post, the Severn/Trent Water Authority, the Central Electricity Generating Board and British Rail commuter services.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Investors lose heavily on Nimslo's City debut

By Ronald Pullen

Investors in Nimslo International, developers of the 3-D camera, suffered heavy losses when the shares made their debut on the stockmarket yesterday.

The 7.5 million new shares went on offer at $4.25 each, equivalent to 225p when the money was committed last month. Against this offer price, the shares opened at 210p on the Unlisted Securities Market and closed the day 32p lower at 178p.

Even at this level, however, the group is still valued at more than £190m. Not only does this make it by far the largest company traded on the USM—a Stock Exchange dealing category for companies unable to justify a full listing—but it is also worth a good deal more than many household names, ranking with Tesco or Courtaulds.

Indications that the shares would not meet the rapturous reception given to them in the year to last June, when dealings were stopped pending the share issue and the reorganization of the various operating companies into a single holding group, came last week when there were hiccups in the underwriting.

The company has also come in for a great deal of critical scrutiny since Dr Jerry Nims, one of the joint founders, gave a press conference last week. There has been concern about the way Dr Nims has disposed of his personal shareholding to interests which he has declined to disclose, leaving him as simply a salaried chairman.

The company has still not produced the camera in commercial quantities, and the launch is still some four months away on a limited scale in Florida. There has also been some disappointment about the quality of picture reproduction.

Dr Jerry Nims: Retained as salaried chairman.

Index shows US industry still in decline

From Our Correspondent, Washington, Nov 30

The United States index of leading economic indicators dropped for the third consecutive month in October. At 1.8 per cent the decline reflected the continuing industrial downturn in America.

Unemployment rose sharply during the month, confirming the deepening recession, while building permits plummeted. The layoff rate, which stood at 23 workers per 1,000 in October, has more than doubled in the last three months and is up sharply from the level of 17 workers per 1,000 in September, the United States Department of Commerce reported.

Altogether, six of the 10 indicators fell, dropping the index to 128.1 per cent of its 1967 base of 100. In addition to layoffs and building permits, there was also a fall in new orders, the pace of deliveries, liquid assets and orders adjusted for inflation.

Meanwhile, stock prices and prices for crude materials rose during the month, as did the average workweek and the money supply adjusted to inflation.

Mr Robert Ortner, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said the October decline was expected and reflects both the current "business condition" and that which is likely to develop over the next few months.

Economists agree 1982 growth will be sluggish

By Melvyn Westlake

Sluggish growth and double-digit inflation are expected next year by most business economists. More than half of the 140 members of the Society of Business Economists believe that the British economy will expand by 1 per cent or less in 1982. Nearly two-thirds of them think that prices will rise by between 10 per cent and 12 per cent.

These views emerge from a survey of economists working in banking, private industry, the civil service, nationalized industry and consultancy bodies. The survey, conducted by the Society of Business Economists, shows that earnings are not expected to keep pace with prices. Some 85 per cent of the economists believe that earnings will rise by 10 per cent or less in 1982.

Similar predictions come from the Short-Term Forecasting Group,

Mr David Kern of the National Westminster Bank, who is secretary of the group, said yesterday that the "consensus emerging from both exercises (the survey and the forecast) is that the deep United Kingdom recession has come to an end, but any upturn in 1982 will be very modest".

The Short-Term Forecasting Group predicts a 1 per cent growth in the economy next year, and a 2 per cent expansion in 1983. Inflation will remain above 10 per cent during both years. According to this forecast, the current account of the balance of payments will be in surplus both years, the surplus falling only slightly from £2,000m in 1982 to £1,800m in 1983.

The forecasts and the survey, which are broadly in line with predictions from other economic bodies, come *on* the eve of the Government's mini-Budget statement and the Treasury's own forecasts.

The survey shows that most business economists believe that unemployment will be around 3 million by the end of next year on the narrow definition, which excludes school leavers and seasonal fluctuations. On this definition, the current level is now 2,764,000.

THE REAL ECONOMY (% change on year earlier, volume)	1982	1983
GDP—average estimate	+1.0	+2.0
Consumer expenditure	−0.3	+1.9
Public authority current spending	+0.5	+0.4
Gross fixed investment	−1.3	+6.7
Mfg investment	+0.5	+9.2
Stocks (£m, 1975 prices)	+300	+1000
Exports	+2.2	+2.5
Imports	+6.8	+5.1
INFLATION (% change on year earlier)		
Retail price index	+10.6	+10.2
Average earnings	+10.2	+10.0
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (£m current prices)		
Current acc. balance	+£200m	+£1,800m
Non-oil visible trade	−£2,500m	−£2,900m
Oil trade	+£3,300m	+£3,600m
Invisibles	+£1,200m	+£1,100m

Some 37 per cent of business economists covered by the survey think that the level of jobless in a year's time will be between 2.7 million and 3 million. Another 37 per cent believe the figure will be between 3 million and 3.3 million.

On interest rates, some 47 per cent of economists expected the clearing banks' base rates to be between 12½ and 14 per cent at the end of 1982.

Most respondents to the survey do not expect the pound's rate of exchange against the dollar to change significantly over the next year.

Just over 47 per cent of business economists see the pound within a band of $1.91 to $2.10. It closed last night at $1.955. But a substantial minority—42 per cent—expect the pound to fall to within a band of $1.71 to $1.90 by the end of 1982.

Stock Markets

FT Index 537.8 up 4.4
FT Gilts 64.73 up 0.33
FT All Share 315.14 up 1.99
Bargains 19,835

Sterling

$ 1.9550 down 15 points
Index 91.8 down 0.1
New York: $1.9662

Dollar

Index 104.9 down 0.4
DM 2.2137 down 18 pts

Gold

$409.00 down $3.50
New York: $408.40

Money

3 month sterling 15⅛-15
3 month Euro $ 11⅝-12⅛
6 month Euro $ 12⅛-12⅜

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AKZO	20p to 495p
Barclays Bank	5p to 29p
Barton Group.	8p to 473p
CRA	12p to 183p
French T.	7p to 95p
Galliford Brindley	6p to 59p
Hanson Trust	7p to 279p
Kent MP	7p to 73p
Lloyds Bank	8p to 453p
Lovell Hldgs	7p to 235p
MK Electric	13p to 236p
Midland Bank	8p to 343p
MTD (Mangula)	5p to 28p
Ranger Oil	15p to 475p
Utd Scientific	15p to 523p

Falls

Ass Fisheries	3p to 68p
Atlantic Resc	5p to 220p
Berkeley Exp	7p to 393p
Bremar Trust	4p to 55p
Eng Assoc Grp	5p to 155p
Geers Gross	8p to 110p
Gt Portland	6p to 190p
ICL	2p to 49p
Jardine M'son	5p to 167p
Lasmo	5p to 484p
Lep Grp	5p to 280p
Milletts Leis	5p to 83p
NCC Energy	4p to 96p
Polly Peck	8p to 342p
Rosehaugh	5p to 265p

Pound hits $1.97

The pound soared to $1.9750 at one stage yesterday as traders continued to be attracted by high United Kingdom interest rates.

Dealers reported some selling of sterling by the Bank of England early on.

The pound later fell back to close 15 points down from Friday at $1.9550 as the dollar picked up despite news of a bigger than expected fall in the American leading indicators for October.

Barclays open 'eyes' in China

Barclays Bank International yesterday inaugurated its Peking representative office in a move which Mr Henry Lambert, the chairman, described as having long-term commercial implications.

The office will work as a channel through which Barclays hope to initiate or assist business between China and any of the other countries where the bank has branches and representative offices. It will also be "our eyes in China", Mr Lambert said.

Oil revenue

Government revenues from oil will amount to £11,285m in 1981-82, 40 per cent up on the yield of £8,070m in 1980-81, the Treasury forecast in a parliamentary answer yesterday. Of the 1981-82 total, £5,260m will come from royalties, petroleum revenue tax and supplementary petroleum duty on North Sea oil, £620m from corporation tax on North Sea operations, and £4,705m from excise duties and £700m in Value-added tax

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Buyers shake tin market

For the third trading day in succession, the London tin market has reeled under the impact of heavy producer buying of spot metal. By the end of business yesterday, this buying had forced a backwardation—when spot is dearer than forward—of £418.

Cash tin fell by £140 a tonne from Friday's closing price to £8,355 a tonne. But under the combined impact of buying of cash metal and selling of forward tin the three months' price collapsed from £8,465.60 a tonne on Friday, where it was £30 below spot, to £7,937.50.

Forward commodity prices normally command a premium over spot prices. Spot is rarely more expensive than forward, and so big a backwardation is most unusual.

Market sources said that the spot metal had been bought by the same people as those who have been holding tin prices at £8,000 a tonne for more than three months. These buyers, believed to be tin producers led by Malaysia, have spent £150m accumulating some 20,000 tonnes of tin.

Much of the tin was bought on forward contracts. The buyers switched dramatically to spot buying on Thursday.

Oil licensing attacked

The Government should scrap the licensing system for North Sea oil exploration and offer joint ventures to persuade companies to extract maximum oil reserves, a former adviser to the Department of Energy told a parliamentary select committee yesterday.

Professor Peter Odell of Erasmus University, Rotterdam, told the energy committee that control by the Department of Energy of field development was equivalent to a depletion policy, and the tax regime effectively discouraged development of marginal fields.

He also challenged the "simplistic" Department of Energy view that oil prices would continue to rise by about 3 per cent a year until the oil ran out.

£1m option on mine

Billiton, the mining subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, has offered to buy an option on the 50 per cent stake held by Hemerdon Mining & Smelting in the Hemerdon tungsten mine near Plymouth. The option would cost $1m and the buyout price would be a further $14m. The deal is recommended by the Hemerdon board. The mine, due to begin production in 1983, could meet 25 per cent of Britain's tungsten requirements.

Bank merger

David Block Associates, one of Australia's main corporate financial groups, has merged with Lloyds International, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International.

Trafalgar decision

The future of Express Newspapers is understood to have been high on the agenda at a late afternoon board meeting of Trafalgar House yesterday (Ronald Pullen writes).

The property, shipping and publishing group has now decided either to separate the newspaper and publishing side from the rest of the group by taking advantage of the demerger provisions of the 1981 Finance Act or to sell off these interests completely.

There was some speculation yesterday that Trafalgar would still like to merge its newspaper interests with those of the rival Associated Newspapers.

Financial Editor, page 17

Nissan UK plan chances even

The chances of Nissan, the Japanese motor company, going ahead with its plans to build a new plant in Britain were about even, Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company's president said yesterday.

He said in Tokyo that a decision would be taken next year. Last week, Nissan officials had talks with Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary.

UPI talks off

Reuter said that it has discontinued talks with E. W. Scripps on the possibility of Reuters acquiring the United Press International news agency. Mr Edward Estlow, Scripps chairman, said discussions were continuing with other interested groups.

27.9m shares go to Mobil

Mobil said about 27.9 million Marathon shares were tendered in response to its offer by November 28. Marathon has about 60 million shares outstanding.

Of the shares tendered by Saturday, Mobil noted about 24.5 million were offered by midnight November 24, and will be purchased if not withdrawn and if Mobil's offer is successful.

Those tendered after November 24 to midnight December 4, will constitute a second pool for pro-ratio purposes if more than 30 million shares are tendered to Mobil by that time.

Mobil is offering $126 a share for 30 million Marathon shares, while US Steel is offering $125.

£160m Nigeria college deal

Mitchell Cotts, the overseas trading group with big interests in South Africa has won business worth £160m to build a college of technology and an institute of mining and metallurgy in Kwara State, Nigeria. It is believed to be the biggest deal to be signed between Britain and Nigeria.

Work will start early next year and should take three years.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant banker, is arranging the financing which will include the provision of a United Kingdom Export Credit Guarantee Department-backed buyer credit facility and a Euro-dollar loan.

Nigeria is now the largest export market for the United Kingdom after the EEC and the United States.

A pocket cardiograph

A cooperative research and development effort involving Edinburgh University and Reynolds Medical, a small British firm, has produced a new lightweight medical instrument that monitors the activity of a patient's heart continuously for 24 hours.

The Tracker ambulatory recorder uses a standard C-90 tape cassette running at slow speed to record a continuous electrocardiograph as the patient eats, sleeps, works and exercises. Any significant irregularities in the heartbeat or electrical activity can then be detected rapidly by running the tape at high speed through a computer.

The research team, led by Dr Jim Neilson, senior lecturer in medical engineering at the university and Reynolds technical director, has made several technological advances which, the firm claims, put the Tracker ahead of the ambulatory recorders produced by its competitors. One is an electronically controlled drive system, which uses only one third as much power as previous recorders. As a for a day on a 9V battery

A record 30 million television viewers

By Elkan Allan

A record number of viewers are believed to have watched television on the evening of November 18. Figures released yesterday by BARB show that between 7.30pm and 8pm more than 30 million were seated in front of their television sets.

Fifteen million were watching the soccer match between England and Hungary on BBC1; 13,400,000 were viewing *Coronation Street* on ITV; meanwhile, an unexpected 2 million were watching *Collecting Now* on BBC2 about antique aircraft, lawn mowers, toys and prams.

Despite an increase in the soccer audience as the match went on, ITV's entertainment line-up of *Starburst* and Diamonds kept the soccer from reaching the No 1 position even in the BBC 1 Top Ten for the week ending November 22.

The cart-topper in both the BBC 1 list and the combined chart was *To the Manor Born*, which also managed to pull its succeedings programmes, *Bergerac* and *Dallas*, into second and ninth places in BBC1's Top Ten.

This continued dominance of BBC 1 of Sunday nights is a headache for ITV space salesmen, who are upset at their planners' unsuccessful Sunday night line-up of *Magnum*, *The Professionals*, and the LWT sit-com *A Fine Romance*, with Judi Dench.

World's top wheat crop forecast

By Michael Prest

A record world wheat harvest of 453 million tonnes is likely this year, the International Wheat Council says in its latest report. The IWC points out, however, that against a background of deteriorating food production in eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is committed to importing 52 million tonnes of wheat, coarse grains and soyabean before the end of June, 1982.

A harvest of 453 million tonnes would be eight million tonnes higher than last year's and two million tonnes more than the previous best year of 1978. The IWC has raised its forecast by three million tonnes because of an unexpected increase of 2.5 million tonnnes to 36.5 million tonnes in the Indian crop.

World trade in wheat is thought likely to be 102 million tonnes, a growth of nine million tonnes over the year. Higher consumption will reduce stocks, however, from 44.5 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 43.4 million in 1981-82.

In the past the poor performance of agriculture in the Soviet Union and eastern Europe has effectively squeezed poorer Third World countries out of the market. The IWC now estimates that the Soviet Union has entered into actual and potential commitments to buy 22m tonnes of wheat; 28m tonnes of coarse grains, and 2m tonnes of soyabeans between July 1981 and June 1982.

Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania are also suffering shortfalls in grain production. The Czech wheat crop will fall by 1.6m tonnes to 11.6m.

Poland's crop will rise by 400,000 tonnes to 4.6m tonnes, but the country will still have to import 3.5m tonnes

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds.	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13¼% over £50,000 14%.

More jobs go at Shell as demand drops

By Clive Cookson and Michael Parrott

Shell UK is to cut the workforce at its Shell Haven refinery in Essex by another 435 over the next five years, in response to Britain's rapidly declining demand for oil products.

The jobs losses, announced yesterday will come on top of the run-down in Shell Haven manpower which the company was already carrying out. The workforce was to have been cut from about 1,820 in 1978 to 1,270 in 1983.

Yesterday's decision involves a slim-down to just 835 refinery employees by 1986. Shell also gave warning there might be compulsory redundancies after the end of 1982. It has guaranteed that reductions will be on a voluntary basis until then.

The company said, total demand for its oil products in the United Kingdom was now estimated at about 13 million tonnes a year for the remainder of the 1980s. The rationalization programme drawn up for Shell Haven in 1978 was based on the over-optimistic projection that demand would reach 18 million tons a year.

The sharp reduction in United Kingdom consumption of oil products expected over the next 10 years will almost certainly lead to refinery closures. But the units that remain should have little difficulty coping with an expected switch away from heavy oil and gas/diesel oil lighter products such as gasoline.

This emerges from a study published in Paris International Energy Agency and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development under the title: *Refinery flexibility in the OECD area 1979-1985-1990.*

According to the report, prepared by Petroleum Economics of London, British consumption of oil products is likely to fall to 70 million tons in 1990 from 93 million in 1979.

Demand for heavy fuel oil would fall from 42 to 15 million tons and for gas/diesel to 21 to 12 million tons, while that for gasoline would rise from 19 to 23 million tons.

Output of United Kingdom refineries is seen as falling to 79 million tons from 98 million in 1979. If none of the 133 million tons of distillation capacity is shut down in the meantime, United Kingdom refineries would end up operating at only 59 per cent capacity compared with 73 per cent two years ago.

But the report is much more encouraging about the ability of United Kingdom refineries to cope with a switch in demand that is likely to follow from reduced consumption of heavier oils by the Electricty Board, industry, and even households. Thanks to major conversion investments, refineries should have little difficulty cutting back their output of heavy oils to 19 million from 29 million tons and of gas oil/diesel to 24 million from 33 million tons.

On the basis of existing investments, which include a doubling of catalytic cracking facilities, United Kingdom refineries are likely to be only three million tons short of naphtha in 1990 and have a surplus of two and one million tons respectively in fuel oil and gas/diesel. It should not, therefore, be difficult to make the appropriate investment which would bring output more closely in line with requirements.

Steelmen seek more public investment

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Shrinking demand has spurred Britain's already hard-pressed constructional steel companies to urge the Government to step up capital investment in the industry.

The call was made against the background of industry forecasts that next year will see a 5 per cent drop in demand for steel for United Kingdom projects. This comes on top of an estimated 16 per cent fall this year — the worst fall in total output in any one year, overall sales are likely to be down 14 per cent.

In its latest report prepared for the National Economic Development Council, the industry's sector working party said that only a modest improvement was expected in 1983 while over the period since 1974 overall fall in the industry's output amounted to 30 per cent.

Last year the industry's output was valued at £834 million with total employment at 30,000, reflecting the cutbacks in capacity which the recession has forced companies to implement. Exports, which amounted to 7 per cent of total output, were estimated to have recovered this year after an 18 per cent drop last year, but at between 70,000-75,000 tonnes, exports are currently running at half the level of three years ago, while international competition has become acute.

"There is considerable evidence that imposed limits, for example the external finance limits of the nationalized industries, are creating arbitrary restrictions on capital investment, without reference to economic criteria such as the likely return on capital."

In its submissions, the working party has also urged the Government to consider setting up a scheme under which more assistance would be provided to exporters of capital "one off" products.

Discounts draw Christmas shoppers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Deep discounting of toys at many retail outlets backed by heavy promotional spending is bringing the first flush of Christmas shopping cheer to Britain's depressed retailers. Christmas spenders are also thronging new shopping centres like Brent Cross and Croydon in the London suburbs as well as those in the regions.

Spending on credit, particularly in the use of bank credit cards, is reported to be up. But most retailers still expect the biggest part of the Christmas shopping rush to be concentrated in the last few days before the holiday with the likelihood that overall Christmas spending will at best match last year's in real terms.

London's Oxford Street and Regent Street were crowded with shoppers yesterday but the latest returns of the John Lewis Partnership on its 18 department stores show less growth in its Oxford Street store than at many regional centres. The Oxford Street store in the week ended November 21 had sales increases of 3.9 per cent on annual comparison compared with 17.4 up at Brent Cross and a 16.2 per cent rise at Milton Keynes.

The Retail Consortium said yesterday that toy sales seemed to be one of the few indications nationwide that the Christmas rush had started, with most other sales slow to take off. Since Christmas Day falls at the end of a week, many shoppers will tend to delay their shopping for a week compared with most years, the consortium pointed out.

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones, director of the consortium, said that overall Christmas this year was unlikely to be as good as last year even though price-cutting is likely to promote volume sales.

A small year-on-year decline over the Christmas trading period was also forecast yesterday by Phillips & Drew, the London brokers in a new analysis of retailing prospects. Trade would probably remain weak in the first half of next year, it was forecast.

The report added: "Some modest recovery seems possible in the latter part of next year but it will be heavily dependent on a further decline in the savings ratio."

Mail orders have been particularly hit this year with the Christmas quarter likely to show only a nominal increase in value terms, says Phillips & Drew. This means volume sales would be down. Mail order has been affected partly by the cut-price promotions on the high street and partly because the traditional mail order customers have seen a particularly sharp squeeze on living standards, says the report.

The cut-price battle in toys is producing a spurt in sales for those retailers spending heavily on advertising promotions. The Argos discount catalogue showroom chain's sales last week rose 25 per cent on the week before although the first three weeks of November had seen sales declines in real terms taking in all Argos retail lines. This was after the effect of new store openings in the year had been excluded.

Tesco Stores, buying in some toy lines from abroad at particularly low prices, said yesterday that sales were going well and warned that some lines might soon be sold out.

At Hamleys in Regent Street — one retailer which has not joined the cut-price battle — sales were reported by Mr Brian Griffin, managing director, to be considerably up on the same time last year.

But Redgates, of Sheffield, biggest toy retailers in the North of England, reported sales volumes so far slightly down on the same period last year, with more shoppers resorting to credit to make their Christmas purchases. But like other toy retailers, Redgates report high sales of electronic games, even those approaching £100 in price.

Small electrical goods are already the target of Christmas shoppers and the vidio cassette recorder sales boom is continuing.



Christmas magic in a London toyshop: spending is up

Builders urge change in spending policy

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's building industry is expected to press for a government policy change when it meets economic advisers from the Department of Environment later this week.

At the heart of discussions will be two documents produced by the industry's representative bodies which indicate that even a mild switch of resources to capital spending could do much to boost Britain's flagging economy.

There is increasing frustration within the industry over the Government's failure to direct cash into areas which it believes would create jobs and increase productivity and growth.

At the top of the agenda will be the Cambridge Econometrics study published jointly by five representative bodies last week. The economis forecasting group said that the injuction of a sum as small as £500m into capital projects would give the Government far better value overall than could be achieved by using the money elsewhere in the public spending programme.

The industry will claim that a small injection of cash into roads and sewers or housebuilding projects would result in a far lower net cost to the Government and produce more long term jobs.

Over the past year there have been a number of meetings between the industry and various government departments, but this is thought to be the first occasion that the construction sector has been able to support its case with hard economic evidence.

Government advisers will also be presented with a more ambitious study undertaken by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors which showed that a £2,000m a year switch into capital spending over the next three years could cut unemployment by as much as 500,000.

The industry expects to gain little from the economic measures drawn up by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will be disclosed later this week. Although it believes that the measures will allow a more flexible approach to cuts in public spending, there will be little comfort

Call to ease control on industry planning

By Ronald Kershaw, Northern Industrial Correspondent

The abolition of Industrial Development Certificates would be a positive step towards cutting down the number of civil servants as well as getting rid of a superfluous layer of bureaucracy, the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and Industry says in a letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr J. Olav Arnold the president of the Chamber, says: "The existence of the certificates imposes a layer of bureaucracy and central government involvement in the planning system which we consider unnecessary and inappropriate." The letter calls for the abolition of the certificates throughout the country.

The issue is of particular importance to Leeds because next August the area will lose its assisted status and the system of certificates will come into operation again. This means that businessmen and developers will have to apply for a certificate for developments of more than 50,000 sq ft.

The system was introduced to allow Government to control industrial development and was used to encourage companies to locate in assisted areas.

Meanwhile the Conferation of British Industry says profitability of industry in Yorkshire and Humberside is slowly recovering, though for many companies this slight improvement simply means a loss smaller than last year's.

IN BRIEF

Japan to finance Soviet pipe

☐ The Soviet Union and Japan have signed a protocol for a bank loan of about 80,000 yen (£1,900m) to finance exports of large diameter steel pipe to the Soviet Union.

An official at the semi-governmental bank said the loan would run for not longer than five years, and would carry an interest rate of about 8 per cent.

That interest rate is below the current guidelines of the Oragnization for Economic Cooperation and Development which call for Japan to charge a minimum interest rate of 9.25 per cent on all export credits.

The Export-Import Bank official defended the 8 per cent interest charge, however, saying that it was in line with previous OCED guidelines. He noted that the negotiations over the steel-pipe export credits began before the new guide lines took effect Nov 16, and said that the old guidelines applied.

Mine reopens

☐ The Ranger Mine, Australia's largest uranium oxide producer, is back in full production after resolving a problem concerning exposure of radioactive waste. The mine was shut down by the Northern Territory Government last week.

China's oil denial

☐ Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, has denied that China's oil output is steadily decreasing and that it will soon become a net importer of crude. He told the opening session of the National People's Congress: "I can assure you that this will not happen."

Index unchanged

☐ Japan's seasonally adjusted wholesale price index in the second 10 days of November stood at 135.5 (base 1975), unchanged from the preceding 10 days when it fell 0.1 per cent.

Exports increase

☐ Dutch exports showed a marked increase in the third quarter compared with a year earlier while imports registered a decline, leading to an improvement in the Netherlands' foreign trade account.

Oil flow confirmed

☐ Hudbay Oil (Malacca Straits), wholly-owned subsidiary of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas, said three successful delineation wells in its offshore Malacca Straits area have been tested showing a total combined flow rate along with the discovery well of 39,000 barrels per day.

Budget forecast

☐ China expects to reduce its budget deficit this year to 2,700m yuan (about £812m) from 12,700m yuan last year.

Soviet oil helps

☐ Mr Prakesh Chand Sethi, India's petroleum minister, said he signed a protocol with his Soviet counterpart Nikolaia Maltseva under which the Soviet Union will provide technical help for seismic surveys, drilling and recovery.

Japan's surplus

☐ Japan's current account has swung to a preliminary surplus of $1,778m in October from a deficit of $73m a year earlier.

Oil rig deal

☐ China has signed a joint-venture contract with Union Industrielle D'enterprise, a French marine-engineering company, to build oil production platforms and rigs in China. The venture is the first of its kind in China.

Italian deficit

☐ Italy's trade deficit in October narrowed sharply to Lira 410,000 (£179m) from Lira 2,150,000m the previous month and from Lira 2,340,000m in October 1980. The October deficit was the lowest registered in 2 years.

BPC buys Carlisle printers

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of the British Printing Corporation, announced jointly yesterday with Mr Ian McIsaac of Touche Ross, accountants, completion of the sale of Carlisle Web Offset to BPC.

Failure to agree sale terms with print unions at the Carlisle plant had earlier terminated a provisional agreement on the sale.

As a result of completing the agreement, Carlisle Web Offset, which prints the northern edition of *TV Times*, will trade as a wholly owned subsidiary of BPC. The company yesterday offered 150 permanent and 110 temporary jobs to the 260 former employees made redundant by the receivers.

Mr Maxwell told the workforce that the company would continue as an important web offset printer in Carlisle

MK Electric up 5pc midway

A fall in interest charges arising from tight control of costs helped MK Electric, one of the country's leading electrical accessories groups, to boost pretax profits by 5 per cent in the six months to September.

The profits rose to £3.2m from £3m on sales 11 per cent higher at £37.5m. This reflects a significant improvement in the group's UK wiring accessories business which has found more buoyant markets in renovation and refurbishment work brought about by the sharp fall in new house building and new products. On the news, coupled with an unchanged half-time dividend of 7.14p gross, the shares rose 10p to 133p.

At the trading level, however, profits were slightly depressed at £3.8m against £3.9m with pressure continuing on margins,

Marshalls recovers

Marshalls (Halifax), the concrete products, rock drilling and handling equipment group, borrowed less and recovered in engineering in the six months to September 30, so pre-tax profits fell by only £2,000 to £1.73m.

In the full year to last March pretax profits were £2.9m. In the second half of last year, Marshalls made only £1.18m, so it has recovered strongly.

Engineering made profits of £227,000. These were £30,000 lower than in the first six months of the year to last March but £40,000 more than in the full year to last March. This improvement over the secong half year should be maintained.

City accounting firm in two separate mergers

A national accounting firm, Jolliffe Cork founded by the City of London's next Lord Mayor, announced yesterday that it is to split and reform in separate mergers with two larger firms. The firm was established by Mr Tony Jolliffe in 1965 and has offices in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Wakefield.

In two separate announcements, it was disclosed yesterday that the London practice, with 12 partners and 90 staff is to merge with Hornton Baker, while the Manchester and Birmingham offices are to merge with Pannel Kerr Foster, an international firm of similar size. The Wakefield office intends, at least for the time being, to remain independent.

Mr Mike Lickiss, a Thornton Baker senior partner, said yesterday that the merger with Jolliffe Cork would not alter the firm's rating in terms of size but it would bring Thornton Baker more City contacts.

In a statement, Mr Duncan Bailey, a partner in Jolliffe Cork's Manchester office, said he was anxious to make it clear that the merger announcements in London had nothing to do with the Manchester practice.

Engineers' salaries lagging

By Baron Phillips

Little progress has been made in improving the real earnings of engineers over the past six years, despite large rises in nominal income in the past two years, according to two surveys of the profession published yesterday.

The 1981 Survey of Professional Engineers published by the Council of Engineering Institutions and *Salary Suvey of Engineering Functions* by Remuneration Economics in association with the CEI, indicate that the industry is falling seriously out of line with other sectors. This is highlighted at board level where the average financial director is paid £5,000 a year more than *his* counterpart in engineering.

The smae disparity applies at the bottom end of the scale where junior engineers and qualified engineers are both paid less than the average personnel officer

Euro-loan to fund 1,000 Scots jobs

At least 1,000 new jobs should result from a £10m European Coal and Steel Community loan to help those areas of Scotland hit by coal and steel closures.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland joined Dr Otto Hahn of the Community, Dr George Matheson, chief executive of the Scottish Development Agency and Mr Alick Macmillan, chief general manager of the Clydesdale Bank in Glasgow yesterday to sign the low-interest loan

"The effect of this loan will be at least 1,000 new jobs when all the money is taken up", Mr Younger said.

The European Commission loan schemes are £5m with the SDA and £5m with the Clydesdale Bank. Businesses which meet their new job target will benefir the rebate on interest which will give an effective current rate of around 10.75 per cent fo the full eight year term the SDA announced.

Business appointments

New post for former ambassador

Sir David Scott has been named vice-president of The United Kingdom South Africa Trade Association. Chairman (designate) of Ellerman Lines, Sir David is a former British ambassador to South Africa.

Mr John Trapp, managing director of Associated Liver Launderettes, has been elected chairman of the National Association of the Launderette Industry.

Mr Colin Williams, executive director of the City Communications Centre, has become executive director of the Committee on Invisible Exports. Miss Gaye Murdoch has been made assistant director.

Mr Martin van Mesdag has been elected chairman of The Institute of Marketing.

Mr Donald Anderson is now director of the British Man-Made Fibres Federation. He succeeds Mr Stuart Douglas who has retired after 31 years' service.

Mr Charles Carter has become group managing director of Bito Holdings, which controls three subsidiary companies, Bito (Exports), Bito (Special Products) and Bito (UK).

Call for banks to cooperate

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

An attack on wasteful competition among the banks combined with a call fo greater cooperation in developing new systems has been made by Mr John Brooks, deputy group chief executive of Midland Bank.

Mr Brooks, speaking at the Retail Banking Conference run by Retail Banker International and the *Financial Times*, said that banks should cooperate on payment systems such as automated teller machines and debit cards, and cheque guarantee and credit cards to avoid a wasteful proliferation of systems.

"We cannot afford to waste national and scarce resources in order to sacrifice at the alter of competition when the customer will ultimately pay the price. This surely is an area for cooperation leaving competition to the range and price structure of the services which individual banks provide," He said.

Mr Brooks said that the agreement among the clearing banks to develop a network for point-of-sale transactions in retail outlets was the most important development in money transmission in prospect. Midland planned to combine its cheque card and cash card into one debit card which would eventually be used for point-of-sale transactions.

☐ Sir Jeremy Morse, Lloyds Bank chairman yesterday attacked critics of the banks who argue they should lend longer to industry. Speaking on changes in British banking at the Stamp Memorial Lecture at London University, he said: "it is my judgment at this stage that the changes have been not only in the right direction but also broadly of the right magnitude. I do not think that the banks should lend much longer.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Trafalgar prepares to change course

Trafalgar House has for some time made no secret of the fact that its love affair with publishing in general and newspapers in particular was souring. News has now filtered out that the group is rather closer to biting the bullet than had been thought given the way Lord Matthews, deputy chairman, has porsonally pinned his flag to Express Newspapers.

What is clear at this stage is that Trafalgar has found the problems of Fleet Street too intractable to justify the amount of management time it has had to spend in the last four years. But is also says something about the philosophy of Trafalgar itself. The group's past success has been based on its ability to do the unconventional - Trollope & Colls, Cunard, The Ritz, never quite dovetailed with its property dealing roots. Every few years Trafalgar has to do something equally unconventional to keep up the momentum. After the failure to build on newspapers, Trafalgar is fast approaching the stage when another quantum leap is needed and indeed Mr Nigel Broakes, the chairman, has been hinting over the past year that he is itching for another 1½p to 97p; yesterday, shows the stockmarket believes that Trafalgar is worth more without its publishing interests than with; and with money in its pocket from the sale of its newspaper and publishing division to boot, there is the muscle for a sizable acquisition financed by paper and cash or a combination of the two.

At the moment the demerger proposals that seem to be gaining crednce beg enough questions to suggest that all this may be no more than a stratagem to get a better price out of Associated Newspapers when it tries to get agreement from them s to how the middle and lower end of newspaper market should be shared. Certainly Trafalgar has now hung up for sale sign and if it can either succeed with its demerger plans and get the stockmarket to put a value on these interests, or perhaps draw out an offer elsewhere, it will be stronger bargaining position with Associated, which is now in a better shape than when the deal over the *Evening Standard* was done.

Without the property which provided Trafalgar with a fail-safe in the original deal with Beaverbrook, it is anyone's guess as to what the newspaper and the publishing side is worth. Most analysts would not quibble with trading profits this year of up to £8m, but having made more than £6m in the first half this implies a sharp second-half downturn. Moreover, with newsprint prices spiralling — the increase since sterling started to fall has added perhaps £12m to Trafalgar's costs — and advertising showing little improvement, things will get worse next year; and meanwhile, next May's Sunday launch by Associated threatens to cut the ground from under the profitable *Sunday Express*. All the same Trafalgar should be able to garner enough to cover the £15m cost of Express newspapers and the £23m it paid for Morgan Grampian if the property profit on the Standard site is also taken into account. Trafalgar is a company that likes to use other people's tax losses not its own.

Commodities
Will intervention collapse

Current efforts to support prices in the cocoa and tin markets, the one so far rather unsuccessful and the other so far tumultuously successful, only serve to highlight the parlous condition in which commodity markets generally find themselves. It may be melodramatic to see low, stagnant and falling raw material prices — a trend from which not even oil is exempt — as the harbinger of a slump. But it is certainly true that the depressed state of world trade, high interest rates and continuing overproduction of many commodities have forced most raw materials to their lowest prices in real terms for a generation.

The main victims, of course, are primary producers, among whom, it should be observed, are developed as well as underdeveloped nations. The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's biggest producers of a wide range of commodities: American mining companies suffering from low base metal prices are prey to takeovers and mergers.

There is much that is just and equitable about commodity agreements. But the practice has never matched the promise. A summer and an autumn, which have seen the price of every commodity quoted in London except tin fall, have also prompted very different reactions. The heavy support given to tin, allegedly by producers led by Malaysia, first by purchasing forward contracts and in the recent days by accepting spot metal, is but the most aggressive manifestation of producer action. The cocoa producers — rather than introduce export quotas or attempt to curtail overproduction — are seeking more funds for their buffer stock.

But in both cases the producers are effectively shifting the battleground from the negotiating table to the marketplace the negotiations were intended to tame. This can only makej them more instead of less vulnerable to market movements. It is estimated, for example, that the International Cocoa Organization needs $400m to buy enough cocoa, a sum on which it may be hard to pay the interest.

The tin producers, moreover, are playing a much more dangerous game. Nobody has ever gone against the market so expensively and escaped unscathed. Ture, they can control production better than the coffee producers whose Pan Cafe organization collapsed ignominiously last year. Rising tin prices also mean rising tax revenues from the Malaysian mines to the government with which to finance market intervention. Nevertheless, establishing a large holding of spot tin is perilous, especially when the United States General Services Administration is committed to running down its stockpile. Sooner or later someone will have the wit and courage to go against the buying and so prick the bubble. If tin should plummet the £2,000 a tonne some think possible, the tragedy may engulf many other markets and primary producers.

British Telecom
Problems with Buzby bonds

British Telecom still appears to be faced with a considerable struggle if it is to get its "Buzby bonds" to fly. Despite its efforts, together with those of its banking advisers S. G. Warburg and strong support from the Department of Industry, the plan for the bonds has yet to satisfy the Treasury.

It has, of course, taken a long time to get the Treasury to concede the principal of raising funds direct from the private sector (not to mention the relaxation of the external financing limit that looks to be implicit). But now that the Treasury has conceded the principal, BT may well wonder whether its apparent victory is to much avail given the conditions attached to a bond issue.

There would seem to be two main conditions. Number one is that money should not be raised in a way that would constitute unfair competition with the private sector. Number two is that the issue should be constructed to give Telecom an incentive to cut its costs to compensate for the higher cost it will have to pay for direct market borrowing relative to straight borrowing from central government.

At the moment it looks as if the Treasury sees Warburg's scheme as being too generous, allegedly offering a considerably higher return than that available on gilts if all goes well at Telecom over the long term. Whether Warburg feels it can sell something to the market on less generous terms remains to be seen. The whole idea of mixed financing in the case of United Kingdom public corporations has many messy and unsatisfactory aspects, but it would be a pity at the end of the day if Telecom is not allowed to have the courage of its convictions and at least experiment.

Current account interest may be introduced next year. Adrienne Gleeson reports

Co-op sets a poser for the 'big four'

One of Britain's clearing banks is about to introduce a current account offering a substantial interest rate.

The Co-operative Bank, which is a subsidiary of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, is admitting nothing in Public yet. But it is understood that its customers will be able to choose, from early in the new year, between two kinds of current account.

They will either settle for the existing system, under which individuals maintaining their account in credit — no matter how small the credit — pay no charges, or they can go for the interest bearing account. With this they will be provided with an attractive return on the money left in their account, but will have to pay charges when using services like cheques and bankers' orders.

The move is likely to create excitement among other clearing banks. They are often criticized, particularly when interest rates are high, for charging for current account services on the one hand, yet benefitting from interest-free current account balances on the other.

No amount of careful explanation of their "free banking" concessions (transactions are "free" provided a minimum or average balance is left in the account) has served to ease the public's rancour on this point. Their advantage, when interest rates are high, from the use of interest-free current account balances has only recently backfired with the imposition by the government — a *Conservative* government — of the "windfall" profits tax. The government says that it was a one-off levy but the bankers are taking that promise with a large pinch of salt.

So the idea that the banks should pay interest on current accounts has attractions to bankers, as well as the public. It would silence one line of consumer complaint, and it would eliminate some of the froth from profits at times of high interest rates.

It would also mean that bank charges would rise, but that would not be unwelcome to the bankers. Their cost structure is such that most are vulnerable to any fall in the rates at which they can lend on their interest-free current account balance. If charges did go up to compensate for the payment of interest on such balance, it would eliminate some of the troughs, as well as the peaks, in profits.

Barclays chairman, Mr Deryk Vander Weyer, recently told an international conference of bankers that some banks might choose to bear the costs of paying interest on current accounts "in the interest of improving (their) defence against a cyclical fall in profits when interest rates fell, and avoiding damage to their public image in not appearing to make profits in hard times".

But paying interest in one thing; paying a substantial rate of interest is another. At the moment the clearing banks believe it costs them about 9-10 per cent to service current accounts — covering the cost of money handling, money transmission, counter services and so on.

By implication they could not afford to pay much more than 3 or 4 per cent on current accounts, even at present interest rates. But the indications are that the Co-op Bank may pay twice that. If the clearing banks were to pay such a rate and maintain their profits, they would have to bump up their charges substantially.

But as Mr Bander Weyer pointed out in his recent speech, the chances are that competition would prevent them from doing that.

The Co-op Band is in a position to innovate, at charges similar to those of the big four — Bartlay, National Westminster, Midland and Lloyd — only because by one of those happy accidents of fortune, its cost structure is completely different.

The Co-op Bank has never had the strong bank branch network which has, in the past, been the backbone of the big four, and now — because of rising costs — has become their bane.

But it has almost 1,000 so called "Handybanks", at which banking business can be transacted, in Co-op Stores, and a further 3,500-odd cheque cashing points in similar locations.

It also has a highly automated, highly centralised customer service operation at Skelmersdale, through which all individual banking transactions are routed.

The net result is that it is in a position to offer its services at low cost — a cost almost certainly lower than the other banks can hope to achieve for all their expenditure on automatic teller machines and other electronic wonders.

The Co-op's lack of branches is proving a bonus.

So will they try to compete at all? They must. With more than two million account holders the Co-op Bank is not a competitor to be derided; and this service is likely to appeal, not only to existing customers, but also the the "great unbanked" — the 40 per cent of the British adult population which does not have a bank account.

It is an appeal which must threaten the building societies too.

Reagan on collision course with the Fed

Washington

From the start President Reagan's budget policy has been in danger of colliding with the Federal Reserve Board's commitment to tight money.

With budget director Mr David Stockman's influence on overall economic policy likely to be reduced, such a collision has become a virtual certainty.

Mr Reagan promised to cut government borrowing, but tax and spending measures which he has proposed imply, on the contrary, a big increase in the federal budget deficit up until 1984. The President has already been forced to retreat from his promise to balance the budget in 1984.

Outside forecasts show the deficit soaring to between $80,000m (41,000m) and $100,000m this financial year and rising still in 1983 and 1984.

Mr Reagan's dramatic gesture of closing down the government for one day last week was aimed at winning extra spending cuts of a mere $2,000m.

Even if he wins this battle, his economic programme will swing towards expansion in the middle of next year, when the next round of big income tax cuts comes into effect. Meanwhile money policy is set to tighten. The likely result of such conflicting policies is a renewed sharp rise in interest rates next year when America begins to pull out of economic recession.

Mr Stockman has seen a clash coming for months. Within the Administration, he argued first for a smaller increase in defence spending and more recently for some reversal of Mr Reagan's tax cuts, in order to cut the prospective budget deficits and bring budget policy more in line with the target of slowing money growth.

Federal Reserve officials hoped that the public revelation of Mr Stockman's worries would open the fiscal policy debate, encourage the Administration to retreat from its earlier over-optimistic projections for government borrowings, and push it towards new deficit-reducing measures. This in turn would relieve them of pressure to loosen monetary policy.

They fear that the opposite has become more likely. Mr Stockman was accused of disloyalty and bad judgment in making his doubts about the President's programme public. As a result other Administration officials are uneasy about expressing similar doubts, even in private internal discussions.

Caroline Atkinson

It is said to be bad form in the White House to suggest that the present decline in interest rates is a result of the recession and so could easily be reversed when the economy revives. But this is common wisdom among outside economists.

Federal Reserve Board officials worry that the President's belief in the efficacy of his "supply side" policies will lead him to blame them if things go wrong next year.

They think there is considerable risk that interest rates will rise with any sign of life in the economy and that such a rise could choke off, or at least slow down, recovery.

This is much more likely to happen, a senior official claimed recently, if the Federal Government's borrowing needs are rising next year at the same time as private sector credit demand revives. If next year's budget is less expansionary, the recovery may be slower, but it would be less likely to founder on an increase in interest rates, he argued.

Federal Reserve chairman Mr Paul Volcker has called repeatedly for strong action to narrow the underlying budget deficit projected to widen in 1983 and 1984, although he believes a recession-induced increase in government borrowing in the coming months is of little importance.

But whereas his message used to be directed at Congress, Mr Volcker is thought to be more concerned about convincing the Administration, and in particular the President, of the importance of reducing government borrowing.

He and other economists agree that without new budget measures, which would almost certainly have to include tax increases, the underlying deficit will rise next fiscal year and in 1984.

However, the President apparently still hopes his income tax cuts, the first phase of which became effective in October, will so stimulate the economy as to almost pay for themselves.

Furthermore, Mr Reagan argues, next year he will propose further domestic spending cuts of such magnitude that if Congress will only enact them, financial markets will at last be convinced that the budget is on the way to balance. This conviction will keep interest rates falling even as the economy picks up.

There are two major flaws in Mr Reagan's argument. First, he suggests that while tax cuts can stimulate the economy, spending cuts do not affect it. Reducing government spending will cut the budget deficit but it will not, according to the President, slow down the economy.

This is wrong. To the extent that Mr Reagan succeeds in holding down government spending and enforcing a more restrictive budget, he will be inhibiting the economic recovery.

The second flaw is that Mr Reagan supposes that with supply side magic his tax cuts can stimulate the economy at the same time as the Federal Reserve's tight money policy is bringing down inflation.

However, the Federal Reserve's credit squeeze is aimed at fighting inflation by limiting economic growth. It restricts the growth in total nominal gross national product hoping this will result in reduced inflation. An attempt to pump up demand by tax cuts runs counter to this anti-inflation policy, rather than complementing it as the President claims.

Mr Stockman still shares the President's view that fighting inflation is compatible with strong economic growth. But in his version the trick is accomplished by holding to a more deflationary budget policy, which allows lower interest rates for the same amount of money growth.

In either case, whether through supply side tax cuts or apparently more traditional budget balancing, there is assumed to be a painless road to non-inflationary growth, which eschews incomes policy or any other direct government involvement in wage and price setting.

Mr Volcker probably knows better. Federal Reserve economic forecasts for next year are considerably more pessimistic than those so far published by the administration, although the President's chief economic adviser, Mr Murray Weidenbaum, has given a gloomier revised forecast.

This still assumes a strong pick-up in the economy in the second half of next year, with real growth then running at an annual rate of 5 per cent or more.

If the President finds this pre-election boom is in danger of being stalled by the monetary brakes applied by the Fed, he may well decide he would rather sacrifice tight money than growth. But he cannot control the Federal Reserve. Some people believe that the more he tries to lean on Mr Volcker, the more determined the Fed chairman will be.

Mr Reagan will undoubtedly be widely criticised here if and when he starts to push for easier money. This would be seen as a return to the bad old days. But there is a strong case for arguing that Fed policy is already too tight, and that further progress in slowing money growth would be a bad thing.

Although there is confusion in America as in Britain about which measure of money is the most useful, and whether indeed any can be relied on, there is little doubt that the Federal Reserve has succeeded in holding money and credit very tight this year.

A senior Federal Reserve official commented a few days ago that the economy shows clear signs of being "starved of cash".

This shortage has brought on a recession which threatens to send unemployment back to its postwar peak of 9 per cent of the work force. It has already held the jobless rate at historically high levels for much more than a year; real interest rates are still extraordinarily high despite rising unemployment.

Meanwhile the underlying rate of inflation — which has been close to 10 per cent — has slipped slightly to 8 or 9 per cent. Money growth on the narrowest measure is targeted to grow by only between 2½ and 5½ per cent next year.

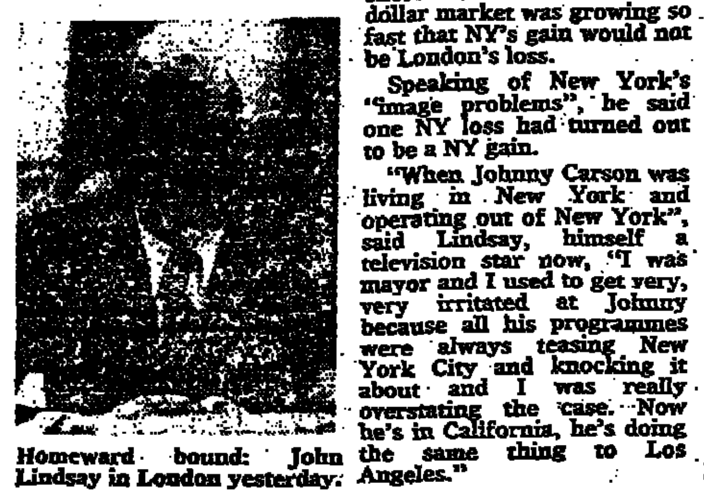
The squeeze is tight. Mr Volcker can probably keep it that way next year, but in 1983 Mr Reagan will have an opportunity to affect money policy which not every President can rely on. Mr Volcker's term as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board expires in January of that year, and the President nominates his successor.

Business Diary: If it's Monday, it must be London

Twice John V Lindsay paused yesterday from describing the charms of New York for the British investor to ask an aide what day it was.

Lindsay (the "V" stands for Vliet, his mother's maiden name), first hesitated to ask Carlos Basualda. "What day is it today?" Minutes later he again asked Basualda, the London representative of the New York chamber of Commerce: "Is today Monday?"

Sounding like an American package tourist doing "Yerp" in two weeks is not quite the style one somehow expects from the urbane ex-mayor of New York, but then he had done the world in four weeks.



Homeward bound: John Lindsay in London yesterday.

Today (Tuesday, if you're reading this, Mr Mayer) Lindsay returns home after visiting Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, France — and London.

He's campaigning not for himself but for his city, as the holder of a new honorary post, conferred on him by Mayor Koch, that of international trade commissioner — as well as doing some business for his law firm.

Lindsay told me: "I'm not running for anything, I don't wish to run for anything and will not run for anything."

London, he went on, should not be afraid of New York banking's going offshore this week. The Eurodollar market was growing so fast that NY's gain would not be London's loss.

Speaking of New York's "image problems", he said one NY loss had turned out to be a NY gain.

"When Johnny Carson was living in New York and operating out of New York", said Lindsay, himself a television star now, "I was mayor and I used to get very, very irritated at Johnny because all his programmes were always teasing New York City and knocking it about and I was really overstating the case. Now he's in California, he's doing the same thing to Los Angeles."

Carriage trade

Less than a month from today kids everywhere will be unwrapping new toy train sets, given by doting dads ready to relive their own childhood. For upwards of £600, father can buy the real thing.

A small, but increasing, number of individuals is apparently buying second hand British Rail coaches, doing them up as a hobby and then leasing them to private railways. It seems rather like playing trains on a grown-up scale.

For example, at Peak Rail, a private railway reviving the former British Rail line from Buxton to Matlock in Derbyshire, two groups of individuals have each bought an old coach which they are restoring and the railway will run them once it starts operating in a couple of years.

Restoring coaches is "quite a hobby" among preservationists, according to Steve Broadbent, a Peak Rail director, in the same way that "some people will do up an old MG car for fun and then run it about on the roads".

British Rail says it gets about a letter a week from individuals wanting to buy its redundant rolling stock. It sells off between 2,000 and 3,000 coaches a year which it does not want, and as many as 100 of them find their way to preservationists, estimates John Fox of British Rail's Derby office.

Second hand rolling stock brings in about £25m a year to British Rail, most of it from scrap merchants. Unwanted coaches, locos and wagons are sold off by tender, but Fox says British Rail treats preservationists as kindly as it can, although it has abandoned its formal system of giving them first pick after the National Railway Museum in York.

Fox also says he prefers dealing with officials from preservation societies, rather than individuals, but those with an itch to play grown up trains will find coaches costing between £600 and £1500.



There is life after British Rail: locomotive No 75027 (4-6-0) of the Bluebell Railway in Sussex

However, it is the engines that are the expensive bit. There is a lot of scrap in a loco, and if it is from a class that is still running, it will have a spares value as well. You could not buy much more than a middle-sized engine for £35,000 and even a little shunter costs upwards of £14,000.

But at least they will be "in working order." Old coaches are sold off in "a state you would not want to ride in," says Fox.

Sir Terence is back

Almost three months to the day, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry was back at his desk yesterday. Sir Terence was taken ill during his holiday in Scotland at the end of August and subsequently doctors diagnosed that he had become a victim of a subarachnoid haemorrhage — to you and me a leakage of blood from one of the nervous system blood vessels.

Sir Terence said when *Business Diary* called to wish him well: "I am delighted to be back. I have had all sorts of good wishes from members and staff."

He continued: "We have a great deal to do." Uppermost in his mind no doubt is tomorrow's expected mini Budget statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which the CBI is likely to find wanting.

When it picked that daft slogan "the listening bank" the Midland brought down upon itself a torrent of "oh yes?" jibes each time the bank leaned upon a customer. The latest I have come across is in the letters page of the Caernarvon & Denbigh Herald, which describes Midland as "the ultimate tyrants of Threadneedle Towers".

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Equities' early rally peters out

Equities started the second leg of the account on a firm note yesterday, still hoping for a sharp reduction in domestic interest rates.

Friday night's strong performance on Wall Street provided a favourable background when trading resumed in London with jobbers' pitches under siege as prices surged ahead amid a new round of buying. Unfortunately, the flurry proved short-lived, with prices soon drifting as investors failed to keep up the momentum.

The CBI's latest economic survey proved a damp squib and the market appears to have already discounted tomorrow's mini-budget from the Chancellor.

Attempts at a rally after hours also fizzled out when Wall Street returned sharply lower in the first hour's trade. The FT Index, having opened 3.5 up, only to reduce the lead to one of 1.9 an hour later, closed 4.4 up at 537.8, but still 0.6 below the high of the day.

The call for lower interest rates from Barclays Bank was the signal for another strong run in the gilts market, with rises of up to £¾ reported in early trade.

But signs of a few early profit-takers on the United States bond market produced some nervous selling in London with prices closing well below their best. In longs, the lead was cut to £⅛, while in shorts, the closing lists showed gains of only £⅛ in places.

Blue chips clearly reflected the fluctuating fortunes of the rest of the market, although most prices did manage to hold on to some of their gains. ICI rose 2p to 296p, Unilever 4p to 620p, Fisons 2p to 145p, Bowaters 3p to 216p, Grand Metropolitan 5p to 183p and Tate & Lyle 2p to 188p. Only Glaxo lost ground, sliding 2p ot 428p still over-shadowed by 250,000 shares overhanging the market.

As the market feared, trading in shares of Nimslo, the 3-D camera manufacturer, proved to be something of a disaster as dealings began on the USM market. The price opened at 210p and lost ground steadily throughout the day to reach 175p, at one stage, before recovering slightly to close at 178p — a discount of 32p on the offer price.

There was a large seller of 5m shares of John Brown yesterday at 7p. Brokers James Capel completed the business, which ruled out suggestions that this was part of the rump from the recent rights issue of £24m. The price closed 2p up at 81p.

The other two newcomers to the market fared a little better. Moray Firth, quoted under rule 163, quickly established itself at 115p, before ending the day at 102p.

Equity turnover on November 27 was: £124.355m (13,155 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: ICI, Moray Firth, Nimslo Int, Carless Capel, RTZ and Racal.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 2,335, of which Imperial Group attracted 521.

Traditional options saw calls in new option dates for Royal Bank of Scotland on 22p, To & City on 2¼p, P & O on 13p and Rothmans Int on 7p. Doubles were made in RTZ on 60p and ICL on 11p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Brady Inds (I)	10.6(10.7)	0.17a(0.14)	—(—)	1.1(1.1)	—	—(4.25)
Bremner (I)	—	0.066(0.17)	—(—)	1.1(1.1)	21/1	—(4.3)
Chamberlain Phipps (I)	32.4(31.9)	1.42(0.73)	3.37(1.93)	1.1(1.1)	4/1	—(3.1)
Country Gents (I)	1.22(1.14)	0.1(0.029a)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(3.0)
John Carr (F)	24.8(22.5)	3.52(3.62)	6.9(6.04)	1.15(0.93)	12/1	1.58(1.46)
Evans, Leeds (I)	—	1.41(1.17)	—(—)	1.0(.6c)	8/1	—(2)
Hicking Pentecost (I)	6.36(5.74)	0.13(0.12)	4.23(4.11)	2(2)	5/4	—(6)
Marshalls (Halifax) (I)	20.2(20.7)	1.73(1.75)	—(—)	3(3)	—	—(4.5)
M K Elect (I)	37.5(33.6)	3.2(3)	15.67(14.34)	5(3.1)	—	—(8)
Norwest Holst (I)	87.1(93b)	1.9(0.8b)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Samuelson Film (F)	11.5(10.46)	0.17(0.22)	33(10.69)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Star Offshore (I)	6.54(6.42)	1.31(0.38)	—(—)	8.7(8.7)	2/4	8.7(8.7)
WGI (I)	28.4(24.6)	0.88(0.8)	—(—)	3(3)	29/1	—(6.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss; b For seven months; c Adjusted for scrip issue.

Norwest doubles in first half

By Paul Maidment

Norwest Holst, the civil engineering and building construction group, has more than doubled profits at a pretax level at the half-way stage reflecting in part a stemming of losses at its troubled Marshall Andrew Holdings subsidiary.

Pretax profits for the half-year to September 30 were £1.90m, against £834,000 for the seven months to September 30 a year earlier. the 1980 figure inculuded a loss of some £300,000 by Marshall Andrew. The group says the subsidiary is now trading profitably.

Group turnover was 6.4 per cent lower at £87.1m, reflecting the further slimming down of the group which started after the loss in the year to end-March 1980. The company says it is more efficient as a result and this is hown in its profits performance.

The half-year figure include an extraordinary dbt of £85,000 for more redundancy payments in the period under review. Jobs have been cut out at a rate of one a day over the past year.

After extraordinaries, minorities and preference share interest, retained earnings were £1.52m, against £1.04m a year earlier. Norwest Holst is wholly owned by Dunham Mount Holdings.

Chamberlain Phipps up sharply

Firm action in cutting costs and disposing of two lossmaking subsidiaries has paid off for footwear and automotive components manufacturer Chamberlain Phipps, when pretax profits virtually doubled to £1.4m in the first half.

Turnover rose to £32.4m from £31.9m in the six months to September 30, and trading profit also staged a recovery, up by around 36 per cent to £1.74m from £1.28m. The improvement was also helped along by a fall in interest costs of 65 per cent, from £555,000 to £336,000.

The shares rose 4p yesterday to 47p, their highest point this year.

Mr Brian Chamberlain, chief executive, said yesterday that the position had improved as a result of tightening working capital, pulling in cash and cutting capital expenditure. But the company was still in the thrall of depressed market conditions, though it was going ahead with its plans to improve its trade links with China.

Profit recovery underway at WGI

After the hefty drop in results in 1980-81, WGI of Cheshire is starting to recover. Pretax profits reached £885,000 in the half-year to September 27, compared with £801,000 in the similar period of last year and just £249,000 for the whole of 1980-81. Turnover for the half-year rose from £24.7m to £28.5m.

An unchanged interim dividend of 4.28p gross is being paid and if the improved trend continues, the board expects to return to the 1979-80 final dividend levelof 7.71p gross, compared with 1980-81's 4.28p final.

WGI covers civil engineering, process engineering and industrial activities.

John Carr

A record second half at John Carr (Doncaster), the joinery manufacturers, partly offset a poor first half, but profits for the year still dipped 2.8 per cent, despite higher sales.

Pretax profits for the 12 months to September 30 were £3.52m, against £3.62m the previous year. Sales rose by 10 per cent to £24.8m, reflecting a 21 per cent increase in the second half.

The dividend for the year is being increased to 2.40p gross, against 2.09. The shares gained 3p to 66p.

Evans of Leeds

Still making progress after last year's best-ever figures, Evans of Leeds, a property group, reports pretax profits up by a fifth to £1.41m for the half-year to September 30.

The interim dividend is being raised from an adjusted 0.89p to 1.42p gross.

Hicking Pentecost

Although the turnover of Hicking Pentecost rose from £5.74m to £6.36m in the half-year to September 30, pretax profits were virtually unchanged at £130,000, against £127,000 last time. An unchanged interim dividend of 2.85p gross is being paid.

Bardsey

An order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, confirming the reduction of Bardsey's share premium account from £1.57m to £776,531 was filed with the Registrar of Companies on November 20.

The amount of the reduction has been applied in elimination of the deficit on the companies reserves of £797,545 as at December 31, 1980, so enabling the directors to consider the payment of a dividend to ordinary shareholders sooner than they would otherwise be able to do under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1980.

Laporte Industries

Laporte Industries is developing proposals for the modernization of its production facilities in Redhill, Surrey, used for the processing of Fullers' Earth and Bentonites. When complete, the project will involve an expenditure of £4m.

Commodities

PEPPER was steady — Afternoon. — [illegible] Settlement. £847.50. [illegible] Settlement. £845. Sales. [illegible]

[illegible] Settlement. £8,400. [illegible] Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-[illegible] a picul.

LEAD was steadier — Afternoon — [illegible] per tonne: three months [illegible] Sales. 2,425 tonnes. [illegible] Settlement [illegible] tonnes.

ZINC was steadier — Afternoon — [illegible] per tonne: three months [illegible] Sales. [illegible] tonnes. Morning — Cash, [illegible] three months, £431-[illegible] Settlement. £421.50. Sales. 5,350 [illegible]

PLATINUM was at £205.50 ($402) a [illegible]

SILVER was easier — Bullion market [illegible] — Spot. 419.60p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent. [illegible]) three months. [illegible] six months. [illegible] one year. [illegible] London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon — Cash. 415-[illegible] three months. 428-29p. Sales. 57 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning — Cash. [illegible] 419-20p: three months [illegible]. Settlement. 420p. [illegible]

ALUMINIUM — Cash £567.50-68.50 per tonne: three months. £589.50-90.00. Sales. 2,025 tonnes. Morning — Cash, £562-64; three months, £584-85. Settlement, £564. Sales. 2,425 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady. — Afternoon. — Cash £2690-2700 per tonne; three months £2690-2700. Sales, 242 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £2675-80; three months £2680-95. Settlement, £2680. Sales, 180 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Jan. 52.30-52.40; Feb. 52.10-53.50; Jan-March, 52.40-52.70; April-June, 56.10-56.20; July-Sept. 59.10-59.20; Oct-Dec. 62.60-62.70; Jan-March, 66-66.10; April-June, 69.10-69.20; July-Sept. 72.10-72.20. Sales: 15 at five tonnes; 157 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS. — Spot 51.25-52.25. Cifs: Jan. 51.75-52.25; Feb. 52-53.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov deleted. 1090-1070; Jan 1087-1064; March 1063-1064; May 1060-1063; July 1060-1063; Sept 1058-1060; Nov 1058-1062. Sales: 3,275 lots including 54 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — Dec 1,085-1,087; Mar. 1,090-1,091; May 1,099-1,100; July 1,112-1,113; Sept. 1,121-1,122; Dec. 1,130-1,140; Mar. 1,138-1,150. Sales: 2,756 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily (Nov.27) 93.96c; indicator price (Nov 30) 5-day average 92.30c. (US cents per lb)

SUGAR — The London daily price of "raws" was £5 higher at £164; the "whites" price was unchanged £2.50 higher at £171.50. futures (£ per tonne): Jan £165-166.25; Mar. 167.75-167.80; May 170.05-170.10; Aug. 173.15-173.20; Oct 177.50-177.75; Mar. 183-184. Sales: 5,727 lots. ISA prices daily 12.75c; 15-day average 11.94c.

SOYABEAN MEAL: (£ per tonne). — Dec 124.10-124.50; Feb 126.40-126.50; Apl 128.40-128.70; Jne 129.80-130.50; Aug 130.50-132.00; Oct 131.50-135.00; Dec 133-138. Sales 95 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2. 14 per cent: December £111.25. January 112.25 trans-east coast seller. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob. December £110.25 seller east coast; January-March £114 paid and seller east coast.

MAIZE.—US/French: first half December £128.50; second half December £129.50; January £131 trans-east coast quoted. South Africa white and yellow: December £85 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: December £106 seller Scottish east coast; December £107 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: January £104.30; March £107.30; May £110.15; Sept £100.80. Sales: 169 lots.

WHEAT:—January £108.35; March £111.45; May £114.45; July £117.50; September £106.05; Sales: 99 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne): Dec. 326.75-326.50; Jan. 326.75-326.50; Feb. 326.75-326.50; Mar. 326.00-325.75; Apr. 324.50-323.75; May. 324.50-323.75; Jun. 324.50-323.75; Jul. 325.00-323.75. Sales: 466 lots of 100 tonnes each.

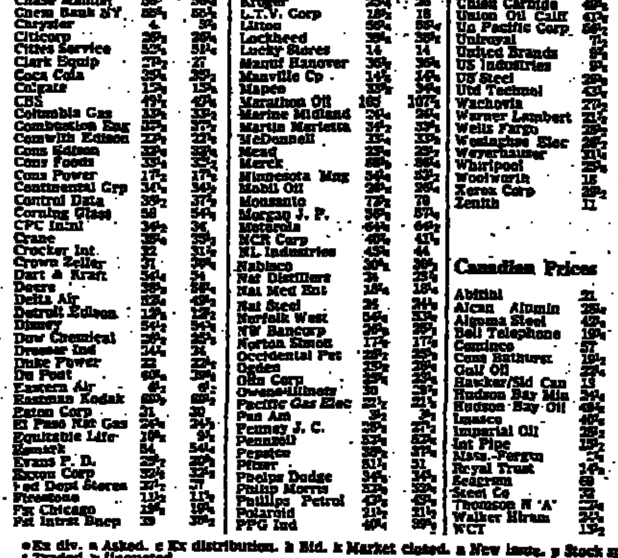
POTATOES (Gafta): Feb. £86; April, £97.50; Nov. £68.20. Sales: 98 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA — Brighter Assams were firm to dearer, but plainer sorts were irregular and sometimes lower. A total of 28,160 packages was on offer at the weekly auction. East Africans were firm, while central Africans were irregular with some withdrawals. Ceylons met a strong inquiry at generally dearer rates, but south Indian tended lower. The highest price realized was 174p for an Assam fbon.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 30.— Renewed takeover speculation in the energy sector and prime rate cuts by two major banks helped the market to close slightly higher, despite a mixed performance all day.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.04 points at 888.98. Advances led declines by around 980 to 580 and volume rose to some 48.5 million shares from 32.77 million on Friday.



	Nov 30	Nov 27
Allied Chem	47	46[illegible]
Allied Stores	28	29[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Alcoa	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Amax Inc	49	46[illegible]
Amerada Hess	27[illegible]	28[illegible]
Am Airlines	13[illegible]	13[illegible]
Am Brands	38[illegible]	38
Am Broadcast	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Am Can	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	27[illegible]	27
Am Elec Power	17[illegible]	17[illegible]
Am Home	36[illegible]	36[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	42[illegible]	41[illegible]
Am Standard	28	27[illegible]
Am Telephone	59[illegible]	60
AMF Inc	20[illegible]	20[illegible]
Armco Steel	30	29[illegible]
Asarco	26[illegible]	27
Ashland Oil	34[illegible]	35
Atlantic Richfield	46[illegible]	46[illegible]
Avco	19[illegible]	20
Avon Products	32[illegible]	31[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	36	35[illegible]
Bank of America	23[illegible]	24[illegible]
Bank of NY	45[illegible]	46[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	18[illegible]	19[illegible]
Bendix	58[illegible]	57[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Boeing	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Boise Cascade	35[illegible]	35
Borden	29[illegible]	28[illegible]
Borg Warner	25	26[illegible]
Bristol Myers	57[illegible]	57[illegible]
BP	26	26
Burlington Ind	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	55[illegible]	54[illegible]
Burroughs	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Campbell Soup	27[illegible]	28
Canadian Pacific	35	34[illegible]
Caterpillar	57	55[illegible]
Celanese	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Central Soya	11[illegible]	10[illegible]
Chase Manhat	56	56[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	55[illegible]	55[illegible]
Chrysler	4	3[illegible]
Citicorp	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Cities Service	52[illegible]	51[illegible]
Clark Equip	27[illegible]	27
Coca Cola	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Colgate	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
CBS	49[illegible]	47[illegible]
Columbia Gas	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Combustion Eng	35[illegible]	37[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Cons Edison	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Cons Foods	33[illegible]	32[illegible]
Cons Power	17[illegible]	17[illegible]
Continental Grp	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Control Data	38[illegible]	37[illegible]
Corning Glass	58	54[illegible]
CPC Intnl	34[illegible]	36
Crane	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Crocker Int	32	31[illegible]
Crown Zeller	31	30[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	54[illegible]	54
Deere	35[illegible]	35[illegible]
Delta Air	48[illegible]	49[illegible]
Detroit Edison	13[illegible]	12[illegible]
Disney	54[illegible]	54[illegible]
Dow Chemical	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Dresser Ind	34[illegible]	34
Duke Power	22	22[illegible]
Du Pont	40[illegible]	39[illegible]
Eastern Air	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	69[illegible]	69[illegible]
Eaton Corp	31	30
El Paso Nat Gas	24[illegible]	24[illegible]
Equitable Life	10[illegible]	9[illegible]
Esmark	54	54[illegible]
Evans P. D.	22[illegible]	20[illegible]
Exxon Corp	32[illegible]	32[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	37[illegible]	37
Firestone	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
Fst Chicago	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	39	39[illegible]

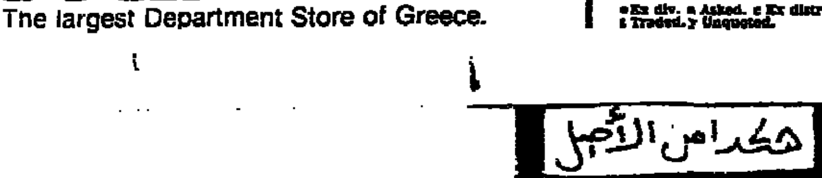
	Nov 30	Nov 27
Fst Nat Boston	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Ford	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
GAF Corp	13[illegible]	14[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Gen Electric	60[illegible]	60[illegible]
Gen Foods	32	32
Gen Mills	36[illegible]	37
Gen Motors	37	37[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	6[illegible]	6[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec	32	32[illegible]
Gen Tire	25	25
Genesco	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	21[illegible]	20[illegible]
Getty Oil	69	67[illegible]
Gillette	32[illegible]	32[illegible]
Goodrich	20[illegible]	20[illegible]
Goodyear	18[illegible]	19
Gould Inc	24[illegible]	25
Grace	45[illegible]	45[illegible]
Gt Atlte & Pacific	4[illegible]	4[illegible]
Greyhound	16[illegible]	16[illegible]
Grumman Corp	25	24[illegible]
Gulf Oil	36[illegible]	35[illegible]
Gulf & West	17	17[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	28	27[illegible]
Hercules	21[illegible]	21[illegible]
Honeywell	73[illegible]	71[illegible]
IC Inds	36[illegible]	35[illegible]
Ingersoll	56[illegible]	56[illegible]
Inland Steel	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
IBM	54[illegible]	54[illegible]
Int Harvester	8[illegible]	8
INCO	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Int Paper	41[illegible]	40[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	30	30[illegible]
Irving Bank	53[illegible]	53[illegible]
Jewel Co	36[illegible]	34
Jim Walter	20[illegible]	19[illegible]
Johnson & John	37[illegible]	36[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Kerr McGee	41[illegible]	40[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	65[illegible]	66[illegible]
K Mart	16	15[illegible]
Kroger	25[illegible]	26
L.T.V. Corp	18[illegible]	18
Litton	56[illegible]	55[illegible]
Lockheed	38[illegible]	38[illegible]
Lucky Stores	14	14
Manuf Hanover	36[illegible]	36[illegible]
Manville Cp	14[illegible]	14[illegible]
Mapco	33[illegible]	34[illegible]
Marathon Oil	105	107[illegible]
Marine Midland	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Martin Marietta	34[illegible]	33[illegible]
McDonnell	33[illegible]	33[illegible]
Mead	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Merck	85[illegible]	86[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	54[illegible]	53[illegible]
Mobil Oil	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Monsanto	72[illegible]	70
Morgan J. P.	58[illegible]	57[illegible]
Motorola	64[illegible]	64[illegible]
NCR Corp	46[illegible]	41[illegible]
NL Industries	45[illegible]	44
Nabisco	36[illegible]	36[illegible]
Nat Distillers	24	23[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
Nat Steel	24	24[illegible]
Norfolk West	54[illegible]	53[illegible]
NW Bancorp	26[illegible]	26[illegible]
Norton Simon	17[illegible]	17[illegible]
Occidental Pet	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Ogden	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Olin Corp	23[illegible]	23[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	30	29[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	22[illegible]	21[illegible]
Pan Am	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Penney J. C.	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Pennzoil	33[illegible]	32[illegible]
Pepsico	35[illegible]	37[illegible]
Pfizer	51[illegible]	51
Phelps Dodge	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Philip Morris	52[illegible]	52[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Polaroid	21[illegible]	21[illegible]
PPG Ind	40[illegible]	39[illegible]

	Nov 30	Nov 27
Proctor Gamble	80[illegible]	79[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Raytheon	43[illegible]	41[illegible]
RCA Corp	17[illegible]	18
Republic Steel	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	50[illegible]	49[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	23[illegible]	24[illegible]
Rockwell Int	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Royal Dutch	30[illegible]	30[illegible]
Safeways	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
St Regis Paper	32[illegible]	31[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	23	22[illegible]
SCM	24	23[illegible]
Schlumberger	57[illegible]	55[illegible]
Scott Paper	18[illegible]	18[illegible]
Seagram	58	58[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	17[illegible]	17
Shell Oil	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Shell Trans	31[illegible]	31[illegible]
Signal Co	21[illegible]	22[illegible]
Singer	16[illegible]	16
Sony	18	18
Sth Cal Edison	30	30
Southern Pacific	41[illegible]	40[illegible]
Southern Rly	55[illegible]	55[illegible]
Sperry Corp	34[illegible]	33[illegible]
Std Oil Californ	45	44[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	53[illegible]	53[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	44[illegible]	43[illegible]
Sterling Drug	22	21[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	14[illegible]	14[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Sun Comp	47[illegible]	46[illegible]
Teledyne	142[illegible]	138[illegible]
Tenneco	31[illegible]	31[illegible]
Texaco	34[illegible]	34[illegible]
Texas East Corp	58[illegible]	58[illegible]
Texas Inst	78[illegible]	79[illegible]
Texas Utilities	21	21
Textron	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
TWA	16[illegible]	15
Travelers Corp	49	48
TRW Inc	56[illegible]	55
UAL Inc	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Union Carbide	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	41[illegible]	40[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	56[illegible]	54[illegible]
Uniroyal	7[illegible]	7[illegible]
United Brands	9[illegible]	10
US Industries	9[illegible]	9[illegible]
US Steel	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Utd Technol	43[illegible]	43[illegible]
Wachovia	27[illegible]	27[illegible]
Warner Lambert	21[illegible]	21[illegible]
Wells Fargo	28[illegible]	28[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	26[illegible]	26
Weyerhauser	31[illegible]	30[illegible]
Whirlpool	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Woolworth	18	17[illegible]
Xerox Corp	39[illegible]	40[illegible]
Zenith	11	10[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Nov 30	Nov 27
Abitibi	21	20[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Algoma Steel	42[illegible]	42
Bell Telephone	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Cominco	57	58[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	19[illegible]	19[illegible]
Gulf Oil	22[illegible]	21[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	13	13
Hudson Bay Min	24[illegible]	23[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	48[illegible]	48[illegible]
Imasco	40[illegible]	40[illegible]
Imperial Oil	28[illegible]	27[illegible]
Int Pipe	15[illegible]	15[illegible]
Mass.-Fergsn	3[illegible]	3[illegible]
Royal Trust	14[illegible]	14[illegible]
Seagram	68	68[illegible]
Steel Co	22	22[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	22[illegible]	22[illegible]
Walker Hiram	24[illegible]	25[illegible]
WCT	13[illegible]	13[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



Law Report December 1 1981 Chancery Division

Capital gains tax on divorce

Aspden (Inspector of Taxes) v Hildesley
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered November 30]

The transfer of assets between husband and wife as part of a divorce settlement and taking place on the granting of a decree nisi, was a disposal of assets within the scope of the capital gains tax legislation and liability to the tax arose on any gains thereby accruing.

Moreover because of the provisions of section 22(4) of the Finance Act 1965, such transactions were to be deemed to have been made for a consideration that was equal to the market value of the asset at the time of the disposal, and the amount of any chargeable gain calculated accordingly.

His Lordship so held in allowing an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the General Commissioners for St Martin in the Fields. He ordered that an assessment to capital gains tax for 1975-76 made on the husband, Major R. J. Hildesley after the transfer by him to his wife of his interest in a property jointly owned by them, be restored in the sum of £3,325.

The husband and wife owned jointly a dwelling house, 21 Westmoreland Terrace, Pimlico, London. The house was never their main residence and the exemption from capital gains tax on the disposal of "private residences" had no application.

From January, 1970, they lived separately and on February 12, 1976, a decree nisi of divorce was granted. At the hearing a consent order was made providing, inter alia, that the husband should transfer to his wife his half share in the house forthwith and the wife undertook to have distributed from her estate a sum equal to half of the equity in the property to the husband should she predecease him and die before December 1984. She further undertook to retain assets equivalent to half of the equity in the property if she sold it before December 1984.

Mr C. H. McCall for the Crown; Major Hildesley in person.

MR JUSTICE NOURSE said that it was the first time that the Court had had to consider the impact of the capital gains tax on dispositions made for giving effect to financial provisions or property adjustment orders made in connexion with divorce proceedings pursuant to sections 23 and 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

Such transactions would normally be outside the capital transfer tax legislation which provided by schedule 6 of the Finance Act 1975 that dispositions for the maintenance of one's family should not be "transfers of value" for the purposes of that tax. But there were no comparable provisions in the Finance Act 1965.

Thus the question for determination was whether the tax was payable by the husband on the transfer of his joint interest in the property pursuant to the consent order made in 1976, on the granting of a decree nisi for the dissolution of his marriage.

It was agreed that if the husband was liable to the tax it was to be on half of a chargeable gain of £6,650.

The Crown relied on section 22 (4) (a) of the Finance Act 1965 which provided that a person's acquisition of an asset and the disposal of it to him should be deemed to be for a consideration equal to the market value of the asset if the transaction was otherwise than by way of bargain made at arm's length.

Paragraph 17 (1) and (2) of schedule 7 to that Act provided that where the parties to a transaction were "connected persons" then the disposal was to be treated as having been made otherwise than by way of bargain at arm's length. By paragraph 21 (2) of that schedule persons were "connected persons" if they were husband and wife.

Thus, the Crown contended, the disposal of the husband's interest in the property on the making of the decree nisi was by way of bargain otherwise than at arm's length — the marriage having to be taken as subsisting until decree absolute — and the consideration received by the husband under section 22 (4) was to be taken as equal to the market value of that interest.

Paradoxically, it was not possible for the husband to take advantage of the general exemption in paragraph 20 of schedule 7 for disposals between husband and wife because that exemption only applied to spouses who were during the relevant year of assessment living together.

The Crown's submissions as to the combined effect of section 22 (4) and paragraph 17 had to be accepted. Further the Crown had succeeded in establishing that on proper considerations of the provisions of paragraph 10 of schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971, the disposal of the husband's interest took place on February 12, 1976, namely during the year of assessment 1975-76. Accordingly the appeal was allowed.

It was to be emphasized that the decision did not apply to cases where transactions in a settlement concerned a dwelling house which was the "only or main residence" of the parties to a marriage (section 29 of the Finance Act 1965).

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Commons registration objections

In re Sutton Common
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered November 19]

His Lordship remitted to a commons commissioner a question as to the validity of the registration as common land of a tract of land known as Enclosure 225, Sutton Common, Wimborne, Dorset, in the land section of the register of common land maintained by the Dorset County Council. He held that the commissioner was wrong in treating the matter as a dispute arising from objections raised rather than questioning the validity of the registration as a whole, and in excluding the evidence of the applicants, Robert Thorne Ltd, who had objected only to certain rights of common which, as it appeared to them, were being claimed over their land and who had failed to object to the entry of the land as common land in the land section. The registration had been made by Mrs Ruth Colyer, on behalf of the Ramblers' Association, Wessex area.

Miss Sheila Cameron for the applicants; Mr Vivian R. Chapman for Mrs Colyer.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said in the Chancery Division that under section 4(1) of the Commons Registration Act 1965 it was clear that the onus of establishing the validity of the registration was placed on the person making it, and it was not for the landowner to establish, negatively, that the rights claimed were not properly claimed. The Act's provisions had resulted in a crop of claims which were entirely without merit, and some of those, had as a result of subsequent provisions of the Act become final and indisputable.

His Lordship was persuaded that it was never Parliament's intention ... to facilitate the establishment of entirely bogus claims in that way. Doubtless Parliament had counted on landowners' self interest to ensure that all such claims were, in due time, objected to, but the matter had not worked out that way.

Section 5(6) provided that "Where an objection is made, then, unless the objection is withdrawn or the registration cancelled before the end of such period as may be prescribed, the registration authority shall refer the matter to a commons commissioner". What was thus to be refered to the commissioner was not the dispute arising from the making of an objection, but the validity of the registration put into question by the objection.

In the present case, on January 1, 1969 a tract of land known as Sutton Common, Wimborne, Dorset, was provisionally registered as common land, as unit No CL 141 in the land section of the register maintained by the Dorset County Council, pursuant to an application made on November 1, 1968 by Mrs Ruth Colyer on behalf of the Ramblers' Association, Wessex area.

On July 22, 1969, an application was made by Mr T. H. Butler to register rights of grazing, turbary and estovers over part of the land included in the registration, but not over any part of the land claimed by the present applicants Robert Thorne Ltd. Objections were entered by the Medlycott Trust and by the 10th Earl of Shaftesbury, as freehold owners of parts of the land, against the registration of the land as common land in the land section of the register, and by Robert Thorne Ltd in the rights section.

It was unfortunate, from their point of view, that Robert Thorne Ltd did not also object to the registration in the land section. But it was clear that their notice of objection was compiled without the benefit of legal advice, and that they might well have thought that by objecting to the only adverse right which, as they understood, appeared to be claimed over their land, they would have put paid, if successful, to all forms of registration.

The objections not being withdrawn, the matter was referred to Mr L. J. Morris-Smith, one of the commons commissioners. Mr Butler's rights claim disappeared in the course of the hearing.

There was left for consideration, the remaining matter, which was of course whether the registration of CL141 should be confirmed in the land section on the basis that the land was "waste land of a manor".

It would appear that the correct course for the commissioner at that stage would have been to call on Mrs Colyer to show (i) what was the manor in question and (ii) what lands were comprised in that manor.

What the commissioner did was to consider the matter piecemeal, as if what was before him was not the registration of CL141 as a whole, but simply two quite separate disputes, one between the Medlycott Trust and the Ramblers' Association, and one between the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Ramblers' Association. That appeared to his Lordship to have been altogether a wrong approach.

Mr Chapman accepted that, pursuant to section 5(6), what was referred to the commissioner was the validity or invalidity of the registration as a whole, but he sought to urge upon the court that the commissioner had a discretion whether to proceed to consider the validity of the registration in so far as it was not challenged by the objections specifically made, and that the commissioner had exercised that discretion in the present case and had concluded that he should not look further into the status of other portions of CL141. The commissioner, in the stated case, said that Robert Thorne Ltd was not a party entitled, under regulation 19(1) of the Commons Commissioners Regulations 1971 (SI 1727), to be heard on the land section of the register.

Miss Cameron submitted that it was not a matter of discretion for the commissioner, but was primarily one for Mrs Colyer to prove her case. True it was that Robert Thorne Ltd had no right to be heard, but the proceedings before the commissioner not being a mere *lis inter partes* he would in the circumstances of the present case have been failing in his duty if he had failed to invite Thorne's representative to address him and adduce any relevant evidence.

Alternatively if it was a matter of discretion, then the commissioner had material staring him in the face which clearly showed that there was something wrong with the registration, and that there was only one way in which the discretion could properly be exercised.

This case therefore raised, fairly and squarely, the problem, when faced with such a situation, what course the commissioner ought properly to take. It was apparent from copies of three decisions of different commissioners, as to Ingleborough Mill and other commons at Runton, Norfolk; as to Cock Moor, Brompton by Sawdon, North Yorkshire, and as to Walton Heath, Surrey, that there was no uniformity of approach.

Basically the matter was a very simple one; the onus of proving his case was upon the person making registration. Once the registration required confirmation he must be prepared to establish his case.

His Lordship did not intend to lay down any general rules as to how the burden of proof was to be satisfied. That must depend upon precisely how the matter presented itself in any particular set of circumstances.

But if it was borne in upon the commissioner, as the result of information which was either before him or was sought to be placed before him, and which if correct was relevant, that the registration was questionable then he should, in his Lordship's opinion, insist that the burden of proof was discharged to his satisfaction, so as to establish, if possible, that the registration had been properly made.

His Lordship fully appreciated that in many cases it would mean, as in the present case, that a person who had no entitlement to be heard, under the regulations, would have to be heard.

In the present case, once Mr Butler's rights were out of the way, the only manner in which the registration in the land section would possibly be good was as waste land of a manor; see section 22 (1) (b), having regard to the Court of Appeal decision in *In re Box Hill Common* ([1980] Ch 109), which required that at the date of registration all the land should be in the ownership of the lord of the manor, that is in unitary ownership. Here the commissioner was faced with the fact that there appeared to be no fewer than three owners of the land.

The commissioner said in the case stated that "it appeared that in 1951 Thorne purchased from the Shaftesbury Estates ...", so that on the face of matters, they did not even purchase from the lord of the manor. His Lordship took the view that having reached that position it was, as a matter of law, the commissioner's clear duty to require Mrs Colyer to prove her case.

Mr Chapman urged that the commissioner had two discretions, the first to confirm the registration without requiring Mrs Colyer to prove her case, and the second whether to admit evidence from Thorne, and that in exercising his discretion under those heads he had not erred in point of law.

His Lordship could not accept that any judicial tribunal of whatever nature, unless expressly constrained by statute, had any discretion to shut out evidence which it was aware was avilable and which if established would be directly material to the issue in hand. Even where all the persons entitled to be heard were in agreement as to the decision to be given, the commissioner was not bound to decide in those terms (see regulation 31).

Accordingly it appeared that the only course which the court could properly adopt was to remit the matter back to the commissioner to hear and determine the validity of the registration in CL141, so far as it affected land claimed by Robert Thorne Ltd, and to hear evidence and submissions on their behalf as to the ownership of such land, the lordship of the manor in which it was situated, and the consequential effects thereof on the proposed registration.

Solicitors: Withers; Mr P Clayden, Henley-on-Thames.

'Middle ground' in burglary

Regina v Gregory
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice May and Mr Justice Sheen.
[Judgment delivered November 23]

A person whose part in a criminal enterprise involving the burgling of a dwelling house and the removal of property had more the appearance of a handler than the thief could still be convicted of theft, and thus *of burglary, if the jury were* satisfied that with the requisite dishonest intent he had "appropriated" or taken part in the appropriation of another person's goods. Whether, when and by whom there had been an appropriation of property had to be determined by the jury having regard to the circumstances of the case. There could be more than one appropriation within section 3 (1) of the Theft Act 1968.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) refused an application by Jon Paul Gregory for leave to appeal against his conviction, at Canterbury Crown Court on March 5 before Judge Streeter and a jury, of burglary (the sole count in the indictment). He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Mr Andrew Speaight for the applicant; Mr Norman Patterson for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, reading the judgment of the court, said that property worth £3,000 had been stolen from a bungalow, and another £15,000 worth had been stacked in the hall apparently ready for removal.

The applicant had been found in possession of several hundred pounds' worth of jewelry, part of the stolen property.

In evidence, he had said that he was innocent both of burglary and of handling stolen property. He has sought to explain his possession of the jewelry by saying that the day before the burglary had taken place he had met two men, Tony and Barry. Tony knew that he was a general dealer. Tony said that one of his parents had died and that he was clearing out their bungalow. He had invited the applicant to go to it to see whether there was anything that he would like to buy. The following day, he and Tony had gone to the bungalow, and Barry had opened the door to them. He had singled out the jewelry for further examination and paid a deposit on it. He had left with Tony, taking the jewelry with him. He had had no reason to and had not suspected that he was involved in a dishonest transaction.

His Lordship said that there had therefore, been one single and uncomplicated issue: had the applicant, then intending to steal, committed burglary either by himself or with another by, as a trespasser, entering the bungalow and stealing the jewelry?

The judge had, however, in his summing up, introduced what he called the "middle ground" circumstance in which the jury would be entitled to convict the applicant of burglary. It lay, he had said, in between straightforward burglary and an acquittal.

He had explained what he meant by the "middle ground" by saying that if the applicant had gone to the bungalow with a guilty mind as a fence to buy stolen property he would have been just as much stealing the goods (that was, appropriating them dishonestly and with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of them) as if his status had been as one of the "prime burglars". Whether he had considered himself a dealer buying on the site of the burglary instead of at some other place would be neither here nor there.

It seemed to the court to be more likely than not that the jury had convicted the applicant on the "middle ground".

The grounds of appeal were, inter alia, that the judge had been wrong to direct the jury on the "middle ground" hypothesis since the real burglar would have appropriated the goods prior to the applicant dealing with them: see *R v Pitham and Hehl* ((1976) 65 Cr App R 45); that a person could not at the same time commit burglary and the offence of handling stolen goods by reason of the wording of section 22 of the 1968 Act; and that in the "middle ground" situation the applicant would have been committing the offence of handling, not that of burglary.

The argument on the "middle ground" hypothesis had caused the court some concern. Section 3 (1) of the 1968 Act defined "appropriation" as: "Any assumption by a person of the rights of an owner amounts to an appropriation, and this includes, where he has come by the property (innocently or not) without stealing it, any later assumption of a right to it by keeping or dealing with it as owner."

In *R v Pitham and Hehl*, Lord Justice Lawton had said: "What was the appropriation in this case? The jury found that the two appellants had handled the property after Millman had stolen it. ... What had Millman done? He had assumed the rights of the owner. He had done that when he took the two appellants to [the house], showed them the property and invited them to buy what they wanted. He was then acting as the owner. He was then in the words of the statute 'assuming the rights of the owner'.

"The moment he did that he appropriated [the] goods to himself. The appropriation was complete. After this appropriation had been completed there was no question of these two appellants taking part, in the words of section 22, in dealing with the goods 'in the course of the stealing'."

R v Pitham and Hehl had been a case, therefore, of what might be called instantaneous appropriation. But not every appropriation under the 1968 Act need be or indeed was instantaneous. In *R v Hale* ((1978) 68 Cr App R 415, 418) Lord Justice Eveleigh had said: "An assumption of the rights of an owner describes the conduct of a person towards a particular article. It is conduct which usurps the rights of the owner. To say that the conduct is over and done with as soon as he lays hands upon the property, or when he first manifests an intention to deal with it as his, is contrary to common sense and to the natural meaning of words. A thief who steals a motor car first opens the door. Is it to be said that the act of starting up the motor is no more a part of the theft?"

Nor did the court think that in a given criminal enterprise involving theft there could necessarily be only one "appropriation" within section 3 (1) of the 1968 Act. The question of whether, when and by whom there had been an appropriation of property had always to be determined by the jury having regard to the circumstances of the case.

In the case of burglary of a dwelling house and before any property was removed from it it might consist of a continuing process and involve either a single appropriation by one or more persons or a number of appropriations of the property in the house by several persons at different times during the same incident. If that were not a correct exposition of the law of appropriation, startling and disturbing consequences could arise out of the presence of two or more trespassers in a dwelling house.

Thus a person who might have more the appearance of a handler than the thief could nevertheless still be convicted of theft, and thus of burglary, if the jury were satisfied that with the requisite dishonest intent he had appropriated or taken part in the appropriation of another's goods.

That had been the substance of the judge's direction to the jury about the "middle ground". It *had been an accurate and clear* explanation of factual circumstances on which the jury had been entitled to convict the applicant had then they been so minded to find the facts.

The court added that it was desirable that counsel should be told by the judge before speeches began of any direction that he proposed to give to the jury that would allow of a conviction on a basis of which no previous indication had been given during the trial to that point.

Solicitors: Registrar of Criminal Appeals; Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Mr R. A. Crabb, Maidstone.

Rugby Union

England will go on trial with their back division remaining intact

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Rendall, the Wasps loose-head prop, and Pearce, of Northampton, who played in both internationals on the right-head side of the front row against Argentina last summer, are in the England team to play the Rest in the trial at Twickenham on Saturday week. Hesford (Bristol) takes over from the injured Scott at No 8 and Rafter (Bristol) retains the open-side flank position he won back from Cooke (Harlequins) in Argentina. In other respects the England team is the one that finished the championship last season, the back division remaining intact.

Rendall was going promisingly in his first game in Argentina when his tour came to a premature end with injury. He takes over from the Newport prop, Smart, who resumed in this England position when Cotton retired during the last championship, and then played twice against Argentina. Blakeway, who declined the summer tour because of a back injury, is asked to renew his claims in the Rest team.

If the selectors want to reassure themselves about Rendall's scrummaging ability they could not have subjected him to a sterner test than to put him opposite the redoubtable Blakeway.

The make-up of England's loose forward trio is as anticipated, with Jeavons and Rafter on the flanks. It was an injury to Jeavons, early in the game against Scotland last season, which enabled Hesford to win his first cap as a replacement flanker.

There are interesting selections in the Rest team as well as three notable omissions in the persons of Hare, Cooke and Cusworth. The Wasps and England B full back, Stringer, has been preferred to Hare, who won two caps on the summer tour, and Winterbottom, the Headingley and England 'B' open-side flanker, to Cooke. Winterbottom's pace, fire and aggression have been admired by the pundits all season. Two other up-and-coming young Yorkshiremen—the flanker, Tipping, and the wing, Harrison—are reserves.

Leicester and North Midlands will not, I daresay, be best pleased by the omission of Cusworth, who has been in sparkling form of late. However, his selection in the Rest team would have meant no place for Horton, who pushed Davies hard for his international place in Argentina, quite apart from sharing in a grand slam success two seasons ago. Horton now partners Melville, England B's young captain, whose challenge to Smith at scrum half should be a titbit of the occasion.

All "back five" England B forwards have been chosen for the Rest after a stirring performance against France. Syddall will jump at No 2, a position to which he is best suited in the lineout, with Bainbridge at No 4. Bainbridge is fast reaffirming his place after a disappointing tour of Argentina. The Gloucester man, Gadd and Teague, though left out of their county side, have been selected with Winterbottom at loose forward.

The Bedford wing, Bailey, who scored a fine try for London against Wallabies, steps up the ladder with his selection in the Rest threequarter line. The other wing is Swift, capped twice in Argentina. At centre there is a reunion of Bond and Preston, who were playing together at the start of England's grand slam year. Bond's grievous leg injury in the Irish match then put him out of the game for a season and more. Preston, who toured Argentina, has been a regular England reserve to Dodge or Woodward.

Of the replacements, the Coventry players, Thomas (scrum half) and Buttimore (centre), and the Northampton lock, Cannon, are others who achieve new status.

Tony Trigg (London Society) has been nominated by the Rugby Football Union as one of their three international panel referees this season. He handled the France v Romania match in Narbonne earlier this month and was in charge of the first international between New Zealand and South Africa last summer. He replaces Laurie Prideaux (North Midlands) on the panel. The other members are Roger Quittenton (London and Sussex) and Alan Welsby (Lancashire/Manchester).

Forty players for Twickenham

ENGLAND: W M H Rose (Cambridge University); [illegible]

THE REST: N Stringer (Wasps); [illegible]


Rendall and Pearce, who will prop for England against the Rest on Saturday week.

Oxford take a chance with Luddington

By Peter West

Oxford and Cambridge have announced their sides for the 100th University match to be played at Twickenham a week today. Oxford have six old Blues in their team and Cambridge 10.

Oxford have chosen 14 of the players who participated in a heartening victory over London Scottish last Saturday and added the name of the scrum half, Luddington, who has been out of action since the Cardiff game on November 11, with torn Achilles tendon ligaments in an ankle. His return comes at the right time for Oxford, although it is likely that he will remain short of complete match fitness.

The Oxford captain, Nigel Roberts, has decided on his options at loose forward by choosing the same No 8 as last year, Brooks, with Searle and Peck on the flanks. Peck was a big and thrustful centre at Truro School but saw little prospect of winning a Blue in that position, and transferred his attentions to a new one.

Roberts looks to have achieved the best balance available behind the scrummage with Millerchip at full back and three internationals in the three-quarter line—Wyatt (England), Crowe (Australia) and Bibby (Canada). Wyatt achieved a Blue at the ripe age of 32, which is four years younger than C G Gilthorpe was when he made his Oxford debut in 1946.

Five of the old Blues were chosen in a Cambridge pack which—in spite of the loss of Macklin at No 8, is rated the best seen at Grange Road for some seasons. The new forwards are Johnson, a promising hooker, Bennett, a rugged flanker and freshman who played UAU while at Manchester University, and Lillington, a No 8 who toured New Zealand with Scotland last summer.

The Cambridge three-quarter line has undergone some changes this term, but the captain, Huw Davies, has settled on the centre combination of McCahey and Boyd-Moss, both old Blues, with which they began their fixtures. The wings, Cooke and O'Brien, will be playing in their first University match. This means no place for Tyler, scorer of the Cambridge try at Twickenham a year ago, who returned to the side against Harlequins last Saturday after a long run of injuries. O'Brien gets his reward after coming close to a Blue a year ago.

OXFORD: C Millerchip (King Henry VIII, Coventry and Lincoln); [illegible] and St John's), J Searle (King's, Tynemouth and Hertford), *N T Roberts (Glenalmond and Jesus, capt), C Hugo-Hamman (University of Cape Town and Jesus), A Peck (Truro and Exeter), *A W Brooks (Plymouth and Hertford).
Replacements: A Abbott (Sydney University and Queen's), M Kenny (St Mary's, Crosby and St Edmund Hall), *M Gargan (St Peter's, York and St Edmund Hall), M Parry (Canford and Balliol), C Ewart (St Edward's, Oxford and St Edmund Hall), *T M Davis (The Hale School, Perth and Balliol).

CAMBRIDGE: *W M H Rose [illegible] (Richard Hale and Fitzwilliam), *D R Walker (Lancaster RGS and Downing), *C W Biddell (Christ's Hospital and Magdalene), *T J Allchurch (Abbey HS, Redditch and Downing), P M Lillington (Fettes and Magdalene).
Replacements: A K R Hampel (Marlborough and Downing), D J M Dally (Sherborne and St John's), R D Sanders (Kings, Macclesfield and Queen's), A J Beare (Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree and St Catharine's), G H Steele-Bodger (Rugby and Selwyn), T J A Robinson (Rugby and St John's).

* A Blue

Last-stop Pontypridd have point to prove

By David Hands

Pontypridd gain the reward for substantial consistency today when they entertain the Australians at Sardis Road. Over the last six seasons, despite the depredations of Rugby League, they have never been out of the top four in the unofficial Welsh club championship and were champions in 1979. Now they have the opportunity to show their visitors the style which brought them 970 points last season and over 1,000 in the previous two seasons.

This is Australia's last stop before the game with Wales on Saturday, and of the potential international 15, only five may be said to be involved today. One of them, Loane, leads the side and O'Connor returns to action after damaging a knee at Leicester last week. He will be keen to prove to the tour selectors that he is fit and able to retain his place.

There seems little doubt that the first choice half-backs, Paul McLean and Hipwell, will be fit despite injuries suffered against Swansea, while D'Arcy (leg strain) and Hawker (shoulder) are also expected to have cleared up any lingering doubts.

Of Pontypridd's team only the full back, Walsh, has gone as far as a B cap and that was four years ago. Their former captain and Wales flanker, David, joined the new Rugby League club, Cardiff Blue Dragons, in August; Pontypridd are now led by their scrum half, Morgan.

Ten days ago they struggled to beat Hendy 10—4 in the first round of the Welsh Cup but this is hardly a rare occurrence for senior Welsh clubs, who never find their alleged juniors in less than tenacious form when it comes to cup rugby. Pontypridd's No 8 today is Carl Smith, who scored a try against Mourie's All Blacks three years ago when he was with Cardiff; he would doubtless enjoy scoring against another touring side in the colours of the club he joined last season.

PONTYPRIDD: I. Walsh; A Rose, S Flynn, J Pritchard, A Cartwright; M Hodgkinson, R Morgan (captain); R Lott, M Alexander, J Newland, M Shellard, R Cooksley, J Luff, G Jones, C Smith.

AUSTRALIANS: G Ella; M Martin, M O'Connor, A Slack, P Grigg; M Ella, A Parker; J Meadows, L Walker, D Curran, C Roache, S Williams, D Hall, P Lucas, M Loane (captain).

☐ Australia have chosen John West, of Ireland, as referee for their match against Wales, the Press Association reports. Wheel, the Welsh lock, has recovered from an injured back. Burgess is fighting a bout of influenza. The Welsh Rugby Union will decide tomorrow whether to give the go-ahead to the tour of South Africa next summer.

Football

Bill Taylor: the Scot in the English camp

By Norman Fox

As the cheerless era of Don Revie gave way to the scholarly optimism of Ron Greenwood there was always the steady, friendly Bill Taylor, a Scotsman in the England camp. In addition to his coaching ability he was a valued figure of continuity but sadly he will not be with England in the World Cup finals in Spain next summer. He died yesterday at the age of only 42.

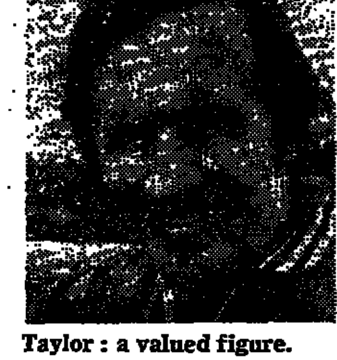
Although he never pretended to be an outstanding footballer his career was a reflection of his character. In 13 years playing as a professional he did not once have his name taken despite a stout style with Orient, Nottingham Forest and Lincoln City.

Being a Scot from Edinburgh, he was often the subject of teasing as he sat in on the planning of England's matches. But he always maintained that just as Scottish footballers often moved to England for the professional challenge, so he had to stay in the South after his playing career ended 10 years ago.

He almost decided to resume his trade as an electrical engineer and play part-time for the Southern League club, King's Lynn, but Fulham's manager, Bill Dodgin, junior offered him a job as reserve team trainer. Promotion to the first team came when Alec Stock took over as manager and he coached Fulham to the FA Cup Final of 1975.

Don Revie, who hardly knew him but had heard of his coaching talents, enrolled him as an England coach in 1974. He later joined Manchester City, where he worked with Tony Book, but was not comfortable when Malcolm Allison returned. In 1979 he left and in the same year suffered from a serious virus which affected his nervous system.

With several young coaches already assisting him, Mr Greenwood may not feel the need to replace Bill Taylor. Certainly he could not find a kinder assistant.


Taylor : a valued figure.

Hooligans—talks held today

Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, meets the chairmen and secretaries of the four home football associations today to try to find ways of keeping hooligans away from the World Cup finals in Spain next year. Hooliganism in general will be one of the main topics under discussion, but Spain is certain to figure prominently.

Mr Macfarlane has already said that he will do all he can to help the football authorities and will probably give his views on the 12-point plan by the FA chairman Bert Millichip on how to combat hooliganism.

☐ Bobby Robson, the Ipswich Town manager, yesterday took the first steps to quelling unrest at the club when he had a long talk with Mick Mills, the club captain. At the weekend Mills said he felt he was unwanted after 16 years of loyal service. Mr Robson said: "I have cleared the air as far as I am concerned. If Mick Mills doesn't want to go to Sunderland that's the end of the matter but their offer still stands."

There was a meeting with the rest of the players when Mr Robson explained the Mills situation to them. He added: "Despite what has been said to the contrary there is no unrest at this club whatsoever."

Mr Robson was also hoping to resolve the dispute with his Scottish international striker Alan Brazil who handed in a transfer request last week. Brazil, however, was sent home suffering from a sore throat.

Hull go through in extra-time

Only one goal was scored in last night two FA Cup replays, both of which went to extra time. The lone scorer, McLaren of Hull City, took the fourth division side through to a home tie against Hartlepool with a well taken goal in the 113th minute of the second replay at Elland Road. He slotted the ball home after Booth, the Hull full back had struck a post with a fierce drive.

Port Vale and Lincoln City will have to meet for a third time, at Vale Park tomorrow, although Lincoln can thank themselves lucky that they did not go out in a first replay dominated by Vale. Only Felgate's fine goalkeeping saved them, especially in extra time when Vale threw everything at him.

Football results yesterday

FA Cup
First round replay
Port Vale (0) 0 Lincoln (0) 0
4,769
After extra time: Winners at home to Stockport

Second replay
Hull (0) 1 Rochdale (0) 0
McLaren 3,268
After extra time: Winners at home to Hartlepool

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup: Third round, second leg: Northwich Victoria v Altrincham (postponed). First leg: Dagenham 1, Enfield 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Matlock 0, Grantham 4; Tamworth 0, Macclesfield 3.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Sheffield United 1, Everton.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Hereford 3, Arsenal 3.
FA TROPHY: Second qualifying round replays: Croydon 1, Kingstonian 0; Poole 1, Bideford 3.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow Borough 2, Woking 1.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round: Colchester 3, Hornchurch 0.
FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Aston Villa 2, Nottingham Forest 2.

Kuwait in contention

Kuwait, Nov 30.—Kuwait remained firmly in contention for a place in the World Cup finals when they beat China 1—0 in an Asia-Oceania zone qualifying match today to go second in the table. Cheered on by a crowd of over 25,000 Kuwait took only one of a number of scoring chances, in the seventh minute when their midfield player Abdel-Aziz Al-nbari scored from 30 yards.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
China	6	3	1	2	9	4	7
Kuwait	4	3	0	1	4	4	6
New Zealand	4	1	2	1	4	4	4
Saudi Arabia	4	0	1	3	4	9	1

Cricket

The widening crack in England's tranquillity

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Nov 30

England's state of mind was hardly tranquil as they tried to relax during the rest day today of the first Test match here. Keith Fletcher, the captain, rated England's chances of winning as no more than 50-50 and he was particularly concerned about a widening crack, right on a spinner's length, at one end of the pitch. India are 216 runs ahead with one wicket left and two days remaining.

This crack at the pavilion end is already half an inch wide and has been deteriorating since the game started on Friday. The wicket generally yielded more even bounce on Sunday and is taking turn slightly more slowly than on the first two days. It is, however, the odd ball that scurries through low which continues to haunt batsmen of both sides. The match will be decided by whether Doshi and Shastri, the two slow left-arm Indian bowlers, are able to extract more help than Underwood and Emburey were able to do.

Gavaskar, the Indian captain, was far from counting any chickens today. He praised the line and length kept by England's quicker bowlers and was disappointed that his original hopes of leaving England 300 to make in the fourth innings would certainly not be realized. He said he would now settle for 250 and that, too, seemed unlikely to be attained unless England fail to capture India's last wicket straightaway.

England were holding a team meeting tonight when the merits and demerits of the sweep shot were to be discussed. No workers' commune debate their collective worries more regularly than Fletcher's party with everyone encouraged to have their say. Fletcher admitted he was slightly concerned that the sweep should have been the prime cause of England's middle order batting failing so badly on Saturday but he did not believe in laying down instructions about how people should bat. "People have to bat the way they know best."

Fletcher said that he personally would try to eliminate the sweep for the time being but it could prove hard as it was an instinctive shot. "It should also be a safe shot played against anything pitched on the leg stump or outside it," he said. "It has certainly been a real run accumulator all the years I have played in India." This was the closest Fletcher came to saying anything that inferred criticism of the umpires. Tony Lewis, who led MCC in India in 1972-73, and who is out here, was telling friends over the weekend that he was among those who tried to eliminate the sweep on that tour because it brought unexpected leg before decisions in India if one missed.

Under the tour regulations England make a written report on the umpiring after each Test match, but the Indian board have the right to make any final decision as to whether a man is reappointed. It would be up to the Indian board if the England comments in their report were made public, the manager said.

There can be no doubt, though, that the standard of Indian umpiring is poor and that very shortly it could become a real problem on this tour. Some bad mistakes have occurred but both teams have suffered from our errors. Gavaskar twice escaped being out to leg before appeals early on but on the other hand India experienced two bad verdicts later in the day.

The umpires in this game are Swarup Kishan, who since 1978 has stood in seven Tests, and K. B. Ramaswamy, who since 1976 has had six Tests and they are considered as good as any other umpires in India. In every respect they are a complete contrast. Swarup Kishan, though not especially tall, must approach 18 or 19 stone and has been likened by a film buff in the England party to Sidney Greenstreet and as an umpire he makes his decisions rapidly by English standards but is positively deliberate compared with his colleague. Mr Ramaswamy, darting, slim and angular, a touch of the Jack Palances if another film analogy is wanted, makes his mind up with bewildering speed on occasions. Frankly, he has even beaten the bowler's appeal.

Umpiring controversies are nothing new but are of course more likely in this age of instant television replays and long camera lenses. Bad decisions have several unfortunate side effects as they lead to bad reactions from the players which leads to ill feeling between the sides and these in turn incite the crowd which in India is always on the boil anyway.

Willis, who played yesterday with a tummy upset, as well as a stiff neck, was hit painfully on the head by an onion and Boycott and Gower were the other main sufferers among English deep fieldsmen, who were often pelted with oranges, banana skins and other fruit refuse.

SCORES: India, 179 (S M Gavaskar [illegible]

Rain may help Pakistan but bumpers cause bad feeling

From Peter McFarline
Brisbane, Nov 30

Pakistan's chances of saving the second test match against Australia were boosted by a violent tropical downpour and the determined batting by the openers Mudassar Nazar and Mohsin Khan today.

When the downpour flooded the Brisbane Cricket Ground in mid-afternoon, Pakistan were 64 for no wicket in their second innings which they began this morning with a deficit of 221 runs. Mudassar (31 not out) and Mohsin (30 not out) had held off a determined effort by the Australian fast bowlers, Lillee, Alderman and Thomson, to separate them. Mohsin, who arrived in Australia only last week as a replacement for the injured Zaheer Abbas, who later recovered, was particularly impressive.

If the ground drains as well as it usually does, the Pakistanis will resume tomorrow needing another 157 runs to make Australia bat a second time. Only two hours and 24 minutes of play was available today. The umpires decided, 24 minutes after lunch, that the light afforded by the threatening clouds was too bad for play.

In the time available, Australia took their first innings from 468 for six to 512 for nine declared, losing three wickets for 44 runs before Greg Chappell called the closure. When Imran Khan claimed the wicket of Marsh in his first over of the morning, he equalled the wicket-taking record for Pakistan of 139, held by the great medium-pace bowler, Fazal Mahmood.

Safraz Nawaz then bowled Yardley and Lillee before Thomson hit a brisk 22, including a giant straight hit six off Sarfraz. But there was a further deterioration of feelings between the two teams when Imran launched a bumper barrage against the tail-ender Alderman and was warned by the umpire, Mel Johnson. The Pakistanis are already angry at several decisions in this match and are expected to lodge another official protest to the Australian Cricket Board when the match ends tomorrow.

PAKISTAN: First Innings, 291 (Zaheer Abbas 80; D K Lillee 5 for 81).

Second Innings
Mudassar Nazar, not out 30
Mohsin Khan, not out 31
Extras (lb 1, nb 2) 3
Total (no wkt) 64

BOWLING (to date): Lillee, 4—1—12—0; Alderman, 5—2—12—0; Thomson, 6—3—18—0; Yardley, 5—1—19—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
B M Laird, c Zaheer, b Ejaz .. 44
G M Wood, c Mudassar, b Wasim Raja 72
*G S Chappell, c Zaheer, b Sikander 201
A R Border, b Imran 36
K J Hughes, b Imran 28
D Wellham, b Imran 36
†R W Marsh, c Zaheer, b Imran 27
B Yardley, b Sarfraz 3
D K Lillee, b Sarfraz 14
J R Thomson, not out 22
T M Alderman, not out 5
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, n-b 17, w 2) 25
Total (9 wkts dec) .. 512

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—109, 2—149, 3—219, 4—298, 5—429, 6—448, 7—469, 8—470, 9—492.

BOWLING: Imran, 40—6—92—4; Sarfraz, 35—4—121—2; Sikander, 24—2—81—1; Ejaz, 22—1—76—1; Wasim Raja, 17—0—68—1; Mudassar 2—0—10—0; Miandad, 3—0—18—0; Majid, 9—1—21—0.

NSW collapse to fast men

Sydney, Nov 30.—The West Indians snatched a nine-wicket victory over New South Wales in a thrilling finish on the final day of their four-day match here today. Their success was set up by their fast bowlers, who caused a collapse in which the last seven New South Wales wickets crashed for 26.

The state side were all out in their second innings for 319 and the West Indians, who needed 116 in just over an hour, swept to victory at 117 for one with 4.5 overs to spare. The opener Haynes went for 10 but Bacchus and Richards made light of the task with an unbroken second-wicket partnership of 106. They each scored 53 not out.

Bacchus struck two sixes and three fours and the acting captain Richards hit one six and five fours. New South Wales, who trailed by 204 on their first innings and resumed at 153 for one, seemed set to force a draw when they reached 293 for three.

After Dyson fell to Richards the fast bowlers Roberts, who took four for 48, and Croft, with three for 78, decisively tilted the balance.

WEST INDIES: First Innings: 482 for 7 dec (D L Haynes 139, P J Dujon 104 not out, S F A Bacchus 83).

Second Innings
D L Haynes, c Dyson, b Chappell 10
S F A Bacchus, not out 53
*I V A Richards, not out .. 53
Extras (l-b 1) 1
Total (1 wkt) 117

FALL OF WICKET: 1—11.

BOWLING: Beard, 4—0—26—0; Chappell, 5—0—40—1; Ray, 4—0—30—0; McCosker, 3.1—0—29—0; Toohey, 1—0—1—0.

NSW: First Innings: 278 for 9 dec (J Dyson 98, R B McCosker 64).

Second Innings
J Dyson, c sub, b Richards .. 123
*R B McCosker, l-b-w, b Joseph 23
T M Chappell, l-b-w, b Roberts 44
I C Davis, b Roberts 52
P M Toohey, c Haynes, b Croft 44
G R Beard, run out 3
†S J Rixon, l-b-w, b Roberts 3
M Ray, not out 11
L S Pascoe, c Dujon, b Roberts 0
J Skilbeck, l-b-w, b Croft .. 0
M R Whitney, b Croft .. 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, w 3, n-b 3) 18
Total 319

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—170, 3—211, 4—293, 5—302, 6—302, 7—310, 8—318, 9—319, 10—319.

BOWLING: Roberts, 33—11—48—4; Croft, 41.4—10—78—3; Richards, 33—8—71—1; Joseph, 35—8—73—1; Gomes, 11—1—31—0.

MELBOURNE: Victoria 487 for 2 dec; Western Australia 208 (G Porter 64, K Macleay 54; J Higgs 4 for 24, I Callen 3 for 54) and 209 for 6 (Porter 51, R Langer 48; Higgs 3 for 55, Calen 2 for 46). Match drawn.

Lancashire's profit

Lancashire County Cricket Club showed their best profit for a season yesterday when they announced a surplus of £118,641 for 1981. The chairman, Cedric Rhoades, said that they would need every penny of this profit when they rebuilt and maintained Old Trafford for Test matches.

Tennis

Triumph for girl who was nearly paraplegic

Melbourne, Nov 30.—Bonnie Gadusek, the dedicated young American, who only four years ago narrowly avoided becoming a paraplegic, brought an abrupt end to the seasoned Australian Dianne Fromholtz's hopes in the $200,000 Australian women's open, sponsored by Toyota, at Kooyong here today.

Now coached by the former Australian Davis Cup coach Harry Hopman, Miss Gadusek, aged 18, scored an easy 6—3, 6—1 victory in the opening round.

In doing so she repeated her performance in Sydney during the New South Wales Open last week when she also defeated the Australian in straight sets in the opening round.

Miss Gadusek, who only switched to tennis after a bad gymnastics accident, is ranked 36th in the world, only one spot behind her victim, who has slid dramatically down the ratings. She now faces Chris Evert-Lloyd, the top seed, who had a bye in the opening round. The last time they met the Wimbledon champion won 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Gadusek's accident was in 1976, when she fell off parallel bars, dislocating the second and third vertebrae in her neck. She suffered no side effects but as she was warned not to continue with the sport because several people who had suffered the same injury had become paraplegics, Miss Gadusek took up tennis.

Within three months of her accident she was hitting balls against a wall. Her interest in tennis increased so rapidly that she persuaded her parents to settle in Florida where she could get expert coaching.

FIRST ROUND (US unless stated): R Potter beat K Skronska (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 6—2; A White beat C Vanier (France), 6—3, 6—3; B Stove (Netherlands) beat H Lutten (WG), 6—2, 6—4; A Hobbs (GB) beat I Villiger (Switzerland), 6—1, 7—6, 6—2; E Pfaff (WG) beat R Casals, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; A Tobin (Australia) beat S Acker, 6—1, 7—5; M Blackwood (Canada) beat R Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—4, 6—3; S Walsh beat M Pinterova (Czechoslovakia), 6—1, 7—5; D Desfor beat R Blount, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1; N Yeargin beat P Smith, 7—6, 6—3; S Saliba (Australia) beat C Tanvier (France), 6—2, 3—6, 7—6; S Leo (Australia) beat K Steinmetz, 7—6, 6—1; A Kiyomura beat R Fairbank (SA), 6—2, 7—5; C Reynolds beat C Kohde (WG), 6—1, 6—3; L Antonopolis beat V Ruzici (Romania), 7—5, 6—4; B Nagelsen beat M L Piatek, 7—5, 6—1; M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat N Gregory (Australia), 6—1, 6—3; J Durie (GB) beat B Hallquist, 6—4, 6—1; L Allen beat K Gulley (Australia), 6—1, 6—2; B Gadusek beat D Fromholtz (Australia), 6—3, 6—1.—Agencies.

Gymnastics

Now is the time to improve British national standard

By Peter Aykroyd

Britain's gymnastics standards must be raised still more even to keep level with world rankings. This was the conclusion reached by British officials after last week's world championships in Moscow in which British gymnasts showed considerable improvement in their performances.

The national coach, John Atkinson, said before the teams returned yesterday "These championships have shown that the sport has moved forward to new heights of technical skills. We've got to make every effort to keep up with the leaders."

The leaders are clearly the Russians who, as expected, won the team and individual overall titles. Together with the Japanese and Chinese, they contributed many new moves of originality and virtuosity to gymnastics repertoire. The Chinese, taking part in their first world championships for some 20 years, upstaged the more favoured East Germans by winning the bronze medal in the men's team competition and the silver in the women's team contest.

The British men were well pleased with their efforts in a highly competitive field of 27 countries, four more than at the previous world championships two years ago. They were able to raise their world ranking by one place, scoring five more marks than previously, and defeating their old rivals Norway and Spain. One individual achievement which was also gratifying, was that of Andrew Morris, aged 19, of Swansea. Morris, third in the British championships this year, was awarded a gold insignia by the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique for attaining an average of over nine marks in each of his routines.

The British women, who had the incentive of performing in the same group as the all-conquering Russian team, also left Moscow with satisfaction. They managed to finish 12th, a rise of four places, and their 17-year-old leader, British champion Mandy Gornall of Preston, qualified as one of the 36 finalists in the woman's individual championship in which she came 35th. Only two other British gymnasts have managed to achieve this feat.

The new ranking will now enable the British girls to gain valuable experience and confidence in matches against countries with stronger teams, an aspect of future training considered vital by the team coaches, Colin Still and Jacqueline Lewis.

If the East Germans must plot a return to prominence, so too must the Romanians who must now contemplate the future without Nadia Comaneci who was in Moscow to watch her country lose the women's team title and take fourth position. It is unlikely that Miss Comaneci will take part in world-class competition again.

The youthfulness of the two new Russian individual world champions—the 19-year-old Yuri Korolev and the 15-year-old Olga Bicherova—will ensure that they compete in important international events for several years. Korolev, a European junior champion and senior silver medal winner, comes from the same gymnastics school in Vladimir which produced Nicolai Andrianov, the former world and Olympic champion.

Miss Bicherova owed her inclusion in the Russian team largely to luck; her gifted contemporary Alla Mysnik, also 15, who was the European bronze medal winner, was injured recently and Miss Bicherova, 23rd in the European championships and fourth in the recent Russian national championships, was selected in her place over more experienced gymnasts. The choice was more than justified.

Chinese protest after dispute: The World Gymnastics Championships ended in controversy with the Chinese team boycotting a medal ceremony and angrily rejecting a reprimand from the sports' governing body for their protest, Reuter reports.

The dispute began when China's Ma Yanhong, facing a maximum 10-point score by the East German, Maxi Gnauk, in the asymmetric bars, was awarded 9.9 by the judges, leaving her in second place. A top mark would have given her a share of the gold medal.

Ma Yanhong and her team-colleague Chen Yongyan, who finished sixth, boycotted the medal ceremony in protest.

Ice hockey

Redskins find the Panthers can strike twice

By Robert Pryce

Nottingham Panthers won the contest between the National League's top two clubs when they beat Streatham Redskins for the second time this season. Nottingham scored three goals in the last period without reply, to take them to a 6—5 win.

It was a tense, rough, and often rancorous occasion. Jeff Andison, of Nottingham, and Gary Cloonan (Streatham) were thrown out of the game. Streatham played the last nine minutes without Howell, who lost three teeth in a clash with Andison, and Stefan, served his second major penalty of the game.

Streatham seemed to have the game under control in the second period, when two goals in a minute, set up by Tony Goldstone for David Rapley, helped give them a 5—2 lead. Thanks to efficient forechecking and a bizarre twist of luck, Nottingham recovered to win.

The Great Britain international, Andrew, normally an efficient blocker of shots, deflected three goals past his own netminder, including the winner. Easson's shot hit his glove and there was a frozen moment as the puck was lobbed 15ft into the air and over the head of netminder, Brine.

Blackpool Seagulls, playing only their second National League game of the season, were out of their game at Billingham by the end of the second period, when they were down 8—2.

Durham Wasps beat Altrincham Aces comfortably in a game in which two recent signings were prominent. Phelan, of Durham, a Canadian, scored four goals; Gentile, an American, now with Altrincham, managed two.

Lynch of Fife, scored six, but his team went down 10—7 in Glasgow, for whom the former Fife winger, Daly, scored four times.

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Billingham 11, Blackpool 7; Durham 12, Altrincham 4; Streatham 5, Nottingham 6.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Glasgow 10, Fife 7.
ICY SMITH CUP: Dundee 14, Ayr 2.
ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Altrincham 10, Cambridge University 1; Nottingham 20, Oxford University 3.
SOUTHERN CUP: Southampton 6, Avon 8.
SKOL CUP: Fife 7, Dundee 3.
BUSH MURPHY TROPHY: Murrayfield 12, Whitley Bay 1.

Yachting

Flyer takes line honours after hard-fought tussle

From Barry Pickthall
Auckland, early today

Flyer, the 76-foot Dutch sloop skippered by Cornelis van Rietschoten, took line honours at the end of the second 7,000-mile leg of the Round the World race here after a hard-fought tussle with the 68-foot local yacht, Ceramco New Zealand.

Her time of 30 days 4 hours 27 minutes 27 seconds, clipped four and a half hours off the record set by Heath's Condor four years ago.

Flyer and Ceramco have rarely been more than 30 miles apart since leaving Cape Town on October 31 and swapped the lead more than once during the cold stormy run through the southern ocean. The Dutch yacht took the initiative in the Tasman Sea, where the two yachts have been battling against strong head winds for the past seven days.

Local knowledge was to help Ceramco claw back some of this lead as the two yachts tacked up the western shores of New Zealand but shortly after Flyer rounded the Northern Island and hoisted a spinnaker for the final 200-mile run down the west coast to Auckland a cruel windshift was to rob Ceramco of her earlier gains.

As the two leaders were romping along at 12 knots or more enjoying a fresh northeasterly wind a high-pressure system extending right across the Tasman Sea threatened to extinguish all hope of handicap victory for the following yachts in this 28-strong fleet.

Alain Gabbay, skipper of the 65-foot French sloop Charles Heidsieck III, currently third on the water more than 570 miles behind the leaders, reported yesterday that he was making slow progress into light head winds. Heidsieck has to finish within two days of the leaders in order to secure handicap honours.

In Auckland itself anti-apartheid demonstrators protesting about the South African yacht Xargo III in this race have already been at work, writing graffiti and posting signs on walls as well as intimidating other yachtsmen in the harbour by throwing paint over their yachts.

Real tennis

Australians look good

By Roy McKelvie

The Australian professionals, Wayne Davies and Lachlan Deuchar, began their challenge for the Open doubles championship, sponsored by Unigate, with a comfortable win over Robert MacKenzie and Kevin King by 6—2, 6—1, 6—1 at Queen's Club yesterday. With their aggressive style of play the winners must be favoured for the title especially as the holders, Alan Lovell and Norwood Cripps are unable to defend.

Chief rivals to the Australians are Christopher Ronaldson and Michael Dean, an established pair and strong volleyers. They, too, had an untroubled first match, beating two of the younger professionals, Walter Gregg and Jonathan Howell, by 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Indeed, all the opening matches were one-sided and only Jeremy Reiss and Jonathan Walsh, former amateur champions, dropped a set, to David Verney and Lord Birkenhead. Today they play Davies and Deuchar and enthusiastic and bustling players though they are Reiss and Walsh are unlikely to survive.

FIRST ROUND: W Davies (Bordeaux) and L Deuchar (Hobart) beat R MacKenzie and K King (Queen's Club) 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; J J Reiss and J G M Walsh beat D A Verney and Lord Birkenhead 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; K Sheldon (Leamington) and P Dawes (Seacourt) beat D Barrett (Manchester) and J Toura 6—1, 6—0, 6—0; F Willis (Manchester) and R D B Cooper beat T Talyor and G Baker 6—4, 6—4, 6—4; J D Ward and P J Seabrook beat G Parsons (Queen's Club) and R L O Bridgeman 6—2, 6—2, 6—3; D Cull (Lord's) and D A Johnson (Queen's Club) beat F C Satow and A Kanwar 6—2, 6—5, 6—1; C R Ronaldson (Hampton Court) and M Dean beat W R Gregg (Troon) and J Howell (Moreton Morrell) 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; R M Gradon and R P Hollington beat B R Church and N Gawthorpe 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Today's fixtures

Kickoff 7.30 unless stated.

UEFA CUP: Third round: first leg: Winterslag v Dundee United (7.0).

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: Arsenal v Liverpool; Watford v Queen's Park Rangers (7.45); Wigan v Aston Villa (7.45). Third round second replay: West Ham United v West Bromwich Albion.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Corby Town v Barry. Southern: Ashford v Folkestone; Canterbury City v Addlestone & Weybridge; Hounslow v Dorchester.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Witton Albion v Worksop.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Coventry City v Preston North (7.0); Derby County v Bury (6.30); Leeds United v Huddersfield Town.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Reading; Orient v Birmingham City (2.0).

FA TROPHY, Second Qualifying Round: St Albans City v Chelmsford City. Replays: Goole v Shildon; Norwich R.M.I. v Darwen; Gosport Borough v Basingstoke.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barking v Bromley; Carshalton Athletic v Dulwich Hamlet; Staines Town v Leatherhead; Sutton United v Hayes; Walthamstow Avenue v Hendon. Second Division: Clapton v Aveley; Epsom & Ewell v Metropolitan Police; Farnborough Town v Hampton; Walton & Hersham v Lewes; Wembley v Oxford City; Wokingham Town v Feltham. Second Division: Epping Town v Rainham Town; Finchley v Basildon United; Harwich & Parkeston v Cheshunt; Southall v Corinthian-Casuals.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second round: Sheffield Wednesday v West Bromwich Albion (7.0); Oldham Athletic v Coventry City; Queen's Park Rangers v Windsor and Eton; Wimbledon v Tottenham Hotspur; Haringey Borough v Maidstone United.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: First Round replay: Burgess Hill v Horsham; St Albans v Chelmsford City.

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Pontypridd v Australians (2.15).

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend v South Glamorgan Inst (7.15); Exeter v Royal Navy; Rosslyn Park v Nottingham.

REAL TENNIS: Open Doubles Championship — Quarter finals (Queen's Club, West Kensington).

SNOOKER: Corals UK Professional championship (Preston Guild Hall).

Racing

O'Neill puts his leg trouble behind him and chances his arm again

By Michael Seely

The whole racing world will wish John O'Neill well as he climbs aboard Billy Kip in the 12.30 at Wetherby this afternoon. Steeplechasing is a sport for tough men and horses. Addicts had more than their fair share of excitement on Saturday when Fulke Walwyn saddled that remarkable character Diamond Edge, to give the 71 year old trainer his seventh victory in the Hennessy Gold Cup at Newbury. But the story of O'Neill's fight back to fitness after 13 months' absence is a tale of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

Now 29 years old, O'Neill had been champion jockey twice in the space of three years when a fall at Bangor-on-Dee on October 18, 1980 nearly finished the career of one of the nicest and bravest young men who has ever adorned this hazardous profession. O'Neill sustained severe injuries to his right leg which was shattered in 36 places. In fact it was reported to have resembled a "bag of gravel" rather than a human limb.

However, the leg started to heal quite quickly and the jockey then made the mistake of trying to become fit enough to ride Sea Pigeon in the Champion Hurdle last March. This resulted in a setback as the plate which had been inserted in the leg shifted its position and started an infection.

So in May this year O'Neill went to Switzerland to be treated by Professor Martin Allgower, one of the leading authorities in the world on broken bones. According to O'Neill this visit to Basle made all the difference and set him on the road to recovery. Even so, he had to use crutches for three months afterwards. He is back in action only 12 weeks later.

O'Neill has spent the intervening time riding and doing hard manual work on his 36-acre farm near Penrith, humping bales of hay and straw around and tending to his sheep and cattle. Recently he has been over to Peter Easterby's stables at Malton to ride work at least once a week.

O'Neill will certainly know all about Realt Na Nona, his mount in the Vaux Breweries Novices steeplechase qualifier this afternoon. For the seven-year-old spent the autumn at Penrith being conditioned for her races by O'Neill. On her first appearance over fences she was beaten 15 lengths by Kudos at Catterick Bridge. But she will be all the sharper for that experience and should handle the soft ground better than Donjill, her principal rival.

The programme at Wetherby is not particularly exciting. Michael Dickinson should land a double by winning the Rufforth Handicap with Rathgorman and the Harrogate Opportunity Handicap with Castle Arch. Rathgorman is like lightning at his fences and top weight of 12st 7lb should not prevent the nine-year-old from giving a repeat performance of his recent victory on the course.

The significant action as far as the horses are concerned will take place at Huntingdon and Newton Abbot. At Huntingdon Wayward Lad can continue on the winning trail by beating Fairy King in the Peterborough Steeplechase. Dickinson's future Cheltenham Gold Cup hope gained a spectacular victory in the Tote Silver Trophy at Ascot and in the prevailing soft ground should be too good for Fairy King.

Jimmy Fitzgerald's eight-year-old recorded fast times when winning earlier in the season at Cheltenham and Newbury. He also ran a fine race in defeat when runner-up to Henry Kissinger in the Mackeson Gold Cup.



O'Neill: leg broken in 36 places.

● Richard Rowe, the jockey, had an ankle put in plaster this evening after a fall at Folkestone races, the Press Association reports. Rowe cracked a bone in the ankle when falling from Eight Mingle at the water jump in the Rye Handicap Steeplechase.

STATE OF GOING (official): Huntingdon: good; Newton Abbot: soft; Wetherby: good. Tomorrow: Fontwell Park: good to soft; Ayr: Soft.

To-Agori-Mou 'marketed' in US

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

To-Agori-Mou, the winner of the 2,000 Guineas, the St James's Palace Stakes, the Waterford Crystal Mile and the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes earlier this year, is to continue his racing career in California, where he will be trained in the future by John Russell. He will remain in the ownership of Mrs and Andry Muinos, who have had him since Guy Harwood paid 20,000 guineas for him when he was a yearling. That plan was disclosed yesterday at Newmarket where Harwood was attending the annual December sales.

Explaining the decision Harwood told me that he and the colt's owners had come to the conclusion that in the absence of a firm and tempting offer to ensure that he would remain on this side of the Atlantic, it would be easier to market To-Agori-Mou eventually as a stallion if he were also to prove himself in front of the American racing and breeding public.

Many might think that there must have been a suitable slot in Europe for a horse of his ability, but sadly the fact is To-Agori-Mou's pedigree does not match his fine racing record. Accordingly, he has been a hard horse to place, let alone value, unlike his great rival and contemporary, Kings Lake, whose breeding was every bit as good as his excellent record on the turf.

Furthermore, additional problems have arisen because the fiscal laws in this country are far less advantageous than they are in the United States as far as successful racing folk are concerned. Harwood is adamant that there is no reason why To-Agori-Mou should not adapt to American training and American tracks.

In time he might come face to face with one of his talented stable companions, Go Leasing, who was sold at Newmarket last night for 125,000 guineas. This represented a colossal profit for her owner, Walter Norton, who paid only 5,000 guineas for her when she was a foal.

Numerous people bid for Go Leasing from various parts of the packed arena, but eventually it became a duel between the British Bloodstock Agency's representative, Joss Collins, and the Irish trainer-agent, Ted Curtin. Collins eventually had the last say and afterwards he told me that he had bought Go Leasing for a relatively new company, trading as International Thoroughbred Breeders Incorporated. Apparently they plan to take Go Leasing to the United States and race her next year.

Go Leasing is not a particularly well-bred filly, but it was on the racecourse that she proved her worth. This year she won the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood and the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Salisbury besides finishing third in the 1,000 Guineas. Another three-year-old filly destined to go to the United States, is Sticky Habit, who was bought for 135,000 guineas by James Wigan on behalf of an American syndicate headed by Marshal W. Jenney, who will be remembered as the breeder of Mrs Penny.

Regal Heiress, a stable companion of Sticky Habit, did not look expensive in this market at 70,000 guineas, considering that she is a half-sister to the dual classic winner, Shirley Heights, and bearing in mind the fact that her dam, Hardiemma, went for 300,000 Irish guineas when she was sold in Ireland.

It was not a particularly strong catalogue overall, but by and large the trade was exceptionally strong.

Wetherby programme

12.30 SHEFFIELD HURDLE (Selling handicap: £1,100: 2m) (17 runners)

2 04-0100 SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, (E Stockdale) A Smith, 5-11-9 .... A Dickman
3 10-0101 KATUMBA (D), (P Keane) O Brennan, 5-11-8 .... M Brennan 7
4 2p0p-00 JEAN MARJORIE (CD,B), (L Sloan) J Kettlewell, 6-11-7 .... S Kettlewell 7
5 p/103 SLEDGEHAMMER (B), (H Edwards) G Richards, 5-11-4 .... R Barry
6 420-p00 LADIES MAN (D,B), (R Burt) W Clay, 6-11-2 .... M Elliott 4
7 040p0f SECOND TIME-LUCKY (B), (T Fairhurst) T Fairhurst, 6-11-1 .... C Fairhurst
8 01p-002 REUTERMAN (B), (C Wheeler) C Jackson, 6-11-0 .... J Harris 4
9 0p-2002 CORN BELLE (D), (J Paxon) A Smith, 5-11-0 .... D Dutton 7
10 00000-p POMME STAR (D), (L Furman) L Furman, 5-10-12 .... A Coogan
12 000-000 SPANISH HANDFUL, (R Stubbs) R Stubbs, 6-10-9 .... A Flint
13 0000-00 TIPTOE LOVER, (C Tinkler) N Tinkler, 5-10-8 .... N Tinkler
14 000-0 MISS LAUSIENNE, (Mrs V Whitley) A Smith, 5-10-8 .... P Tuck
15 0u0-0 WHITE'S UMBRELLA, (B Hibberts) P Bevan, 4-10-7 .... T Wall 4
16 0004b4- ROSIE'S SECRET, (T Frame) A Smith, 4-10-7 .... C Grant
18 014-300 HAND OVER FIST (D), (J Jeffrey) J Jeffrey, 6-10-7 .... Mr T Jeffrey 4
19 0-34200 BILLY KIP, (D Green) D McCain, 4-10-0 .... J O'Neill
20 /pp-f0p PROUD QUEEN, (C Pinkham) C Pinkham, 6-10-0 .... D Lancaster 4

4 Katumba, 5 Corn Belle, 6 Systems Analysis, Jean Marjorie, 7 Sledgehammer, 8 Billy Kip, 12 Reuterman, 14 Hand Over Fist, 16 others.

1.00 RUFFORTH CHASE (Handicap: £1,534: 2m 50yds) (6)

1 2104-31 RATHGORMAN (CD), (J Lilley) M W Dickinson, 9-12-7 .... K Whyte
2 11sp00 CAPE FELIX (CD), (Mrs D Whitaker) G Richards, 8-11-3 .... R Barry
3 00a110 BANNOW BREEZE (CD), (J Burke) M Naughton, 9-10-5 (5ex) .... J O'Neill
6 a100f0 DUSKY DUKE, (Charlotte Lady Realy) W A Stephenson, 6-10-0 .... R Lamb
7 22-2113 TREARNE, (R Tinslewood) T Barnes, 6-10-0 .... M Barnes
8 a12-000 BULGADER, (G Raines) H Wharton, 7-10-0 .... P Tuck

4-5 Rathgorman, 7-2 Trearne, 4 Bannow Breeze, 6 Cape Felix, 20 others.

1.30 VAUX BREWERIES CHASE. (Qualifier: novices: £1,298: 3m 100yds: (7)

6 000-b40 COCKED HAT TRADER, (Cocked Hat Farm Foods) N Crump, 6-11-0 .... C Hawkins
8 f02f-22 DONJILL, (F Tyldesley) M W Dickinson, 7-11-0 .... G Bradley 4
10 13110-2 REALT NA NONA, (A McCluskey) M H Easterby, 6-11-0 .... J O'Neill
11 4pu2/00 REGENIC, (R Tallentire) S Nesbitt, 7-11-0 .... C Fairhurst
12 10/p-00 SLASHER, (P Verburgt) G Fairbairn, 7-11-0 .... C Grant
13 0 THORNREAGH, (W Gorman) W Gorman, 10-11-0 .... G Graham
15 220-002 WHY FORGET, (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson, 5-11-0 .... R Lamb

5-4 Donjill, 7-4 Realt Na Nona, 7-2 Why Forget, 12 Slasher, 20 others.

2.00 TADCASTER HURDLE, (3-y-o: £690: 2m) (25)

4 ALANGROVE SOUND, (L Fish) J Berry, 10-7 .... J O'Neill
5 AL BINS, (S Tennant) A Smith, 10-7 .... A Dickman
7 BLARE, (C Trietline) C Trietline, 10-7 .... G Graham
8 0 BONNY GOLD, (J Rushworth) K Stone, 10-7 .... C Tinkler
10 BRISBANE, (P Smith) M Cousins, 10-7 .... —
14 CHRISTMAS COTTAGE, (Mrs P Mason) J Mason, 10-7 .... S Charlton
16 COUSIN SARAH, (Mrs V Moorey) D Garraton, 10-7 .... —
18 3 CREATIVE STAR, (P Cooper) J Fitzgerald, 10-7 .... A Brown
19 22 CYBRANDIAN, (I Bray) M H Easterby, 10-7 .... Mr T Easterby
22 GRAY LOCH, (Mrs H Ballard) T Fairhurst, 10-7 .... C Fairhurst
23 GRISELLE-ET-VITE, (G Platt) M Lambert, 10-7 .... D Dutton 7
25 p- JOVI, (C Fenton) D Morrill, 10-7 .... —
31 MIDRIDGE DRIFT, (Mrs M Lambert) M Lambert, 10-7 .... D Wilkinson
32 NEW CONTINENT, (S Liew) E Eldin, 10-7 .... A Coogan
35 PLACE CONCORDE, (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson, 10-7 .... G Graham
37 RAPERON, (K Allen) M Camacho, 10-7 .... D Oldham
38 REGAL TOUCH, (W Steele) M H Easterby, 10-7 .... —
39 40 RYECROFT, (Mrs K Rea) R Johnson 10-7 .... C Hawkins
41 SAYFARI, (Brig B Cowey) N Tinkler, 10-7 .... N Tinkler
42 SNAP TIN, (E Harrison) R C Ward, 10-7 .... G Holmes
44 SPOILT FOR CHOICE, (Mrs D Roberts) D Chapman, 10-7 .... P Tuck
45 0 SUNSPEED, (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell, 10-7 .... S Kettlewell
46 THE ASPEL, (D Chapman) D Chapman, 10-7 .... —
47 2 THE CLIFTONIAN, (D Peters) M W Dickinson, 10-7 .... Mr D Brown
48 0 TUDORVILLE, (E Harvey) K Stone, 10-7 .... D Atkins

5-2 The Cliftonian, 3 Cybrandian, 4 Creative Star, 8 Regal Touch, 10 Ryecroft, 12 Christmas Cottage, 14 New Continent, 16 others.

2.30 HARROGATE CHASE (Handicap: £1,567: 2½m 100yds) (8)

1 001-034 IMPUS, (R Robinson) R Robinson, 8-11-13 .... M Pepper
2 130f0- CASTLE ARCH (CD), (Mrs G Evans) M W Dickinson, 9-11-10 .... C Hawkins
3 3-12f41 ARTIMARVAL, (R Beeson) J Blundell, 8-11-3 .... D Dutton
4 f31401- BE FREE, (Miss V Stead) M Camacho, 6-10-9 .... K Fry
5 1-000f0 FLUTTERMERE (CD), (Miss N Taylor) R E Peacock, 10-10-3 .... J Hanson
6 p00-230 ROYAL ANTLER, (Mrs R Haggie) J Fitzgerald, 8-10-1 .... —
7 20/f0p0 WHITEWALL STONE, (W C Watts) W C Watts, 6-10-0 .... J A Harris
9 00u-04p BARTON CROSS, (A Watson) A Watson, 7-10-0 .... —

7-4 Castle Arch, 11-4 Artimarval, 7-2 Impus, 5 Royal Antler, 8 Be Free, 14 others.

3.00 LEEDS HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m) (22)

2 403120 SIR MARCUS (D), (Mrs G Reed) W Reed, 5-11-7 .... Mr T Reed 7
3 001404 CONCANNAN (C-D), (Mrs K Palmer) C Wardman, 4-11-3 .... D Dutton 7
5 f0a- ROSA TROUT (D), (T Bayley) J Blundell, 4-11-3 .... —
6 0300-0 BASIL'S CHOICE, (Mrs A Dickinson) M W Dickinson, 6-11-0 .... Mr D Brown
8 142300- IRISHMAN, (Ld Zetland) N Crump, 5-11-0 .... C Hawkins
9 300-032 LUNAR WIND, (J Parkes) J Parkes, 6-11-0 .... M Pepper 7
11 0/ MY SAINT ANNE, (W Taylor) R Johnson, 5-11-0 .... —
12 0303/0 PRINCE HELEN, (S Agodino) P Harries, 5-11-0 .... P Carvill 4
13 000024/ RUB ON, (Mrs F Bentley) W Bentley, 7-11-0 .... —
14 0000-40 SOME JINKS, (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson, 5-11-0 .... R Lamb
15 0-00 SORRENTO BLUE, (Mrs S Lamyman) Mrs S Lamyman, 7-11-0 .... —
16 THE MINDER, (P Haley) P Haley, 7-11-0 .... —
18 0 YOLANSO, (S Elliott) P Asquith, 5-11-0 .... K Whyte
20 0- BORDER BROOK, (W C Watts) W C Watts, 4-10-10 .... —
23 00 INSTANT FREEZE, (R McLean) B McLean, 4-10-10 .... S Charlton
26 00p-000 NO EXCUSES, (S Woodhead) N Crump, 4-10-10 .... C Hawkins
27 NORTHERN EDITION, (R Oxley) W A Stephenson, 4-10-10 .... Mr E McIntyre
28 0 PREACHER MAN, (E Lunness) S Lunness, 4-10-10 .... —
32 SMOKEY SHADOW, (S Liew) E Eldin, 4-10-10 .... A Coogan
33 STARFINDER, (B Murphy) M Camacho, 4-10-10 .... D Oldham
35 080300 TEESPORT BOY, (J Sallon) G Harman, 4-10-10 .... C Tinkler
36 00024 VINYS PET, (T Barnes) T Barnes, 4-10-10 .... M Barnes

5 Lunar Wind, 6 Concannan, 7 Basil's Choice, 8 Sir Marcus, 10 Rosa Trout, Vinys Pet, 12 Teesport Boy, Irishman, Smokey Shadow, 14 Some Jinks, Starfinder, 16 others.

Wetherby selections

By Michael Seely
12.30 Tiptoe Lover. 1.0 Rathgorman. 1.30 Realt Na Nona. 2.0 Blare. 2.30 Castle Arch. 3.0 Lunar Wind.

Tale of the chestnut mare and her stable companion the Marchioness

Horses talk for Lady Tavistock

To own or breed a Derby winner. That is the ultimate aim uniting all racing enthusiasts, save those hardy winter folk who dream of Becher's Brook second time round.

Lady Tavistock, who has recently restarted the Bloomsbury Stud at Woburn, shares that ambition, but hers is more clearly defined. She said: "I would much prefer to breed and even subsequently sell a Derby winner than buy and own one. Mind you, my good friend Mrs Arpad Plesch has done both. Her home-bred colt Psidium won the 1961 Derby and she bought last year's winner, Henbit, in the United States for $28,000. She said it was wonderful doing it either way".

Vivacious and charming, Lady Tavistock, formerly Henrietta Tiarks, the daughter of a merchant banker and Deb of the Year in 1957, is very much to the manor born. Over coffee in the drawing room, one of 120 rooms in the Abbey, where *The Times* and the *Sporting Life* are avidly read—"They are the only two newspapers that matter"—she laces the conversation with well-known racing personalities including the Aga Khan and Lord Chelsea, godfathers to her eldest son, Andrew, Lord Howland, who is so keen on racing that he would like to be a trainer after his formal education has finished.

Racing is Lady Tavistock's passion and cushions her against the pressures of keeping Woburn among the front-runners in the stately homes stakes. For the first time next year Woburn is locking its doors to the public. Visitors will not be allowed in January, nor the following December, as increased fuel costs have forced the ancestral home to surrender the old Windmill theatre catchline "We never close".

Lady Tavistock has still not come to terms with living at Woburn. She said: "I would be far happier living in a smaller, more manageable place, but it is my husband's home so I am left to look after the day-to-day running and Robin takes care of the major decisions. Weekdays he can, at least, carry on with his variety of directorships in the City."

The Marquess of Tavistock was unexpectely handed Woburn in 1974 when his father, the Duke of Bedford, retired, prematurely, to France. The Marchioness originally started the Bloomsbury Stud at their previous home in Chevington, Suffolk. The transfer of her racing interests to Bedfordshire she describes as "a slow infiltration".

Her interest in racehorse breeding began in 1965 with the purchase of a bad-legged filly foal named Irania. She did not stand training, but her owner still has two of her progeny including Zagros, a steeplechaser in training with Nick Henderson at Lambourn.

But it was the acquisition of a Reform mare, Mrs Moss (pictured below), for 2,100 guineas, that started Lady Tavistock on the path to success. Mrs Moss foaled two useful sprinters, the northern-trained Pit Stop and a Sharpen Up colt, Socks Up, both sold as yearlings, before another visit to Sharpen Up produced a bonny chestnut filly who was named Pushy.

She said: "Because of the expense involved it was a hard job persuading my husband to let me keep and race Pushy, so I promised him that if she did not pay her way I would sell every horse I owned. Then I went back and had a long chat with Pushy—I do talk to my horses you know—and carefully explained what was expected of her."

As soon as Pushy walked into Henry Cecil's yard at Warren Place he said: "I'll train her to win the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot" and that is exactly what he did. Pushy, in fact, won four and was placed in three of her eight races as a two-year-old, but because she was small and would have had a hard time sprinting against the colts as a three-year-old it was decided to retire her.

The filly is now in Kentucky, having been mated with Irish River, and is due to foal on March 5, Lady Tavistock's 42nd birthday. She said: "I am planning a holiday in America then so I can be there to hold her hoof, and it will also give me the chance to spend some time with my two eldest sons, Andrew, studying economics at Harvard University and Robin, also studying the same subject at Menlo College, San Francisco." James, aged six, is her other son.

Apart from Pushy, Lady Tavistock's six resident brood mares foal at home. With the help of her groom, Valerie Forsyth, Lady Tavistock attends to all the foaling herself. She said: "When the time comes I fix myself up with a makeshift bed in the box next to the foaling bay, sit down with a picture of Pushy and get on with my sewing" (She is excellent at tapestry).

In laying the foundations for the stud Lady Tavistock said she was only adding another dimension to the 3,000-acre estate. The brood mares contentedly graze in sheltered, undulating paddocks, fenced off on the estate. Cattle barns and courtyard buildings await easy conversion to the favoured American barn-style open boxes.

The stud complex will be well hidden from the public, but the young foals will soon have to get accustomed to the neighbourly attentions of the rare Pere David's deer, originally brought from China 150 years ago, goats and even the distant gaze of elephants and giraffe who roam the 400-acre game park.

Lady Tavistock has a promising unraced two-year-old filly (she injured her back just before she was due to run) called Time For Pleasure with Cecil at Newmarket and another filly Princess Xenia, by the American sire Transworld who was purchased at the Keeneland Sales and is due to go in training shortly.

But even titled ladies are not exempt from disappointments in this precarious sport. Her marvellous mare, Mrs Moss, after eight consecutive foals, visited her first really expensive stallion this year, that majestic miler Kris, and was barren. "£12,000 is a lot of money for nothing", her owner said, ruefully.

Just at that moment a frisky foal came bounding across a nearby paddock and offered an inquisitive greeting. Lady Tavistock said: "That is my lovely Mummy's Pet colt called Precocious. He is out of Mrs Moss, too, and Henry Cecil is coming down next weekend to look at him. Then we shall see." Such are the delightful uncertainties of breeding racehorses.

Dick Hinder



Graham Stark

Huntingdon programme

1.00 PAXTON HURDLE, (Div I: novices: £690: 2½m) (20 runners)

1 s00-002 ANOTHER DRAGON, D Nicholson, 5-11-7 .... P Scudamore
2 pu0 BELLA DIPINTA, H Littlewood, 5-11-7 .... J Williams 7
3 CELTIC DRIVE, K Bailey, 6-11-7 .... A Webb
4 000f-4 COBBLERS CASTLE, J Gifford, 5-11-7 .... —
5 FLASH BABU, A Jarvis, 5-11-7 .... T Feeney 7
6 0000-00 HUMBER PRINCE, Mrs J Pitman, 5-11-7 .... C Brown
8 1 RYE MOSS, J Fitzgerald, 4-11-7 .... P Charlton
9 00/04-0 SILENT ECHO, A Blackmore, 6-11-7 .... R Stronge 7
10 /43-pf0 SPLICED, K Bailey, 7-11-7 .... M Stevenson 7
11 4/ THE WEE MAJOR, F Winter, 6-11-7 .... J Francome
13 p00000- CHALFORD HILL, Mrs R Lomax, 4-11-0 .... —
14 CHANGABANG, T Bill, 4-11-0 .... A Webber
15 003203- DARING KNIGHT, M Tompkins, 4-11-0 .... J Barlow
17 000 DOUBLE STEP, D Gandolfo, 4-11-0 .... P Barton
19 020 PAPAFINGO, P Bailey, 4-11-0 .... S Smith Eccles
20 4 PATMORE, G Balding, 4-11-0 .... B Reilly
21 02 RIGHTHAND MAN, M W Dickinson, 4-11-0 .... R Earnshaw
22 f SALTHOUSE, N Callaghan, 4-11-0 .... S McNeill
24 2023-3u TRAMPLER, J Scallan, 4-11-0 .... —
25 p WOODSTOCK GROVE, D Morley, 4-11-0 .... B Davies

7-2 Trampler, 4 Another Dragon, 5 Righthand Man, 6 Cobblers Castle, 8 Rye Moss, 10 The Wee Major, 12 Daring Knight, 14 Flash Babu, 16 others.

1.30 TETWORTH CHASE (Novices: £900: 2m 100yds) (12)

2 23301-f BRAVE FELLOW, J Fitzgerald, 7-11-4 .... P Charlton
4 0000-op CUSHENDALL, P Allingham, 7-11-4 .... Mr S Andrews 7
5 303-ofo CYPO, A Jarvis, 7-11-4 .... J Burke
6 p GAME DECEPTION, G King, 7-11-4 .... S McNeill
7 40-22f2 NEW LYRIC, D Nicholson, 6-11-4 .... P Scudamore
8 THE DRAPER, T Bill, 8-11-4 .... A Webber
9 10221f TOY MASTER, F Winter, 6-11-4 .... J Francome
10 410-030 BASSNIMOOR, Mrs P Sly, 5-11-2 .... M Bastard
11 0f2-opo DENTON, W Wharton, 5-11-2 .... S O'Neill
13 04-4000 LESELUC, G Balding, 5-11-2 .... B Reilly
17 03010 FALKLAND PALACE, D Morley, 4-10-7 .... B Davies
18 3 NICKLE MOPPETT, J Webber, 4-10-7 .... Mr P Webber

7-4 Toy Master, 3 New Lyric, 5 Brave Fellow, 6 Nickle Moppett, 8 Bassnimoor, 12 Falkland Palace, 16 others.

2.0 HOUGHTON HURDLE (Selling: £506: 2m 200yds) (14)

3 00 HYPNOTHERAPIST, P Pritchard, 4-11-8 .... Mr J Pritchard
5 0p-p MARQUIS BAY, A Davison, 4-11-8 .... —
6 MISTEREFF, P Pritchard, 4-11-8 .... —
12 BLACK SUNSET, Mrs K Bull, 3-10-10 .... R Earnshaw
13 00p0 CANDY STREET (B), R Hoad, 3-10-10 .... J Francome
15 f CELTIC PRIDE, Mrs K Bull, 3-10-10 .... M Murphy
16 00 CORVILLIA, M Bolton, 3-10-10 .... R Rowell
18 HAVANEZA, E Eldin, 3-10-10 .... G Richardson 7
19 0 LOWNDES COURT, M Chapman, 3-10-10 .... G Charles-Jones 7
20 MAHER, T Kersey, 3-10-10 .... G Kersey 4
21 s0300 MASTER'S VOICE (B), J Douglas-Home, 3-10-10 .... J Nolan
23 00 MELFORD MIST, W Musson, 3-10-10 .... P Scudamore
25 00 PALM THE ACE, R Hoad, 3-10-10 .... R Goldstein
26 ROYAL RASCAL, C Spares, 3-10-10 .... S Smith Eccles

9-4 Master's Voice, 7-2 Havaneza, 4 Royal Rascal, 6 Candy Street, 8 Black Sunset, 10 Melford Mist, 12 others.

2.30 PETERBOROUGH CHASE. (£2,351: 2½m) (5)

1 f11-112 FAIRY KING, (CD), J Fitzgerald, 8-11-12 .... S Smith Eccles
2 110/3pp- RAFFI NELSON, N Henderson, 8-11-12 .... B Davies
3 420-301 SNOWTOWN BOY (D), F Winter, 6-11-12 .... J Francome
5 1s01-11 WAYWARD LAD (D), M W Dickinson, 6-11-12 .... R Earnshaw
7 421-00s LONDON JOURNAL (D), A Jarvis, 6-11-4 .... J Burke

8-13 Wayward Lad, 2 Fairy King, 6 Snowtown Boy, 20 Raffi Nelson, 33 London Journal.

3.00 BEDFORD CHASE, (Handicap: £1,640: 3m 100yd) (7)

2 43/11-0 PRINCELY BID, R Armytage, 10-11-12 .... A Webber
3 200p-04 LAAKEN (C), D Morley, 6-10-9 .... B Davies
5 ff-2u PRIDE OF TENNESSEE, J Gifford, 8-10-1 .... —
8 4fp410- VATICAN EXPRESS (CD), E Courage, 10-10-0 .... T Andrews 4
9 p043u4 CAIRN ROYAL, Mrs J French, 8-10-0 .... Mrs S French
10 pfp304 OATLEY PRIDE, P Pritchard, 6-10-0 .... —
11 p0p0-00 CLASH PRINCE, R Wall, 10-10-0 .... R Stronge 7

5-2 Princely Bid, 3 Pride of Tennessee, 9-2 Laaken, 6 Cairn Royal, 8 Oatley Pride, 10 Vatican Express, 14 Clash Prince.

3.30 PAXTON HURDLE. (Div II: novices: £690: 2½m) (19)

2 32p-031 DROMOLAND HILL (D), D Gandolfo, 6-12-0 .... P Barton
4 0 ARCTIC MENELEK, J FitzGerald, 6-11-7 .... P Charlton
5 0 BEAU ETOILE, A Arnold, 5-11-7 .... C Astbury
6 4-21000 BENDOLUS, H Westbrook, 4-11-7 .... S Smith Eccles
8 4 CRAFTY LOOK, J Scallan, 6-11-7 .... J Barlow
9 b00-000 DOWNPAYMENT, M Bolton, 7-11-7 .... R Rowell
10 02-420 HAMPTON WICK, J Scallan, 5-11-7 .... J McLaughlin 4
11 0324-23 JARVIS BAY, F Winter, 5-11-7 .... J Francome
12 0f-0344 MISS HONEYPENNY, D Weeden, 5-11-7 .... —
13 42 MT TASMAN, D Kent, 5-11-7 .... P Haynes
14 0p PELARO, A Jarvis, 5-11-7 .... J Burke
16 0 ROSEMAY, G Huffer, 7-11-7 .... M Murphy
17 0/20r-0 SATCHMO, R Redgrave, 5-11-7 .... Mr B Powell 7
23 000-0f DERBYSHIRE FILLET, Mrs J Pitman, 4-11-0 .... C Brown
24 DERWENT KING, Mrs J Croft, 4-11-0 .... R Dickin
26 GAY GAZEBO, M Banks, 4-11-0 .... J McCourt
27 00400-0 JOVENO, S Harris, 4-11-0 .... J Guest
29 2 MOTIVATE, G Kindersley, 4-11-0 .... M McGarrigle 7
30 SKI WAX, K Bailey, 4-11-0 .... A Webber

6-4 Jarvis Bay, 4 Mt Tasman, 5 Dromoland Hill, 6 Motivate, 8 Crafty Look, 10 Hampton Wick, 14 others.

Huntingdon selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Cobbler's Castle. 1.30 Toy Master. 2.0 Mistereff. 2.30 Wayward Lad. 3.0 Pride of Tennessee. 3.30 Mt Tasman.

Newton Abbot

12.45 ST JUST HURDLE (3-y-o: £1,096: 2m 150yds) (16 runners)

1 10 SOLARIUM, D Carey, 11-5 .... M Williams
2 1 STERRIDGE VALLEY, D Gillard, 11-5 .... S Keightley 4
3 APRIL BELLE, R Dimond, 11-0 .... Miss S Waterman
4 00 BANKNOTE, Miss S Morris, 11-0 .... M O'Halloran
6 BERGENROSE, Mrs E Kennard, 11-0 .... R Muggeridge 7
7 0f CASE THE JOINT (B), D Tucker, 11-0 .... S G Knight
8 CHENSTONE, Mrs E Kennard, 11-0 .... S May
12 0 FLYING DREAMER, M Blanshard, 11-0 .... R Linley
17 HAVERING HILL, J Jenkins, 11-0 .... M Harrington 4
20 3 L'OMETTO, B Palling, 11-0 .... C Evans 7
21 MARINE, G Balding, 11-0 .... M Lynn 7
25 ROYAL BAIZE, J Baker, 11-0 .... J Williams
26 SHADY DRIVE, C Hill, 11-0 .... P Hobbs
29 SOLEROF, J Thorne, 11-0 .... R Hoare
30 0 STAR ALLIANCE, R Morris, 11-0 .... F Morris
32 WINMARIE, C Hill, 11-0 .... P Leach

11-4 L'Ometto, 100-30 Marine, 4 Sterridge Valley, 6 Havering Hill, 10 Banknote, 12 Solarium, Flying Dreamer, 16 others.

1.15 LANDS END CHASE (Handicap: £2,624: 3¼m 100yds) (10)

2 000-143 GOOD PROSPECT (C), J Edwards, 12-12-2 .... Mr A Wilson
3 3012-o4 GANDY VI (C), J Thorne, 12-11-10 .... R Hoare
8 0-01133 JOCKS BOND (CD), R Holder, 7-10-2 .... P Richards
9 100004 GEMINI MISS, D Scott, 9-10-0 .... B De Haan
10 403100 THE ONIMAROO (CD,B), G Small, 8-10-0 .... P Hobbs
11 12310-3 CAPTAIN CLOVER (CD), G Ham, 11-10-0 .... Mrs J Hembrow
12 000004 GODFREY SECUNDUS, R Keenor, 11-10-0 .... S Morshead
15 0f-p03f MAJOR MURPHY (CD), R Frost, 7-10-0 .... Mr J Frost 7
16 04002/u COPPER BAR, A Hobbs, 9-10-0 .... Mr Peter Hobbs 7
18 0f0f00 NOTTER MILL, T Hallett, 8-10-0 .... S Keightley 4

9-4 Good Prospect, 100-30 Gandy VI, 5 Jocks Bond, 13-2 The Onimaroo, 8 Captain Clover, 10 Copper Bar, 12 Major Murphy, 16 others.

1.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,007: 2m 150yds) (16)

2 1133 SOLID ROCK, D Barons, 5-11-10 .... S May
3 002134 ORIGINAL STEP, T Hallett, 6-11-5 .... B Wright 4
4 fp-1340 RUN TO ME, R Mitchell, 6-11-5 .... Mr N Mitchell
5 00-p BROOKS LAW, D Bloomfield, 6-11-0 .... Mr J Bloomfield 7
8 342f42 CHARLEY FISHER, Mrs M Babbage, 6-11-0 .... Mr N Babbage 7
9 p0-4p0 KILBARTH, J Wright, 6-11-0 .... S Shilston
10 340/0p0 KING ECGFRITH, I Wardle, 6-11-0 .... M Williams
11 4 MAORI VENTURE, Mrs A Finch, 6-11-0 .... S Morshead
12 0402-00 NEWTON FLARE, W G Turner, 5-11-0 .... Mr W Turner
13 0-00 NEW WELLS, R Morris, 5-11-0 .... M Floyd
14 0p00-0 PARK CHIEF, Mrs E Kennard, 6-11-0 .... —
16 -00-2 STRAIGHT UP, A Aylett, 5-11-0 .... M Harrington 4
17 VENT ARRIERE, R Morris, 6-11-0 .... F Morris
19 6p-0 CHINGLEYS LAD, W Sleeman, 4-10-10 .... S G Knight
21 p-0 FORM UP, S Kernick, 4-10-10 .... J Davies 7
22 u MADAM LE FEVRE, T Hallett, 4-10-10 .... Mr S Long 7

2 Solid Rock, 3 Charley Fisher, 5 Straight Up, 13-2 Original Step, 8 Run To Me, 10 King Ecgfrith, 16 others.

2.15 MOUSEHOLE HURDLE. (Selling Handicap: £534: 2m 150yds) (17)

1 140100 ALTAGHADERRY RUN (B), D Wintle, 6-12-1 .... Mr N Babbage 7
2 0100 CAPTAIN MAC, R Hodges, 5-11-10 .... Mrs J Hembrow
4 0-03000 ZINGO, D Wintle, 6-11-4 .... R Hyatt
5 1000-02 BOLD AND WILD, A Aylett, 6-11-3 .... G Jones
6 00220-0 STREET GIRL, J Bradley, 6-11-2 .... J Davies 4
8 0/0-104 LONG JOHN (CD), P Burgoyne, 6-11-0 .... G McNally
10 000-000 CHICAS BEAU, M Davies, 5-10-13 .... M Brisbourne
11 /d-0p40 RISK'N HOPE, D Gillard, 6-10-12 .... S Keightley 4
12 0004/04 SOMBRERO, S Pattemore, 5-10-11 .... K Mooney
14 220003 EMPEROR NAPOLEON, N Mitchell, 4-10-10 .... N Coleman 7
15 00/0000 JAY'S JET, Mrs B Waring, 6-10-9 .... B Badham 7
16 432430 CHILLY MISS, N Ayliffe, 4-10-6 .... M Ayliffe 4
17 240030 SHINY FUTURE, M Pipe, 4-10-6 .... P Leach
18 00-0001 TOATLEY ABLE, R Keenor, 4-10-6 (7 ex) .... Lorna Vincent
19 0/030p0 BIG OCKEY, J Bradley, 6-10-2 .... P Liddicoat 7
20 03p0-02 QUESTERMUS, H Willis, 6-10-2 .... R Muggeridge 7
21 0600 LOST VALLEY, R Keenor, 4-10-0 .... A Webber 7

3 Long John, 4 Bold and Wild, 5 Altaghaderry, 13-2 Captain Mac, 8 Toatley Able, 9 Sombrero, 10 Zingo, 12 Emperor Napoleon, 16 others.

2.45 NEWTON ABBOT PATTERN CHASE, (£4,791: 2m 5f) (10)

1 2-0411f MR KILTULLA, J Edwards, 5-11-9 .... Mr J Bryan
5 /ff-10p SHANE HILL, J Gifford, 8-11-9 .... R Champion
6 111222 SILVERSMITH, L Kennard, 8-11-9 .... R Linley
7 00-4301 KILVE, J Thorne, 5-11-4 .... R Hoare
9 0030-0r CROSA, J Fox, 6-11-0 .... S Jobar
10 430-002 FAULOON, F Walwyn, 6-11-0 .... W Smith
11 0f-f000 NEW DANCE, Mrs J Foster, 7-11-0 .... B Wright
13 40040f TICHYTINO, N Mitchell, 5-11-0 .... Mr N Mitchell
14 u30-00p TOM'S LITTLE AL, W R Williams, 5-11-0 .... Lorna Vincent
15 04-300u WALTZER, N Ayliffe, 10-11-0 .... M Ayliffe

13-8 Silversmith, 7-4 Fauloon, 13-2 Kilve, 8 Mr Kiltulla, 10 Shane Hill, 25 others.

3.15 HELSTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,649: 2m 150yds) (17)

1 31000-0 PRINCE OF BERMUDA (CD), Mrs M Babbage, 6-11-10 .... Mr N Babbage 7
5 220-343 WHISKY GO GO, R Morris, 5-11-0 .... F Morris
6 0p440-0 CALBIAGO, S Pattemore, 7-11-0 .... Lorna Vincent
7 304331 HEVER (B), M Pipe, 6-10-13 (7ex) .... P Leach
11 00011-0 SHOUTITOUT (CD), J Cann, 4-10-7 .... S G Knight
12 200001 LUXURIATE, I Wardle, 4-10-5 (7ex) .... M Williams
14 40000- DEER MOUNT, Mrs M Babbage, 7-10-4 .... —
16 143022- MISS FURLONG, P Bailey, 5-10-2 .... R Linley
17 3fo/4-0 BOBBY KEMPINSKI, M Hill, 7-10-2 .... Mr J Frost 7
18 2u2322 SUE LARK (CD), R Keenor, 6-10-0 .... J Williams
19 140ff/- VENGES BRAKE, H Widdicombe, 8-10-0 .... —
21 /001-00 DUBERLY, J Baker, 6-10-0 .... J Williams
22 40f-041 TOULOUSE (CD), J Cobden, 6-10-0 (7ex) .... P Hobbs
23 30110u WELLS O'WEARIE (CD) D Gillard, 5-10-0 .... S Keightley 4
25 012/00- STRATHCLYDE (C), S Pattemore, 7-10-0 .... M Reeves 7
28 1-20p00 PAUW (B), M Stephens, 5-10-0 .... R Millman 7
29 00001- CASTLESHANE PAT, O O'Neil, 4-10-0 .... J Suthern

4 Sue Lark, 5 Luxuriate, 6 Hever, 8 Toulouse, 9 Calbiago, 10 Whisky Go Go, 12 Miss Furlong, Prince of Bermuda, 14 Strathclyde, Duberly, 16 others.

Newton Abbot selections

By Michael Seely
12.45 Sterridge Valley. 1.15 Good Prospect. 1.45 Solid Rock. 2.15 Long John. 2.45 Silversmith. 3.15 Sue Lark.

Folkestone results

Going: chase course soft; hurdles soft.

12.45 (12.49) PENSHURST HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £552: 2m 110yds)
TOP REEF, br c, by Take A Reef — Bienvenida (Miss W Redman), 10-6 .... M Harrington (33-1) 1
Fitzherbert .... B R Davies (16-1) 2
Fegacious .... J Suthern (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.76; places, 31p, 35p, 22p. Dual F: £32.09. CSF: £42.19. J Jenkins at Horsham. 6l, 3l. Coal Bunker 5-6 fav. Spanish Bay (9-2) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Henry's Wish.

1.15 (1.22) OTTERDEN OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Selling Handicap: £630: 2m)
MR LINNET, b g, by Linacre — Fine Mesh (M Jones), 9-10-11 .... E Butler (10-1) 1
[illegible] .... M Lynn (11-2) 2
Great Things .... T Muggeridge (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.33; places, 31p, 28p, 62p. Dual F: £4.96. CSF: £7.03. Tricast: £76.28. Butler at Lewes. ¾l, 6l. Crook of Devon, 3-1 fav. Miss Mops (13-2) 4th. 15 ran.

1.45 (1.48) RYE CHASE (Handicap: £1,840: 3¼m)
ALDO, b g, by Rasalm — Tranquille (Lady S Keswick) (8-10-6) .... B R Davies (7-1) 1
Tight Schedule .... J Suthern (33-1) 2
Hard Outlook .... A Webber (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 83p; places, 29p, £2.71. Dual F: £44.82. CSF: £21.15. D. Morley at Bury St Edmunds. 5l, 20l. Right Mingle evens fav. Mr Darkie (25-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Ans Free At Last.

2.15 (2.19) SISSINGHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1,400: 3m 3f)
PRICE REVIEW, b g, by Frigid Aire — Delight (Mrs J Wakely) 7-10-3 .... Mr A Sharpe (11-2) 1
Revolver .... P Hobbs (11-1) 2
[illegible] .... Mr P Webber (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.34; places, 56p, 10p, 19p, 38p. Dual F: £5.16. CSF: £6.73. Tricast: £64.82. K Bailey at East Ilsley. ½l, 25l. [illegible] for Gold 9-4 fav. Ridan Tower (15-1) 4th. 17 ran. Winner bought in for 720 gns.

2.45 (2.49) NUMBER ENGAGED CHASE (Novices: £1,059: 2½m)
WEAVERS LOOM, b g, by Weavers Hall — Lane (Maj J Sarjeant) 5-11-0 .... R Linley (6-1) 1
Almighty Zeus .... P Barton (100-30) 2
Ancient Briton .... C Kinane (15-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 69p; places, 24p, 19p, 11p. Dual F: £1.84. CSF: £2.65. N Gaselee at Lambourn. 2½l, 20l. Footsome (20-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.15 (3.20) PENSHURST HURDLE (Div II: novices: £552: 2m 110yds)
RIZ, gr c, by Persian Plan — Miss Swift (Mrs H Price) 10-6 .... C Gwilliam (3-1 jt-fav) 1
Thaumaturge .... R G Hughes (14-1) 2
Great Light .... M Harrington (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 11p, 24p, 33p. Dual F: £1.93. CSF: £5.25. H Price at Findon. 3l, 3l. Dr Steve 3-1 jt-fav. Royal Swan (33-1) 4th. 19 ran.

PLACEPOT: not won. £1,226.30 carried forward to Newton Abbot today.

Southwell results

Going: soft.

1.0 (1.03) MANSFIELD CHASE (Novices: £512: 2m 74yds)
NEWLOVE GAMBLE, b g, by Lineage — Keryl (A Gands Dc) 6-10-8 .... P Carvill (20-1) 1
Kindled Spirit .... P Warner (4-1) 2
Master Sport .... H Davies (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.24; places, 36p, 18p, 31p. Dual F: £1.60. CSF: £9.93. R Juckes at Abberley. 1½l, nk. Spartan Clown 7-4 fav. Ebony Bill (4-1) 4th. 13 ran.

1.30 (1.31) FARNDON HURDLE (Selling: £554: 2m)
MISS METRO, b f, by Upper Case — Pilgrim Soul (Mrs D Drew) 4-10-7 .... S McNeill (9-2) 1
Trent Valley .... P Carvill (7-1) 2
[illegible] .... R F Davies (5-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 14p, 20p, 18p. Dual F: £2.47. CSF: £23.78. C Drew at Potton, near Sandy. 5l, 10l. Powder Horn 2-1 fav. Little Tyrant (13-2) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Danzig, Sicilian Gold. Winner bought in for 1,700 gns.

2.0 (2.0) DENTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,004: 3m 110yds)
PAX, b g, by Whistling Top — Easy Conscience (A Holdsworth) 9-10-7 .... M Floyd (3-1) 1
Prince [illegible] .... C Brown (4-1) 2
Trojan Walk .... Mr Fowler (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p. Dual F: 59p. CSF: £1.46. R Hartop at [illegible]. [illegible] (12-1) 4th. 5 ran.

2.30 (2.30) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,033: 2m)
POSTDYNE, b g, by No Argument — Postal Vote (B Clarke) 5-11-10 .... A Webb (evens fav) 1
Indian Court .... S J O'Neill (7-2) 2
Bentley Springs .... G Graham (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 24p; places, 14p, 24p, 17p. Dual F: 54p. CSF: 52p. W Mann at [illegible] Spa. 6l, 12l. Westward Deal (25-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.0 (3.0) WORKSOP CHASE (Handicap: £912: 2m 74yds)
DEAR REMUS, br g, by Darling Boy — Wolfsburg (J Nicholson) 9-11-3 .... J A Harris (11-4) 1
Replique .... R F Davies (2-1 fav) 2
Lodge's Fortune .... P Warner (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 15p, 15p, 21p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: 54p. J Harris at Melton Mowbray. 6l, 4l. Pampered Sovereign (12-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.30 (3.31) ASLOCKTON HURDLE (Handicap: £917: 2½m)
VELVET BOY, b g by Shantung — Amara (H Davenport) 7-10-10 .... T Wall (20-1) 1
Constitution Hill .... A Webb [illegible] 2
[illegible] .... S Smith-Eccles (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £6.35; places, 48p, 28p, 28p, 68p. Dual F: £10.09. CSF: £11.71. Tricast: £59.14. S Holland at Shrewsbury. 1l, 6l. Filetta Fanni 9-4 fav. Chaperon (25-1) 4th. 18 ran.

PLACEPOT: £124.85.

For the record

Football

BULGARIAN: CSKA Septemvriisko Zname 3, Akademik 0; Cherno More 1, Spartak 0; Belasitsa 5, Chernomorets 1; Haskovo 1, Liur 0; Botev 1, Marek 0; Levski-Spartak 2, Lokomotiv 1; Beroe 0, Slaviya 2; Sliven 0, Trakiya 0.

POLISH: Gornik Zabrze 1, Arka Gdynia 0; Motor Lublin 3, LKS Lodz 0; Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0, Lech Poznan 0; Baltyk Gdynia 0, Szombierki Bytom 1; Legia Warszawa 8, Pogon Szczecin 2; Wisla Krakow 0, Slask Wroclaw 0; Stal Mielec 0, Gwardia Warszawa 1; Widzew Lodz 0, Ruch Chorzow 0.

ROMANIAN: Timisoara Politehnica 3, Rimnicu Vilcea Chimia 0; Scornicesti Olt FC-Bucharest 1, Progresul Vulcan 0; Craiova Universitatea 1, Petrosani Jiul 0; Bucharest Steaua 3, Pitesti Arges 0; Brasov FCM 0, Constanta FC 0; Bacau SC-Cluj 3, Napoca Universitate 1; Hunedoara Corvinul 2, Bucharest Dinamo 1; Arad UTA 1, Mures 1, Asa 0; Bucharest Sportul Studentesc 0, Tirgoviste CS 0.

SWISS: Nordstern Basle 0, Zurich 3; St Gall 2, Bulle 0; Bellinzona 0, Aarau 3; Zurich Grasshopper 3, Basel 0; Neuchatel Xamax 5, Chiasso 0; Sion 0, Servette Geneva 1. Postponed: Lausanne v Vevey; Young Boys Bern v Lucerne.

AUSTRIAN: Rapid 2, GAK 1; Sturm 1, Sportclub 1; Austria Salzburg 0, Voest 0; Lask 0, SSW Innsbruck 0; Admira Wacker 3, Austria Wien 2.

EAST GERMAN: Chemie Halle 2, Magdeburg 2; Dynamo Berlin 3, Carl Zeiss Jena 1; Lokomotiv Leipzig 1, Dynamo Dresden 2; Karl-Marx-Stadt 3, Energie Cottbus 0; Hansa Rostock 2, Wismut Aue 2; Vorwaerts Frankfurt Oder 3, Zwickau Sachsenring 0; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 1, Chemie Buna Schkopau 1.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 4, New York Rangers 3; Buffalo Sabres 5, New York Islanders 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 6, Detroit Red Wings 3; Montreal Canadians 6, Hartford Whalers 2; Edmonton Oilers 10, Winnipeg Jets 2.

Tennis

JOHANNESBURG: South African Open championship: Final: Miss K Horvath (US) beat Miss K Rinaldi 7—6, 6—4. Doubles final, Miss B Mould and Miss Uys beat Miss I Kloss and Miss Y Vermaak 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Francisco 49ers 17, New York Giants 10; New York Jets 25, Baltimore Colts 0; Green Bay Packers 35, Minnesota Vikings 23; Pittsburgh Steelers 34, Los Angeles Rams 0; San Diego Chargers 34, Denver Broncos 17; Atlanta Falcons 31, Houston Oilers 27; Buffalo Bills 21, Washington Redskins 14; Cincinnati Bengals 41, Cleveland Browns 21; Oakland Raiders 33, Seattle Seahawks 31; St Louis Cardinals 27, New England Patriots 20; Tampa Bay Buccaneers 31, New Orleans Saints 14.

Basketball

Technicality could come to Lester's rescue

By Nicholas Harling

Fiat Birmingham, the league champions who lost to the bottom club Talbot Guildford on Saturday, will know tomorrow whether they will have the services of Brian Lester, their Australian guard for Friday's Asda National Cup semi-final against John Carr Doncaster in Sheffield.

Lester and Larry McKinney, who were disqualified for fighting, moments after Guildford had completed a remarkable first victory of the season by 83—79, would normally face automatic one-match suspensions as the incident was entered on the official scoresheet. Yet, according to regulations, the referee, Nick Stonard, erred by recording the double dismissal as it happened after the game had finished.

"Technically the referee was wrong," Peter Sprogis, development officer for the English Basketball Association, said. The Association are deciding what action to take. "It's a tricky one. We've never had one like this before".

If Lester is ruled out, Steve Assinder, the England player, will drop back or Birmingham will give a starting role to Mark Bradbury, one of the club's four former juniors on their bench. It will be a difficult decision for Keith Bannon, Birmingham's coach, who returned from America this week after an operation on the knee ligaments he tore playing against the University of Southern California during the club's recent tour.

Although Guildford's unlikely triumph on Saturday was on the cards by half time with them 45—35 in front, the game seemed to be following a more familiar pattern when Birmingham led 70—63 with seven minutes to go. In the last three minutes, however, they failed to score a single basket from open play and had already conceded defeat when a foul by Hopkins on McKinney precipitated the dramatic conclusion.

McKinney, who is on loan from Indiana Pacers, making his possibly the highest ranked player in the National League, scored 32 points and Jones, his compatriot, sank 26. White (30) and Lester (20) were Birmingham's top scorers.

There was trouble, albeit of a less explosive nature, at Crystal Palace where Danny Palmer, Crystal Palace's coach, incurred two technical fouls during his team's 109—85 victory over Manchester. He is banned for their next two games. Roma (30 for Palace) and Hogan (32 for Manchester) were the game's outstanding marksmen.

Hogan had collected 40 the previous evening but was outscored in his team's 135—128 loss by both Camabrica Kingston's two Americans, Swaney (52) and Price (50). It was the first time in a National League game that two players on one side had scored over 50 points.

At Liverpool the next day Price (40) and Swaney (24) found serious rivals in Pyatt (40), Sewell (31) and Shaw (22) who were chiefly responsible for the home side's 122—110 success. In the first division's other games Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead beat Lada Birchwood 109—90 and Sunderland were far too good for Brighton, winning 130—92.

First division

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Solent Stars	10	9	1	1131	871	18
Crystal Plce	9	9	0	910	705	18
Sunderland	9	7	2	872	785	14
J C Doncaster	9	7	2	839	781	14
Tm Fiat Bhm	7	5	2	643	589	10
Liverpool	8	4	4	726	806	8
Ovtne Hl Hmd	10	4	6	943	936	8
Cmb C Kin	9	3	6	879	983	6
TCB Bim	10	2	8	938	1135	4
Tm Lada Bhd	7	1	6	581	657	2
Manchester	9	1	8	893	995	2
Tm Tlbt Gfd	9	1	8	709	819	2

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Los Angeles Lakers 122, Houston Rockets 104; Milwaukee Bucks 105, San Antonio Spurs 89; Kansas City Kings 103, Golden State Warriors 100; Portland Trail Blazers 114, Chicago Bulls 109.

Snooker

Griffiths heading towards semi-final

Terry Griffiths of Llanelli, who has yet to add the United Kingdom Professional snooker championship, sponsored by Corals, to his list of honours, has to win only two more frames to reach the semi-final at Preston. Yesterday, he raced to an interval 7—1 lead in the 17-frame quarter-final, over Tony Knowles, of Bolton.

Knowles, 26, who has been in the paid ranks for only a couple of years, lost ground after winning the third frame. Griffiths admitted: "I am playing as well as ever."

Knowles never recovered after missing an easy black in the fifth frame. He had reached 50, and should have put himself back in the game at 3—2. The Welshman, a former world champion, who suffered a 9—0 whitewash from Steve Davis in last year's Coral semi-final went on to take the frame by 19 points.

Quarter-final round: T Griffiths (Llanelli) leads Tony Knowles (Bolton), 7—1. Frame scores (Griffiths first): 83—39, 97—18, 47—80, 66—51, 75—54, 112—25, 70—41, 111—23.

Hockey

Pakistanis win game and series

Karachi, Nov 30.—Pakistan won the four-Test series against India 2—1 today with a 4—2 victory in the final match. In a fast game, Manzurul Hassan scored for Pakistan in the second minute by converting a penalty corner. A second corner goal followed after 32 minutes. Hasan Sardar was the scorer. Hasan struck again in the forty-fifth minute

Rajender Singh and Koshack retaliated for India with goals in the fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth minutes, but Pakistan sealed victory in the sixty-third minute with a goal by Saeed Khan.



Legal appointments

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[illegible]

MARRIAGE

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

...Friday, December 4, at 10 a.m. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to The Army Benevolent Fund.

HUME-SPRY.—On November 28th, 1981, peacefully, Irene Rodney Manners, a much loved aunt, late of White Oaks, near Heathfield, Sussex. Funeral private.

JOHNSON.—On November 28th, Leslie Johnson of Bassaleg, Newport, Gwent, beloved husband of Edna and devoted father of Lionel, Brian, Michael and Judith. Cremation, Thursday, December 3rd.

KILLIP.—On 27th November, 1981, in hospital, and of "Porlock", 351 Chester Road, Woodford, Cheshire, John Christopher Killip, the dearly loved husband of Ellen and dear father of Deborah, Julie and Suzanne. Service and interment at Norbury Parish Church, Hazel Grove, Stockport, on Wednesday, 2nd December, at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but donations may be sent to The British Diabetic Association, 10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BD. Enquiries to Messrs George Meredith, Stockport. Tel. 061-480 2065.

KING, EDMUND HUGH, of Wootton Wawen, suddenly on 25th November 1981. Deeply missed by his wife, children and grandchildren. Funeral private. No flowers, but donations, if desired, to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W1H 4DH. There will be a thanksgiving service at a later date to be announced.

LEE.—On November 29, 1981, peacefully in a Broadstone Nursing Home, Ralph Tronchard Lee, MC*, lately of Stoke Abbott, Beaminster, aged 91. Beloved husband of Margaret (Madge), and father of Deborah Gavens (Australia) and Charity Tudhope (New Zealand), a much loved husband, father, grandfather and great grandfather. Cremation private. No letters or flowers please but if desired donations for Royal British Legion may be sent to Derik Scott, Poruman Lodge Funeral Home, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

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W.11. Newly decorated 4th floor 1 bed flat in mansion block with lifts and porters. £85 p.w. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.

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W.11.—Prof. female, share flat (immediately) with one other, own room, £48 p.w. Tel. 491 4849 (day) 229 0427 (eves).

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SW11.—Prof. person share large C H house. Own room. £30 p.w. incl. 228 5390 or 228 7718.

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01-262 5060

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 003797 of 1981

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the matter of SPEARSTEER LIMITED t/a MINICARDS and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

By Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, dated 14th August, 1981, Mr. Brian Mills, of 1 Wardrobe Place, Carter Lane, London EC4V 5AJ, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company, with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 25th day of November 1981.

B. MILLS,
Liquidator.

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or ring 01-937 4165

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT
SESSION 1981-82
BRITISH WATERWAYS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the present Session by the British Waterways Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill in relation to their undertaking in England and Wales under the above name or short title, for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:—

1. The amendment of section 16 (Canal byelaws) of the British Transport Commission Act 1954 in its application to the Board to provide for the [illegible] standards of equipment and construction of vessels.

2. The amendment of the Board's enactments governing the periods of and charges for the issue of pleasure boat and houseboat certificates [illegible] of the Board's powers to [illegible] charges due or payable [illegible] for the use of their inland waterways.

3. The obtaining of information as to the masters or owners of vessels on the Board's inland waterways or reservoirs.

4. The control of unsafe vessels on the Board's inland waterways and reservoirs, the removal of vessels sunk, stranded or abandoned, or left or moored without lawful authority and the removal of objects other than vessels from such inland waterways or reservoirs.

5. The enactment of provisions whereby the undertakings of other navigation authorities may be transferred to the Board, the classification as cruising waterways of certain waterways of the Board and the obtaining of particulars of persons interested in land.

6. The repeal of local statutory provisions in relation to Rocksavage Bridge, Cheshire and Stoke Bardolph Ferry, Nottinghamshire.

7. The enactment of provisions in relation to the Grand Union Canal Company Superannuation Fund.

On and after the 4th day of December 1981 a copy of the Bill for the intended Act may be inspected and copies obtained at the price of 60p for each copy at the undermentioned offices.

Objection to the Bill may be made by depositing a Petition against it. If the Bill originates in the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing such a Petition in that House will be 30th January 1982; if it originates in the House of Lords, the latest date will be 6th February 1982. Further information may be obtained from the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in the House of Lords, the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons or the under mentioned Parliamentary Agents.

DATED this 1st day of December 1981.

J. M. McKEAN,
British Waterways Board,
Melbury House,
Melbury Terrace,
London, NW1 6JX,
Solicitor.
SHERWOOD & CO.,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
3 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG,
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[illegible]

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CITIBANK NA, CROMPTON HOUSE, 95 ALDWYCH, LONDON WC2.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The news in German 9.35 Recreation in Spain 9.53 Spanish conversation 10.10 Part ten of Dark Towers 10.35 Geography: Ghana 11.00 The Nativity 11.17 Walrus 11.38 The Craft of the Weaver 12.05 Nuclear Power 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (not London) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Including the Yesterday's Headlines feature in which people who were briefly in the news recall the occasion 1.45 Over the Moon. For the very young(r) 2.00 You and Me. A Chinese festival(r) 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish conversation 2.30 English: Play — The Crucible 3.00 Snooker. Live coverage of the fourth quarterfinal in the United Kingdom Professional Championship 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2)
4.20 Cartoon: Touche Turtle in The X Marks the Spot
4.25 Jackanory. Emily Richard reads part two of Kate Seedy's The Good Master
4.40 Cartoon: The Drak Pack in International Graffiti
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Screen Test. The final and four children, representing schools from Basingstoke, Glasgow, Middlesbrough and Hull compete for the title
5.35 The Amazing adventures of Morph (r)
5.40 News with Richard Baker
6.00 Regional News
6.25 Nationwide
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies. The last in the series about our four-legged friends with Barbara Woodhouse
7.15 Angels Drama series about the staff of a Midlands hospital
7.40 The Rockford Files. Jim is looking for a model — and so are the underworld and the police (r)
8.30 Yes Minister. The Department of Administrative Affairs comes under the scrutiny of a select committee (r)

9.00 News read by John Humphrys
9.25 Play: Protest by Vaclav Havel, starring Nigel Hawthorne. Translated and adapted for television by Vera Blackwell, the story is about the ambiguities of being a writer working in a repressive regime
10.15 Snooker. Highlights of the last quarterfinal
10.45 Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation with the editor of the Sunday Express, Sir John Junor
11.18 News headlines
11.20 Snooker. Another visit to Preston for the domestic professional championships
12.10 Weather

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 9.05-9.10 Interval 9.10-9.35 Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth, Ghana 12.57-1.00 News of Wales 5.10-5.40 Fyny Yma 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 6.50-7.15 Heddiw 7.15-7.40 Angels 10.15-10.45 Wallabies in Wales. Highlights of Pontypridd v Australians 12.10am News and Weather Scotland: 11.17am-11.38 For Schools: Behind the Scenes 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland 12.10am News And Weather Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six 6.50-7.15 Prospect 10.45-11.18 The Magic of Rodgers and Hammerstein 12.10am News and Weather England: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional Magazines 12.15am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Don Spencer. The story is the traditional The King who built a Tower to the Moon. 11.25 Closedown. 3.45 Antiques Roadshow. In this third of eight programmes Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon visit Maidstone in Kent to give advice on the age, authenticity and value of viewers' family heirlooms. Beware the ages and valuations given as the programme is over two years old (r).

4.25 Everybody's Doin' It. The rush to the seaside as viewed by the home movie makers of the 1920s and 30s (r).
4.45 In Search of Athelstan. Michael Wood begins in Malmesbury and finishes in the Don Valley in his search for clues of the founder of the first British Empire (r).
5.35 The Five Faces of Dr Who. Tom Baker in part two of Logopolis (r).
6.00 Grange Hill (r).
6.25 The Waltons. A creche is needed for mothers helping with the war effort.
7.10 News with sub-titles.
7.15 A Question of Equality. A look at our system of education. Part two: Public Schools.
8.00 Top Gear. Among the items is a report from London's Stolen Car Squad Headquarters.
8.30 Russell Harty live from the poolside at the home of Diana Dors. Among their guests is swimming ace Duncan Goodhew.

9.00 The Last Song. Comedy series about a middle aged man, separted from his wife, and his young girlfriend. Tonight his wife cannot come to terms with their separation.
9.30 Your Life in Their Hands. The story of farmer Bill Hollow's artificial knees narrated by Bill Hollow.
10.00 Arena: Getting Away from Sidney. A profile of a Touring Group of Disabled Actors — The Graeae Eye Theatre Company (r).
10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news with an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines. Presented by Peter Snow, John Tusa, Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Fantasy versus reality 9.53 British Folk Tales 10.33 Pantomime 11.03 Basic Maths 11.22 The Celebrations of Christmas 11.39 The military riding academy in Saumur, France. 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy with a musical story about Snowland for the very young 12.10 Pipkins. Puppet adventures of Hartley Hare 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series abut an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with Peter Sissons 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Armchair Thriller: High Tide. A man, newly released from prison, is followed to the West Country by a mystery man (r) 2.00 After Noon Plus with a review of the month 2.45 Rumpole of the Bailey defends a vicar on a shoplifting charge (r) 3.45 Emmerdale Farm (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Lumber Jerks
4.20 Get it Together. Live pop music presented by Megg Nicol and Roy North. The star group is Boney M.
4.45 Ace Reports. News views and interviews of interest to young people.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard and set in a small Midlands engineering company (r).
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the seven-year old self-help group, Contact a Family, which brings together families with handicapped children.
6.30 Crossroads. Adam Chance has cash flow problems.
6.55 Reporting London Presented by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity charades chaired by Michael Aspel.
8.00 Rising Damp. Landlord Rigsby plays up lodger Alan's fears of bats by discussing vampires and the like (r).
8.30 It Takes a Worried Man. This week he has the problems of his ex-wife, his boss and his analyst to cope with as well as his own.

9.00 Brideshead Revisited. Lady Marchmain is dead and Sebastian lives in a Casbah apartment with his German friend. Charles, now married and a successful artist journeys to South America to paint. On the ship home he once again meets with a member of the Marchmain family.
10.00 News.
10.30 An Arranged Marriage. A dramatized documentary about the life of an English-born Sikh girl living in the Midlands with her parents. Written and directed by Malcolm Feurstein.
12.00 Barney Miller. Police Captain Miller and his men are held at gunpoint.
12.25 Close with a reading on self-sacrifice, courage and brotherly love by Lt Col Blashford-Snell.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Personal Finance.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "A Woman's Place" by Jane Balengarth.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Thirty Minutes" by Leonard Green.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote ... Unquote (new series) Nigel Rees and his guests share their favourite quotations and identify others.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Uncle Silas by Sheridan LeFanu (last of three parts) with Peter Vaughan and Kate Lee.†
4.00 Kenneth Matthews Looks Back (new series) Recollections of a professional traveller.
4.15 For Discharge of my Conscience. The story of Edward Campion, the Jesuit priest who died a martyr four hundred years ago.
4.45 Story Time: "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" by Charles Dickens (7).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 The Chelsea Pensioners.
8.35 Antony Hopkins, an illustrated talk about music.†
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaliedoscope.†
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Wrinkles (series) Part 4 of the madcap sit-com starring Tom Mennard and Anthea Askey.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Poor Mouth" by Flann O'Brien (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 am Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 pm For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Suk, Krommer, Tchaikovsky; records.†
8.00 News.
8.06 Morning Concert (continued) Haydn, Dvorak; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Sibelius; records.†
10.00 The Lied before Schubert (series). The development of the Lied (3) c. 1810. Recital: Johann Friedrich Reichardt, Spohr, Weber, Peter Gronland, Schubert, Carl Zelter, Friedrich Heinrich Himmel.†
10.45 Oboe and Cello: Recital: Berkeley, Gordon Crosse.†
11.15 Haydn, Debussy and Chopin: Piano recital.†
12.05 Leeds Musical Festival: Concert recorded on May 28th. Part 1: Elgar.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Festival Part 2: Holst.†
2.25 Bach Harpsichord Music (series) Recital.†
3.00 Rubbra and Brahms (last in series) Recital: Rubbra (String Quartet No. 4), Brahms (String Quintet in G major, Op. 111).†
3.55 Johannes Ockeghem (last in series) Recital of secular music.†
4.25 Jazz Today: Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 The Price of Victory (series). Michael Charlton examines the "missed opportunities" of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of the Second World War and de Gaulle's veto of Britain's first bid to join the EEC (6) "A Last Step Sideways".
8.00 Bartok, Mozart, Robin Holloway Concert. Part 1: Bartok, Mozart.†
8.40 What Books I Please. Salman Rushdie on "Auto da Fe" by Elias Canetti.
9.00 Concert Part 2: Robin Holloway, Mozart.†
9.50 Edmund Campion (new series). First of four readings from Evelyn Waugh's biography of the scholar, priest and hero who died a martyr's death four hundred years ago.
10.05 Tokyo Quartet. Haydn; record.†
10.30 All Together Now. A music-hall celebration written and presented by Richard Anthony Baker.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Mendelsshon on record.†

Medium Frequency/Medium Wave with mf above except: 7.05-11.15 am Cricket: India v England: commentary from Bombay.



Salman Rushdie (Radio 3 8.40 pm)

Judy Garland (Radio 2 8.00 pm)

Radio 2

5.03 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 Don Durbridge.† 8.00 Hubert Gregg says I Call It Style.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Tom O'Connor. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight. † 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463) at the following times (GMT):— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europe. 8.30 Pageant of the Past. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News, 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Michael Strogoff. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operatta. 2.30 Pageant of the Past. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Gay Rose as Brenda (Rising Damp ITV 8.00 pm)

● AN ARRANGED MARRIAGE (ITV 10.30 pm) is the result of a survey among over 250 Sikhs of all ages who live in this country. Their thoughts about the place of arranged marriages in modern Western society have been translated into a drama documentary about a Fifties immigrant from the Punjab to this country, his own arranged marriage and the one which he wishes to impose upon his university-bound daughter. It is an over-long account but nevertheless, for Western eyes it is a glimpse into a way of life totally alien to our culture.

● THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS (Radio 4 7.50 pm) is a programme celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the Royal Warrant granting permission for the building of the Royal Hospital "for the relief of such Soulders as are or shall be old, lame, or infirme in ye service of the Crowne". David Ascoli, who has written a history of the hospital, tells the story of Wren's masterpiece, built in the then London village of Chelsea, with help from the archives and from the redoubtable men who live there today.

● Another anniversary falls today — that of Edmund Campion, the Jesuit martyr who was hanged, drawn and quartered on Tyburn Hill four hundred years ago. In recognition of the occasion BBC Radio devotes two programmes to the Elizabethan intellectual. The first, FOR DISCHARGE OF MY CONSCIENCE (Radio 4 4.15 pm) is a documentary, narrated by Libby Purves, which concentrates on the latter stages of his life. The second, EDMUND CAMPION (Radio 3 9.50 pm) is the first of a four-part reading by Hugh Burden of the biography by Evelyn Waugh, adapted for radio by Donald Bankcroft.

● ALL TOGETHER NOW (Radio 3 10.30 pm) is one of those wonderful one-off oddities that BBC Radio surprises us with now and again. The programme is a celebration of the demon drink as eulogised by the songs and acts of the Music Hall stars at the turn of the century. Among those immortals whose voices we hear are Harry Lauder, Florrie Forde (singing Down at the Old Bull and Bush, naturally) and Will Fyfe. Written and produced by Richard Anthony the programme is a must for the connoisseur of hymns to the hop.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 12.00 George Hamilton IV. 12.30 am Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.34 An Arranged Marriage. 12.00 New Kind of Family. 12.50 Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: 9.25 Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20-1.30 News Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 12.00 If... 12.05 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00 The Gaffer. 7.30-8.00 Country Style: Susan McCann and the Storytellers with guests Roly Daniels and Patrice. 12.00 Bedtime, Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Islands of the Severn. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 10.28-10.30 News. 12.00 Medicine Man: Manipulators. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y byd A'i Bethau.
11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Y Llysiau Lion. 4.15-4.45 Camigam: Game for Children. 5.10-5.20 Foghorn Leghorn. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30 Gorau Gwerin. 11.15 World in Action. 11.45 Benson. 12.15 am Closedown.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Day by Day 6.30 Survival 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer 12.00 Weather followed by Prescriptions

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening today 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 About Anglia 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Bygones 12.00 Jazz: Ronnie Scott Quartet 12.30 Church and the Dragon

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 12.27 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Mark II 10.32 News 10.34 An Arranged Marriage 12.00 New Kind of Family 12.30 Faith for Life 12.36 Closedown

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Something Different, presented by Nigel Swinford. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 12.00 Jazz Series. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 12.30-1.30 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take The High Road. 7.30-8.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert with Allan Stewart. *12.00 Late Call. 12.05 Going Out. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Israeli ministers accept formula for Sinai troops

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 30

The bitter dispute between Israel and Europe over the participation of four EEC nations in the Sinai peace-keeping force moved closer to resolution today when the Israeli Cabinet decided after more than three hours of debate to accept in principle a compromise formula suggested by the Americans.

Although the Cabinet has referred the draft of a proposed joint United States-Israeli statement on the force back to Washington for clarification, government officials described these as minor. They predicted that a further Cabinet meeting would give final approval once an answer had been received from the State Department.

In political circles it is claimed that Israel is attempting to narrow the joint statement down to a bold reaffirmation that the Sinai force is being set up solely in the context of the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty of 1979. It apparently wants to exclude any reference to the United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 on the Middle East.

Provided that the Americans prove as willing to accept the proposed amendments as officials are predicting in Jerusalem, the next hurdle to be overcome will be the reaction of the four EEC governments. So far they have maintained a discreet silence on the diplomatic haggling between Israel and America.

One European diplomat gave a warning today that the four would be unwilling to withdraw anything said in their earler statements. But, he indicated, they might be able to accept the proposed Israeli/American statement without comment, which might be sufficient to allow them to join the force.

No decision will be taken until the four governments have held private consultations on a topic which in recent weeks has demonstrated that it has as many diplomatic pitfalls as any aspect of the Middle East crisis. The participation of units from Australia and New Zealand is in its turn dependent on European acceptance of the Haig-Shamir formula.

☐ Washington optimism: Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, was asked on television this morning if the new joint statement by America and Israel would mean that the Europeans would have to clarify their own position again. He replied: "Not at all. I think the question is the intent and circumstances of their participation in the force, not their overall views on the peace process itself. I think these are adjustable and manageable." (Nicholas Hirst writes)

Whether or not the Europeans participated, Mr Haig said the United States would go ahead with the force.

The United States and Israel today agreed to sign a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation.

The Defence Department said it was to enable both countries "to provide each other with military assistance to cope with threats to the entire region from the Soviet Union and from Soviet controlled forces introduced from outside the region". But it gave no details.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, Defence Secretary, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, were signing the memorandum tonight.

Syrian anger; Palestinians to be armed, page 8

Woman of 93 hit cabbie with her walking stick

Miami, Nov 30.—A 93-year-old woman was jailed here for a night on a charge of armed robbery after she refused to pay what she considered an exorbitant taxi fare, then hit the driver with her walking stick and fought police who came to his aid.

Johanna Briscoe refused to pay the $10 (about £5) fare on Friday. When the taxi-driver protested, she hit him with her walking stick.

When the caretakers of the flats where she lives came to his aid, she attacked them too. Two policemen who came to investigate were kicked, scratched and hit with the stick.

After finally overpowering the woman, they charged her with armed robbery and resisting arrest, "disarmed" her and took her off to prison

Back at home, she was reported to have recovered with the aid of a large whisky and orange juice.—AFP.

Channel Four comes into focus

By Kenneth Gosling

More information about the kinds of programmes Channel Four will put out and the number of hours to be devoted to them was given in London last night by Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the channel's chief executive.

He also came closer than previously to identifying the date that the new independent channel will begin broadcasting—the first week of November next year, he told the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. Detailed scheduling will be published in early summer and the final scheduling not later than the beginning of September.

Listing the proportion of programme hours in the course of a week, Mr Isaacs said drama would have five and a half, education, seven, music and the arts eight and a half, entertainment 10, and news, current affairs and documentaries, 12½. The lion's share goes to feature films—15 hours, of which six will be during peak viewing time. Films, he said, would come from many other countries rather than just the United States.

Saying he believed the channel's ideas were in tune were in time with the needs of the 1980's, Mr Isaacs said a substantial number of households was inhabited today not by the conventional family group identified with the mass audience, but by single tenants. It was calculated that by the middle of the decade only 11 per cent of households would be the traditional family group and more than 25 per cent would be single-occupant homes.

Channel Four's launch would be the first as well as the last time a national television channel would be available to virtually the entire nation from its start, and would reach 87 per cent of British homes.

Mr Isaacs also announced a move that should improve the quality of television advertising, at least on his channel. There is to be a prize for the most distinctive advertisement created especially for it and another for the best commercial costing less than £20,000.

Mr Isaacs said the BBC-1 and ITV sought to appeal to all the people all the time, and BBC-2 to some of the people some of the time; Channel Four would aim at attracting all of the people some of the time.



In full flight: Leading in the Round the World Yacht Race is the Dutch yacht, Flyer, as she passes Cape Brett on New Zealand's north-east coast. Flyer was expected to finish the race's second leg, Cape Town to Auckland, early today.

Orme adds to Labour disunity

Continued from page 1

unions are not allowed to send communists as delegates to Labour Party institutions."

But Mr Cunningham's prime point of attack was the assertion of parliamentary independence. He said he could not accept that he should stand on his head because a Labour conference decided to go for unilateral nuclear disarmament.

"The place for decisions of that importance is Parliament," he stated.

Islington returned three Labour MPs at the last election, and two of them, Mr John Grant, Central, and Mr Michael O'Halloran, North, have already left Labour and joined the SDP.

☐ Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Stanley Orme, Labour's industry spokesman, were involved in a sharp exchange of words when the Tribune Group of left-wing MPs last night conducted an inquest into the party's poor showing in the Crosby by-election (Philip Webster writes).

With Labour's organization committee meeting next Monday, to consider a call for an inquiry into the Militant Tendency, and with Mr Michael Foot coming under growing pressure to act against the Trotskyite left, Mr Benn said that the party should not embark on a period of "witch-hunting". Morale in the party must be restored but so long as witchhunts took place, it could not be credible.

Mr Benn criticized particularly the decision of the General and Municipal Workers' Union to suspend one of his leading supporters, Mr Tony O'Brien, a member of the union's executive, for calling into question its backing of Mr Denis Healey in Labour's deputy leadership campaign.

At that point Mr Orme, one of the Tribunites who withheld support from Mr Benn in that election, intervened angrily. He was reported to have said: "You are complaining about the GMWU. What about the activities of the far left?"

Liberal refusal, page 2

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Statesmanlike, dignified constructive Mr Faulds

Laymen often assume that, because someone like Mr Andrew Faulds, the Labour Member for Warley East, sometimes give the impression of being an irresponsible backbencher, he cannot sometimes give the impression of being a responsible frontbencher. This is a vulgar error about Parliament. Almost anyone can be responsible.

Mr Faulds has been detained on the backbenches without remission since what the self-righteous regard as a serious offence by him 15 years ago which most decent people have long since forgotten (his election). But every now and then he is allowed out on to the Opposition front bench. Such an occasion was yesterday.

It is always for Question Time on the subject of education. You may inquire: what is the hitherto concealed link between Mr Faulds and education? The answer is arts. Mr Faulds is Opposition spokesman on the arts. This is because, when he is not being an MP, he is a professional actor (or particularly when he is being an MP, he is a professional actor). Also, it is because he has a beard. In the Labour Party beard is proof of a knowledge of the arts.

Nods of agreement on Labour benches

The Department of Education contains a Minister of State for the Arts. His job, presumably, is to cause the arts to flourish. That must be his job. Otherwise there could be no respectable reason for having a Minister for the Arts. Over the centuries, the job has been held by people with names like Lorenzo the Magnificent, the Duke of Urbine, Louis XIV and Mr Norman St John-Stevas. In our own time it is held by the more prosaic figure of Mr Paul Channon. That must be the reason why there has not been much good art lately.

A tremendous seriousness fell upon the House as soon as we reached arts questions on the order paper. It must have been like this in the nineteenth century when they reached questions about whether certain chasubles or mitres were legal or illegal in the Anglican communion. Just as you once had to be C of E, or at least pro-God, today nearly everyone has to be for the arts.

"Questions to the minister relating to the arts," cried the Speaker, and for all one knew he might well have been using "relate" in the modern Californian sense, as in: "I really *relate* to the arts."

Mr Faulds rose and proceeded to be stupendously statesmanlike, constructive and dignified in his inquiries to Mr Channon.

It rapidly emerged that Mr Channon's job had nothing to do with the arts, but was entirely to do with money. It was all about people who wanted to spend other people's money on the arts. Mr Channon, it seemed, had a large private collection of banknotes bequeathed to him by the taxpayers. He started to shower them on art galleries and theatres, encouraged by Mr Faulds and the rest of the House.

Back to nineteenth century

This arts terror reigned for 15 minutes. For fear of being called a philistine, no member dared get up and so much as hint that there was no connexion, either in aesthetics or economics, between *artistic* genius and the amount of Government cash spent on "the arts".

Mrs Renee Short, the Labour Member for Wolverhampton NE, lamented the decline in the numbers of provincial theatres. Everyone agreed it was terrible. Yet this decline had coincided with the era of subsidies to provincial theatres. This did not seem to trouble anyone.

Mr Faulds busied himself calling for reports and lamenting the delays in implementing the findings of various committees. It was hard to believe that, in his role as backbencher, he is one of the best-loved characters in English fiction. "Really, the House is anxious to see this report," he said at one stage. "Or at least the more cultured section of the House is anxious." Various brutes on the Labour benches nodded agreement.

Mr Channon announced that an important Rubens was to be bought for the Courtauld Institute. Mr Faulds offered "my heartiest congratulations". Mr Channon thanked Mr Faulds for the part Mr Faulds had played in bringing about the happy outcome. Over in the more cultured section of the House, the Labour aesthetes grunted approval, perhaps assuming the picture to be the work of the former chairman of the Coal Board, Alf Rubens.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Duke of Edinburgh attends dinner given by Jewish Deaf Association, Glaziers' Hall, 9 Montague Close, 7.30.

The Prince of Wales, Honorary Commodore, HM Coastguard, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, opens coastguard maritime rescue coordination centre, Falmouth, Cornwall, 9 am, and visits Duchy property, Cornwall, 11.20.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, visits 1st Battalion, Hemer BAOR.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends recital in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child, St James's Palace, 8.10.

Princess Margaret attends gala performance of A Tale of Two Cities, Liverpool Repertory Theatre.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as president, The Queen's Nursing Institute, presents long service badges, Drapers' Hall, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester visits Interbuild 1981, 39th International Building and Construction Exhibition, National Exhibition Centre, 11.35, and opens Royal Institute of British Architects clients' advisory service office, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham, 4.15.

The Duchess of Kent attends British/American Ball, Grosvenor House Hotel, 8.30.

Talks, lectures

"Wakefield and Wool", John Goodchild, Westgate Chapel, near Westgate Station, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, 7.30.

"The Politics of Forgiveness: Towards a Theology of International Security", the Bishop of London, St James's, Piccadilly, 6.30.

"Manchester Revisited", W. H. Poland, Derby Hall, Market Street, Bury, Lancashire, 12.40.

"Stress and Work", Brian T. Stollery, Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester Club, 50 Spring Gardens, Manchester, 6.

Exhibitions

New German Photography, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octogon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10-4.45.

Clive Barker: Sculpture, Drawings and Prints, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield, 10-8.

Caroline Broadhead: "One Person View", Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11-8.

Tish Murtha: Photographs of Newcastle's unemployed youngsters, Impressions Gallery, 17 Colliergate, York, 10-6.

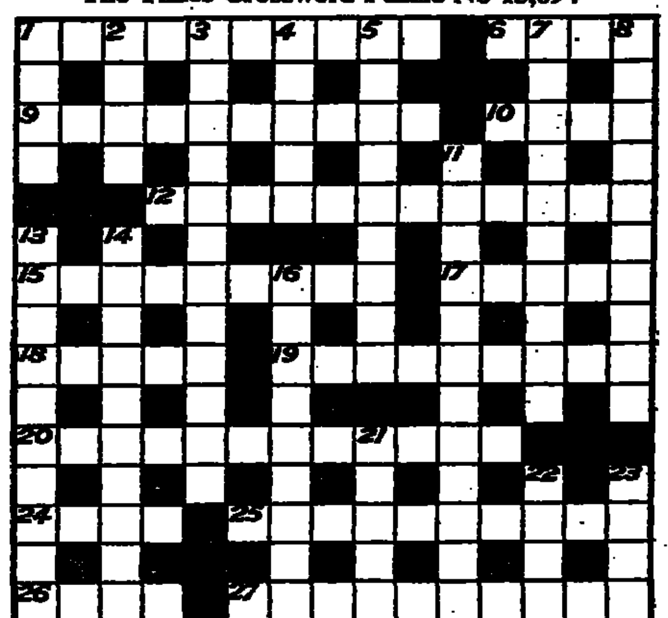
Peter Moores Liverpool Project 6, Walker Art Gallery, William Brown Street, Liverpool, 10-5.

Photographer as Printmaker, Talbot Rice Art Centre, University of Edinburgh, 10-5.

Music

"Steampipes": railway films, music from Wurlitzer organ, in aid of Festiniog, Tal-y-llyn and Welshpool railway societies, New Gallery, Regent Street, 7.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,694



ACROSS

1 The old queen may be drunk (6, 4).
6 Scotsman leaves Davidson alone (4).
9 Do it the hard way, proverbially (10).
10 Desiccated brand, I hear, shows sound profit (4).
12 Has in mind chapter-heading on metal gauges (12).
15 Round producing double knockout (9).
17 Devious route to the bull-ring? (5).
18 A French, Italian or Arabian demon (5).
19 They give nominal protection in operations (4-5).
20 To ring Rome is tricky owing to nationalist movement (12).
24 Set down face backwards (4).
25 Negotiation making a profit for pub (10).
26 For ages, Spanish ships have lost a certain amount of water (4).
27 Besets rebels suffering with internal fever (10).

DOWN

1 A letter for Ray? (4).
2 Stone-work a beginner produces (4).
3 Is rude perhaps about sweet, causing embarrassment (12).
4 Right time maybe to desert (5).
5 Looked like after 10 perhaps doctor was in front (9).
7 Order for a singular filing system (3, 2, 1, 4).
8 Put too much weight on superior accent (10).
11 Implying refusal of half a loaf (3, 2, 7).
13 Various letters spilled are found underfoot (10).
14 The effect of mimicry (10).
16 Stole it, you say, brewing tea? Pretend you didn't see (9).
21 Agree to differ — what a bore! (5).
22 Return of royal disease is not on record (4).
23 Spurs horse between different points (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,693

The papers

The disarmament talks in Geneva between the United States and Russia have begun in suspicion and are laden with propaganda, says the Daily Mirror. They may stalemate or stumble, stall or deadlock and weary months may stretch into years, but talking is better than glaring. Preparing, however slowly, for peace is better than racing to arm for war.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung suggested yesterday that the Soviet Union would drag out the negotiations, not least to strengthen the Western peace movements and to increase their pressure on the governments.

Süddeutsche Zeitung said the importance of the talks was not only military. The Reagan government would take the opportunity to test the Russians' willingness to negotiate in other East-West matters.

The Washington Post said Mrs Shirley Williams's victory hints at a British acceptance that economic growth during the 1980s is going to be neither as steady nor as easy as the last two decades of political rhetoric have led voters to believe.

Today's anniversaries

Edmund Campion, Alexander Briant and Ralph Sherwin were executed at Tyburn, 1581, and canonized October 25, 1970.

TV top ten

National top television programmes in the week ending November 22:

BBC 1

1 To the Manor Born
2 Bergerac
3 World Cup football: England v Hungary
4 Blankety Blank
5 Mastermind
6 The Paul Daniels Magic Show
7 Tenko
8 Juliet Bravo
9 Dallas
10 Larry Grayson's Generation Game

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada
2 This is Your Life Thames
3 Game For a Laugh LWT
4 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right LWT
5 Punchlines LWT
6 Crossroads (Wed) ATV
7 Bullseye ATV
8 The Gentle Touch LWT
9 That's My Boy Yorkshire
10 Crossroads (Tues) ATV

BBC 2

1 Des O'Connor Tonight
2 King Kong
3 The Borgias
4 Russell Harty (Tues)
5 Tarzan Finds a Son
6 The Fives Faces of Doctor Who (Thur)
7 Your Life in Their Hands
8 Russell Harty (Thur)
9 The Five Faces of Doctor Who (Wed)
10 Kelly Monteith

British Audience Research Board

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11. Christie's, King Street: Old Master prints, 11; Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and sculpture, 11; Impressionist and modern watercolours and drawings, 2.15; contemporary art, 3.45. Christie's, South Kensington: "end of bin" and wines for everyday drinking, 11; old and modern jewelry, 2; furs, costume, children's clothes, linen and lace, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, works of art, 11; antique and modern jewelry, 1.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Chinese works of art, 10.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Pictures, 11.

Roads

Midlands: M1: Lane closures both directions between junction 23 (A512/Loughborough) and junction 24 (A453, East Midlands airport). A10: Cambridge-Kings Lynn Road, roadworks at Littleport, Cambridgeshire. A483: Roadworks along Morda Road, Oswestry.

The North: A1: Outside lanes closed at various points between Pontefract and Wetherby (West Yorkshire). A59: Temporary traffic lights at Skipton, North Yorkshire. A65: Roadworks on Gargrave Road, Skipton, two-way traffic on roundabout.

Nature notes

Two kinds of wild swan are now wintering in Britain. Both are Arctic birds; both have black-and-yellow beaks and tall, straight necks. The whooper swan is commonest in Scotland, especially in the Outer Western Isles; it has a ringing, bugle-like call. Bewick's swan spreads across England; it is a smaller bird, and its notes are more often a musical chatter and murmur. Apart from their cries, both of these swans fly almost silently—unlike our own mute swans, with their booming wing-beats.

Trees show their winter shapes: limes display their zig-zag branches, sycamores reveal the airy spaces between their boughs, hornbeams look like thick brushes (though the young hornbeams hold on to their dead leaves). Only the birches, with their dry catkins and feathery twigs, seem to keep the shape of summer.

D.J.M.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motion on Appropriation (No 3) (Northern Ireland) Order. Lords (2.30): Mental Health Bill, second reading.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: NH meetings at Wetherby, 12.30; Newton Abbot, 12.45; Huntingdon, 1.0.

Football: Football League Cup, fourth round: Arsenal v Liverpool, 7.30; Watford v Queen's Park Rangers, 7.45; Wigan v Aston Villa, 7.45. Third round, second replay: West Ham United v West Bromwich Albion, 7.30. United, 7.00 GMT.

Uefa Cup: third round, first leg: Winterslag, Belgium v Dundee.

Rugby Union: Tour match: Pontypridd v Australians, 2.15.

Snooker: UK professional championship, Preston Guild Hall.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 3.00, Snooker; 10.15, Snooker; 11.20 Snooker.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.73	1.66
Austria Sch	32.00	29.98
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	2.39	2.30
France Fr	11.34	10.74
Germany Dm	4.50	4.26
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.21
Italy Lir	2420.00	2320.00
Japan Yn	446.00	420.00
Netherlands Gld	4.91	4.67
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
South Africa Rd	1.91	1.75
Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.50
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
USA $	2.02	1.95

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 4.4 to 537.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.04 at 888.98.

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Weather

Pressure high over Scotland and N Ireland with cold N airstream across England and Wales.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers especially near E coast; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 6C (43F).

Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 7C (45F).

SW England, S Wales: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

NE England, Borders: Bright or sunny periods, a few wintry showers near coast; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 5 or 6C (41 to 43F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods, freezing fog in places especially early and late; wind variable, light; max temp 2 to 5C (36 to 41F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny periods isolated wintry showers; wind mainly N, light; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, perhaps a little rain, bright intervals; wind W, light; max temp 7C (45F).

N Ireland: Fog patches clearing slowly, bright intervals, perhaps a little rain later; wind W, light; max temp 6C (43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: N areas will become rather cloudy with occasional rain in places; central and S Britain will be mostly dry with bright intervals after overnight frost and fog patches; becoming less cold gradually from the NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind NE, fresh or strong, increasing to occasional gale; sea rough. English Channel (E): Wind N, moderate or fresh; sea moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, light to moderate; sea slight.

Sun rises: 7.44 am. Sun sets: 3.55 pm. Moon rises: 11.31 am. Moon sets: 8.7 pm. First quarter: December 4.

Lighting up time

London 4.25 pm to 7.15 am
Bristol 4.35 pm to 7.25 am
Edinburgh 4.14 pm to 7.51 am
Manchester 4.24 pm to 7.33 am
Penzance 4.53 pm to 7.31 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	10	50	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	r	11	52	Inverness	f	3	37
Blackpool	r	10	50	Jersey	c	12	54
Bristol	d	11	52	London	c	11	52
Cardiff	r	11	52	Manchester	r	11	52
Edinburgh	r	4	39	Newcastle	r	5	41
Glasgow	r	5	41	Ronaldsway	r	11	52

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

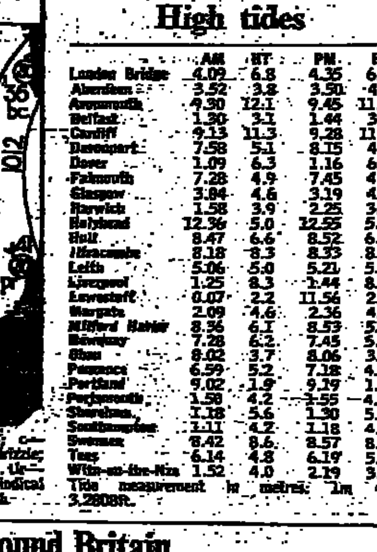
LONDON: Dynamics Explorer: 17.16-17.19; ENE*; 20E; SE and 18.54-18.56; WNW; 20WNW; WSW and (tomorrow) 4.20-4.22; E; 10ENE; ENE and 5.54-6.1; S; 85E; N. Salyut: 17.34-17.37; NE*; 20NNE; N and 19.15-19.17; NNW*; 25NNW; NNW. Salyut 6: 17.39-17.43; W; 25SW; SSE.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1858: (Dec 2) 6.58-7.6; S; 35SE; ENE. Dynamics Explorer: 17.16-17.18; E*; 20E; SE and 18.54-18.56; W*; 25W; SW and (tomorrow) 5.54-6.2; S; 65NE; N. Salyut: 17.34-17.38; NE*; 20NNE; N and 19.15-19.17; NNW*; 30NNW; NNW. Salyut 6: 17.39-17.42; WSW; 20SW; S.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.09	6.8	4.35	6.7
Aberdeen	3.52	3.8	3.50	4.0
Avonmouth	9.30	12.1	9.45	11.9
Belfast	1.30	3.1	1.44	3.3
Cardiff	9.13	11.3	9.28	11.1
Devonport	7.58	5.1	8.15	4.8
Dover	1.09	6.3	1.16	6.1
Falmouth	7.28	4.9	7.45	4.6
Glasgow	3.04	4.6	3.19	4.9
Harwich	1.58	3.9	2.25	3.8
Holyhead	12.36	5.0	12.55	5.2
Hull	8.47	6.6	8.52	6.7
Ilfracombe	8.18	8.3	8.33	8.0
Leith	5.06	5.0	5.21	5.0
Liverpool	1.25	8.3	1.44	8.5
Lowestoft	0.07	2.2	11.56	2.4
Margate	2.09	4.6	2.36	4.5
Milford Haven	8.36	6.1	8.53	5.9
Newquay	7.28	6.2	7.45	5.9
Oban	8.02	3.7	8.06	3.5
Penzance	6.59	5.2	7.18	4.8
Portland	9.02	1.9	9.19	1.7
Portsmouth	1.58	4.2	1.55	4.2
Shoreham	1.18	5.6	1.30	5.6
Southampton	1.11	4.2	1.18	4.2
Swansea	8.42	8.6	8.57	8.3
Tees	6.14	4.8	6.19	5.0
Wltn-on-the-Nze	1.52	4.0	2.19	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	—	.54	9	48	Rain	Ilfracombe	—	.26	13	55	Rain
Bridlington	—	.60	9	48	Rain am	Tenby	—	.15	13	55	Rain
Cromer	—	.53	9	48	Rain	Anglesey	—	.20	12	54	Rain
Lowestoft	—	.37	9	48	Rain	Colwyn Bay	—	.15	12	54	Rain
Clacton	—	.27	11	52	Rain	Southport	—	.47	10	50	Rain
Littlehampton	—	.09	12	54	Rain pm	Blackpool	—	.55	11	52	Rain
Bognor Regis	—	.12	12	54	Shwrs pm	Morecambe	—	.45	10	50	Rain
Shanklin	—	.06	11	52	Drizzle	Douglas	—	.39	11	52	Rain
Bournemouth	—	.05	12	54	Rain	Aldergrove	—	.16	11	52	Rain
Poole	—	.03	13	55	Rain	Eskdalemuir	—	.53	10	50	Rain
Swanage	—	.03	13	55	Rain	Prestwick	—	.41	11	52	Rain
Weymouth	—	.16	11	52	Rain	Abbotsinch	—	.47	11	52	Rain
Teignmouth	—	.04	14	57	Rain	Tiree	—	.55	11	52	Rain
Torquay	—	.03	13	55	Rain pm	Stornoway	1.0	.95	6	43	Rain am
Falmouth	—	.12	13	55	Rain	Lerwick	3.2	—	5	41	Sun pds
Penzance	—	.10	13	55	Shwrs pm	Wick	2.0	.76	5	41	Shwrs am
Jersey	—	.25	12	54	Rain pm	Kinloss	4.0	.79	4	39	Sleet am
Guernsey	—	.18	13	55	Rain	Dyce	1.9	.91	5	41	Rain
Isles of Scilly	—	.01	13	55	Rain pm	Leuchars	—	.35	5	41	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59	Cologne	sl	2	36	Majorca	f	15	59	Rome	s	11	52
Akrotiri	c	20	68	Copenhagen	c	2	36	Malaga	f	18	64	Salzburg	sl	2	36
Alexandria				Corfu	f	13	55	Malta	f	13	55	San Paulo	c	27	81
Algiers	f	14	57	Dallas	s	19	66	Melbourne	f	20	68	S Francisco	s	10	50
Amsterdam	[illegible]	4	39	Dublin	f	17	54	Mexico City	s	19	66	Santiago			
Athens				Dubrovnik	f	8	46	Miami	s	27	81	Seoul	c	5	41
Bahrain	s	25	77	Faro	s	19	66	Milan	s	12	54	Singapore			
Barbados				Florence	c	3	37	Montreal	s	−2	28	Stockholm	r	1	34
Barcelona	s	14	57	Frankfurt	r	2	36	Moscow				Strasbourg	sl	2	36
Beirut	s	20	68	Funchal	s	20	68	Munich	sn	0	32	Sydney	s	23	73
Belgrade	c	5	41	Geneva	sf	1	34	Nairobi				Tangier	s	20	68
Berlin	c	4	39	Gibraltar	f	18	64	Naples	s	11	52	Tehran			
Bermuda				Helsinki	sn	0	32	New York	s	5	41	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
Biarritz	c	14	57	Hongkong	s	20	68	Nice	s	14	57	Tenerife	f	17	63
Bologna	c	10	50	Innsbruck	c	2	36	Oslo	c	−1	30	Tokyo	c	8	46
Bordeaux	f	14	57	Istanbul	r	11	52	Ottawa				Toronto	s	3	37
Boston	s	3	37	Jeddah	s	30	86	Paris	c	10	50	Tunis	c	14	57
Brussels	r	8	46	Johannesburg	s	24	75	Perth	c	21	70	Valencia	s	17	63
Budapest	c	2	36	Las Palmas	f	21	70	Peking				Vancouver	r	5	41
Buenos Aires	c	19	66	Lisbon	s	15	59	Prague	c	3	37	Venice	f	3	37
Cairo				Locarno	s	10	50	Reykjavik	c	4	39	Vienna	f	6	43
Cape Town				Los Angeles	s	14	57	Rhodes	f	19	66	Warsaw	sn	0	32
Casablanca	s	18	64	Luxembourg	r	0	32	Riyadh	s	22	72	Washington	s	9	48
Chicago	c	2	36	Madrid	s	17	54	R de Janeiro	s	29	81	Zurich	sn	1	34